Political - 1925

Alabama.

Elections.

NO ELECTION—WE GO BACK TO THE POLLS MONDAY

No doubt the most interesting political battle ever waged in the City of Birmingham had its first close-up Monday when the people were privileged to select the men and decide the issues. Many important questions confronted the voters, principal among these was the schools of the city, and who should govern them; visible and invisible government was a part of the issue and no doubt all the troubles that have occurred in the past four years have been because of this invisible form. Our trouble has been one of control and not one of law or the administration of law.

Our present board was seriously crippled and handicapped because of its relation to secret government. These conditions have been badly exposed in various ways and the people have about decided to have an administration as nearly free of these mitigations and invisible entanglements as possible. From Monday's vote one would get the idea that we are far better off than the outside world would think we are. We can decide our questions and we will decide on men of trust and honor, men who are broad enough and fair enough to take position on important questions of city government and school management.

The battle is still on it will take Monday, October 19, to settle the question as to who will be the commissioners of this great and prosperous city. Mr. W. J. Adams' broad stand, his unwavering position, his clear cut expressions have brought him forward as the outstanding man for president of our city commission. We had some important men in the race for associate commissioners; some good ones have been retired, four are in the race Monday for places on the board.

Carefulness must be exercised in the selection of the associate commissioners as well as in the selection of the president. We might elect the best possible man for president and then handicap him by the election of associates who may not agree with his policy. We believe it is the desire of every citizen of Birmingham that we have peace at the City Hall and that we continue the progressive wave of our city and encourage big businesses to locate here. We believe that the voters will remain steady and undisturbed and will go to the polls Monday and decide the question as to where they stand on education and how they feel about visible and invisible government.

Every vote is a factor in this election, because character is at stake and the life and prosperity of Birmingham must be guarded as well as the interests of our schools and those who may manage them. The Negroes will act wise if they will go on and vote as they did Monday, October 12. There has been no reason for a change of attitude, change of spirit or a change of their ballot. We believe that the choice of the Negro people of this community will be one for good government and fair play to all citizens.

The race can hope for but one or two things in an election of this kind, and that is that men of heart, character and respect for humanity will be elected, men who will protect the interest of our schools, our property and make reasonable provisions for the sections in which we live.

It is to be remembered by our folk that this is a non-partisan election; every man or woman who has a vote is privileged to cast it. If ever the city needed to have its votes cast, it is now. And if ever the Negro needed to exercise his franchise for the interest of his kind and the safe guidance of his city, it is at this time. It is a question as to who will control, whether we will be delivered into the hands of our friends or turned over to our enemies. We all know who they are; this has been made plain and we need no argument. We know all these men, no particular instruction is necessary. We have seen most of them in action; we know what they stand for Monday will settle the question as to whether we will live in peace or in war It is well for us to consider these matters and not become careless because some of our friends are leading. The bigger the victory they have, the stronger will they be with the public and the greater the condemnation of our enemies. It is up to the voters to do this. We have a few votes, we should use them well Monday.

THE COMMISSION ELECTION

Nothing in the history of Birmingham has been more interesting or taxing to the minds of the people than the commission election last Monday. The aspirants for office were in the beginning representing factions and interests, much of which was exposed in campaign literature and expressions from candidates ad their managers. Some of the methods used brought to the minds of many the old days of campaigning when villification and ugly attacks seemed to be the rule. The practices of the present administration and the constant criticism heaped upon them stirred the people to action and many ambitious men felt to become officers—the results of which we had seventeen men in the field for three places on the Commission Board.

The newspapers played their part well in an effort to destroy factionalism and establish for the City of Birmingham a more normal and constructive condition. This we believe was proper and right, and as a general proposition the people have been educated not to tolerate factional fights on the Commission Board and submitting the schools to political attacks and adjustments. It is to be understood that great measures and principles are not always accepted readily by the people. Many campaigns of education are necessary for permanent results in this direction. We dare the assertion that no faction succeeded entirely in this fight; much was lost in the battle while a great deal was gained, but the sober-minded people, the conservative and constructive ones, must be happy in the thought that destructive methods and agencies have been exposed and all candidates agreed during the campaign to carry on if elected in that wholesome manner characteristic of decent citizenship.

Our public organs made the schools the chief issue. It was some time before the candidates who had a chance of election came around to the program of keeping the schools out of politics and electing for their control men of high caliber and character; but this was settled as an absolute fact by the expressions of every candidate—those prominent ones who were defeated as well as those who were elected.

The public mind should be happy because this issue is settled once for all and we have a right to believe that the men elected will carry on in the manner expressed before their election. Certainly there will never come a time when alliances won't be made and it is perfectly natural for the men elected to lean toward the organizations responsible for their election; this is true in church, state and society generally. It is hoped, however, that the governing forces now elected will look forward to a great city with a people happy and progressing in the high atmosphere of manhood and citizenship.

Surely the organizations responsible for this election must feel happy and proud over their victory. And why not? The question as to how it was won and the methods used is of but little importance at this time. Birmingham is a wonderfully fine city, it has had some set-backs in the past few years because of the adverse criticism on its management. We believe it is the hope of every decent citizen that these attacks will cease and that the officers who are soon to take charge will not give cause for criticisms such as we have suffered. The poor, the rich, the mediocre, all are anxious that our city will come to normal. We cheapen our value when we exist in factions and divisions.

The Negro in the South, as a general proposition, follows the course of the white man, especially when he divides and starts a fight. The Negro has not learned sufficiently that there are many destructive white people and all of their program is not to be accepted. Our finer judgment would be to select the conservative and peaceful way to the solution of our problems and aid as best we can in the solution of all problems confronting our government. As a race we cannot afford to hate. As a people we must conserve our strength by exercising forbearance, patience and precaution. Many did not win all they desired in this election, but the sensible voters will not destroy themselves or become ugly because of not gaining all they believed our city was entitled to. We should be happy in the fact that we stood for the higher principles for our government, and the men defeated and the ones elected announced themselves for these principles; as to whether they will carry them out, a trial is all that is necessary.

In an unusual campaign such as we had, all could not be joy; there must be some disappointments. Let us look forward for a better day, give our attention to good citizenship, serve in our field, and do all to prove our worthiness. As the prayer of the righteous availeth much, so appeals to the upright shall not fail. Let us agree that the will of the people has been expressed. This is our government, and nothing can be destroyed or the least one injured without affecting the whole.

Providence is a wonderful working agency. Man has not yet discovered the absolute course of God and His way of settling great questions. Many references could be made to substantiate this expression, but they are not necessary here.

The Negro looks upon things with a deal of suspicion, yet is not easily discouraged. We must realize more than ever that all races and nations reach success by certain highways of procedure, we lose nothing when we

walk in this way, we gain much when we exercise precaution, steadiness, faith and love for human kind. The Negro is

"——As much a man
As moves the throng among;
As much a part of the great plan
With which creation's dawn began
As any of the throng."

We want our people encouraged; we want them to keep faith. We must organize and solidify our efforts. Joining with principles we win. No good cause is ever lost. Let us believe in humanity. We are one and inseparable, withstanding we look through various divisions and organizations. All of seek fame and honor; it should be encouraged in every man and every man. What we must do is to win something for ourselves. We can go through organization, for truly

The fame that a man wins himself is best
That he may call his own.

Political - 1925

Elections.

Alabama.

NO ELECTION—WE GO BACK TO THE POLLS MONDAY

No doubt the most interesting political battle ever waged in the City of Birmingham had its first close-up Monday when the people were privileged to select the men and decide the issues. Many important questions confronted the voters, principal among these was the schools of the city, and who should govern them; visible and invisible government was a part of the issue and no doubt all the troubles that have occurred in the past four years have been because of this invisible form. Our trouble has been one of control and not one of law or the administration of law.

Our present board was seriously crippled and handicapped because of its relation to secret government. These conditions have been badly exposed in various ways and the people have about decided to have an administration as nearly free of these mitigations and invisible entanglements as possible. From Monday's vote one would get the idea that we are far better off than the outside world would think we are. We can decide our questions and we will decide on men of trust and honor, men who are broad enough and fair enough to take position on important questions of city government and school management.

The battle is still on. It will take Monday, October 19, to settle the question as to who will be the commissioners of this great and prosperous city. Mr. W. J. Adams' broad stand, his unwavering position, his clear cut expressions have brought him forward as the outstanding man for president of our city commission. We had some important men in the race for associate commissioners; some good ones have been retired, four are in the race Monday for places on the board.

Carefulness must be exercised in the selection of the associate commissioners as well as in the selection of the president. We might elect the best possible man for president and then handicap him by the election of associates who may not agree with his policy. We believe it is the desire of every citizen of Birmingham that we have peace at the City Hall and that we continue the progressive wave of our city and encourage big businesses to locate here. We believe that the voters will remain steady and undisturbed and will go to the polls Monday and decide the question as to where they stand on education and how they feel about visible and invisible government.

Every vote is a factor in this election, because character is at stake and the life and prosperity of Birmingham must be guarded as well as the interests of our schools and those who may manage them. The Negroes will act wise if they will go on and vote as they did Monday, October 12. There has been no reason for a change of attitude, change of spirit or a change of their ballot. We believe that the choice of the Negro people of this community will be one for good government and fair play to all citizens.

The race can hope for but one or two things in an election of this kind, and that is that men of heart, character and respect for humanity will be elected, men who will protect the interest of our schools, our property and make reasonable provisions for the sections in which we live.

It is to be remembered by our folk that this is a non-partisan election; every man or woman who has a vote is privileged to cast it. If ever the city needed to have its votes cast, it is now. And if ever the Negro needed to exercise his franchise for the interest of his kind and the safe guidance of his city, it is at this time. It is a question as to who will control, whether we will be delivered into the hands of our friends or turned over to our enemies. We all know who they are; this has been made plain and we need no argument. We know all these men, no particular instruction is necessary. We have seen most of them in action; we know what they stand for Monday will settle the question as to whether we will live in peace or in war It is well for us to consider these matters and not become careless because some of our friends are leading. The bigger the victory they have, the stronger will they be with the public and the greater the condemnation of our enemies. It is up to the voters to do this. We have a few votes, we should use them well Monday.

THE COMMISSION ELECTION

Nothing in the history of Birmingham has been more interesting or taxing to the minds of the people than the commission election last Monday. The aspirants for office were in the beginning representing factions and interests, much of which was exposed in campaign literature and expressions from candidates ad their managers. Some of the methods used brought to the minds of many the old days of campaigning when villification and ugly attacks seemed to be the rule. The practices of the present administration and the constant criticism heaped upon them stirred the people to action and many ambitious men felt to become officers—the results of which we had seventeen men in the field for three places on the Commission Board.

The newspapers played their part well in an effort to destroy factionalism and establish for the City of Birmingham a more normal and constructive condition. This we believe was proper and right, and as a general proposition the people have been educated not to tolerate factional fights on the Commission Board and submitting the schools to political attacks and adjustments. It is to be understood that great measures and principles are not always accepted readily by the people. Many campaigns of education are necessary for permanent results in this direction. We dare the assertion that no faction succeeded entirely in this fight; much was lost in the battle while a great deal was gained, but the sober-minded people, the conservative and constructive ones, must be happy in the thought that destructive methods and agencies have been exposed and all candidates agreed during the campaign to carry on if elected in that wholesome manner characteristic of decent citizenship.

Our public organs made the schools the chief issue. It was some time before the candidates who had a chance of election came around to the program of keeping the schools out of politics and electing for their control men of high caliber and character; but this was settled as an absolute fact by the expressions of every candidate—those prominent ones who were defeated as well as those who were elected.

The public mind should be happy because this issue is settled once for all and we have a right to believe that the men elected will carry on in the manner expressed before their election. Certainly there will never come a time when alliances won't be made and it is perfectly natural for the men elected to lean toward the organizations responsible for their election; this is true in church, state and society generally. It is hoped, however, that the governing forces now elected will look forward to a great city with a people happy and progressing in the high atmosphere of manhood and citizenship.

Surely the organizations responsible for this election must feel happy and proud over their victory. And why not? The question as to how it was won and the methods used is of but little importance at this time. Birmingham is a wonderfully fine city, it has had some set-backs in the past few years because of the adverse criticism on its management. We believe it is the hope of every decent citizen that these attacks will cease and that the officers who are soon to take charge will not give cause for criticisms such as we have suffered. The poor, the rich, the mediocre, all are anxious that our city will come to normal. We cheapen our value when we exist in factions and divisions.

The Negro in the South, as a general proposition, follows the course of the white man, especially when he divides and starts a fight. The Negro has not learned sufficiently that there are many destructive white people and all of their program is not to be accepted. Our finer judgment would be to select the conservative and peaceful way to the solution of our problems and aid as best we can in the solution of all problems confronting our government. As a race we cannot afford to hate. As a people we must conserve our strength by exercising forbearance, patience and precaution. Many did not win all they desired in this election, but the sensible voters will not destroy themselves or become ugly because of not gaining all they believed our city was entitled to. We should be happy in the fact that we stood for the higher principles for our government, and the men defeated and the ones elected announced themselves for these principles; as to whether they will carry them out, a trial is all that is necessary.

In an unusual campaign such as we had, all could not be joy; there must be some disappointments. Let us look forward for a better day, give our attention to good citizenship, serve in our field, and do all to prove our worthiness. As the prayer of the righteous availeth much, so appeals to the upright shall not fail. Let us agree that the will of the people has been expressed. This is our government, and nothing can be destroyed or the least one injured without affecting the whole.

Providence is a wonderful working agency. Man has not yet discovered ca the absolute course of God and His way of settling great questions. Many no references could be made to substantiate this expression; but they are not us necessary here.

The Negro looks upon things with a deal of suspicion, yet is not easily discouraged. We must realize more than ever that all races and nations reach success by certain highways of procedure, we lose nothing when we

walk in this way, we gain much when we exercise precaution, steadiness, faith and love for human kind. The Negro is

"——As much a man
As moves the throng among;
As much a part of the great plan
With which creation's dawn began
As any of the throng."

We want our people encouraged; we want them to keep faith. We must organize and solidify our efforts. Joining with principles we win. No good cause is ever lost. Let us believe in humanity. We are one and inseparable, notwithstanding we look through various divisions and organizations. All of us seek fame and honor; it should be encouraged in every man and every woman. What we must do is to win something for ourselves. We can do it through organization, for truly

The fame that a man wins himself is best
That he may call his own.

Honors put on him make him no more a man
Than his clothes do
Which are as soon taken off.

We would discourage the thought that the Negro in Birmingham will receive any less protection than he has received in past years or that his communities will be terrorized any more than they have been. Such rumors should be stamped out and the race should prepare for a successful and happy stay in the City of Birmingham. We have many prosperous men and concerns here. We have risen to marvelous heights to which we have come in a little more than a half century. We should be encouraged to gather in faith and go forward. Many thousands of the opposite race are interested in us and we are interested in them, we must stand together for a great city and a great people.

ADAMS RETIRES HARRISON AND IS AHEAD OF JONES IN THE COMMISSION RACE

Dickerson, Taylor, Bowron and Lacy Will Contest For Associate Commissioners In Run-Off Monday.

The Commission election Monday is a matter of record, and the voters expressed themselves on the issues before the people. Many important matters were discussed, and many not mentioned in public print were and are still under consideration by the voters of Birmingham. The vote given Mr. W. J. Adams was an indication of the city's idea of the man who should be at the head and control the City Government. There was no election. The race will be between Messrs W. J. Adams and Jimmie Jones, Monday, October 19th. Indications are that W. J. Adams will be swept in. The vote shows that he has friends in every section of the city, and no doubt they are busier now than ever before.

Many surprises were shown in the votes received by some of the candidates. Everyone expected that Mr. Adams would lead as President of the City Commissioners.

That the school issue will continue a live one for some time is generally accepted, as the city elects a new member of the board of education each year, and any board of city commissioners during its four-year term, could if it were so inclined, almost completely change the personnel of the board of education.

The school issue first came to the front last spring when R. E. Chadwick, a member of the board of education, came up for re-election because of the expiration of his term of office. Mr. Chadwick had been firm against group domination in school affairs, had declined to vote to permit Klan meetings at the high school auditorium and had refused demands that Chester Bandman, Jewish principal of the Woodlawn High School, be displaced.

Mr. Dickerson at once came out for Mr. Chadwick's re-election and Mr. Harrison, upon his return from a sick bed, voted against Chadwick and for another Ensley man. The issue was then drawn which was precipitated into the recent campaign and the voters showed their preferences for the attitudes of the three leading candidates by almost electing Adams on the first round, putting Jones in second place and Harrison in third.

Big Lead

The official consolidation Tuesday showed that Jack Adams lacked but 837 votes for a clear majority over his five opponents combined.

A total of 17,394 votes were cast for president, distributed as follows:

Adams, 7,766; Jones, 4,448; Harrison, 4,162; W. O. Broyles, 514; William L. White, 211; W. C. Irby, 26.

The vote for associate commissioners stood: W. E. Dickson, 7,181; John H. Taylor, 7,096; Edgar Bowron, 5,964; J. E. Lacey, 3,937; Dr. N. R. Baker, 3,125; W. B. Copeland, 2,939; Ira F. Randall, 1,345; M. A. Dinsmore, 1,297; J. A. Russell, 700; F. L. Ferrell, 201; R. B. Hurst, 193.

In the presidential race, Adams had a plurality over Jones of 3,318 votes, while Jones had a lead over Harrison, in third place, of 286 votes. The run-off campaign between Adams and Jones was put under way immediately after the official vote was consolidated, with the Adams forces confident that the huge lead of their candidate cannot be overcome.

"In fact," said Atty. Clarence Mullins, Adams' manager, "we believe Mr. Adams' election next Monday will be virtually unanimous."

Commissioner Harrison and a group of his campaign leaders were at the courthouse to watch the official consolidation of the city-wide vote. Although the commissioner made gains on Jones, the final count showed he still lacked 286 votes of getting in the run-off.

A crowd of west side voters gathered at the West End library Tuesday night to attend a schduled Jones rally, but no speakers appeared. It had been announced that Jones and his manager, Judge Hugh Locke, would make speeches.

George Lewis Bailes, who has presided at a number of Jones meetings, dismissed the crowd without addressing it. He said "pressing business" had prevented Jones and Locke from showing up.

Edgar Bowron, candidate for associate commissioner, addressed the gathering before it went home, coming out strongly on the public school issue.

"Early in the campaign," Bowron declared, "I took my stand for complete divorcement of the schools from religious or factional entanglements. I believe my position is well understood to the voters."

Political — 1925
Elections.

California.

WINNERS AND LOSERS

The primary election is over and as we go to press the semi-official count shows that Mayor George E. Cryer, the incumbent, is automatically elected by virtue of the fact that he received a majority of all the votes cast for the candidates seeking that office.

In an early statement issued by the Mayor, he expressed his satisfaction over the results and stated that he accepted it as an evidence of the people's confidence in his administration.

Pacific Defender

Hurried tabulation of the vote shows that the East Side brought up the winning vote for the victorious man, and William Saunders, better known as "Pop," who ably directed Mayor Cryer's campaign among the Black voters of the East Side, is jubilant over the result.

Wood Wilson, to whose lot fell the direction of Judge Bledsoe's campaign for the territory east of Main Street, takes the defeat of his candidate philosophically and says: "Well, we expect to lose some times, but dirty politics beat us in this campaign."

5-7-25

So the story goes. There are always winners and losers, and Mayor Cryer is again the Mayor of the city of Los Angeles, as well as all of its citizens alike, and the losers are able to content themselves that the only thing they lost was an opportunity by ballot to name the chief executive of this great metropolis, and, like the winners, we are all concerned in the recognition that is to be bestowed upon his supporters by the victor.

PIERCE ASSURED OF GREAT VICTORY IN TENTH

MARK A. PIERCE FOR TENTH WARD COUNCILMAN

In the general election, Tuesday, June 2, Mark A. Pierce should be elected by a handsome majority to represent the Tenth Councilmanic District in the city council.

Pacific Defender

5-22-25

Mr. Pierce, a member of the Pierce Undertaking firm, one of the oldest and best-known establishments in Los Angeles, and one which has always been closely identified with the business life of the colored people, is at present a member of the state legislature, where he made a brilliant record for himself and is credited with doing splendid service for the state. A young, progressive business man, endowed with excellent qualifications for the office he seeks, it is our essential duty to place Mr. Pierce in the city council, where he will be able to give the entire benefit of his exceptional training and ability to the people of Los Angeles.

Aside from having given both moral and financial aid to every civic and business interest which our leaders have presented them, the Pierce Brothers have encouraged in a substantial manner the several ventures along their particular line of business in which our people have engaged. As a courtesy and show of good will and appreciation, our four colored undertaking firms are heartily supporting Mr. Pierce in his candidacy and are using their influence to bring about his election. Our own Fred Roberts, with whom Mr. Pierce stands shoulder to shoulder in every legislative action which affects our group, has entered personally into the campaign. Fred's lead, where we are concerned, is always a good one and we are confident that we are perfectly safe in following this one.

Mr. Pierce is a staunch Republican. Together with other new and advanced ideas in his announcement he says: "If elected councilman I shall organize a committee of from nine to fifteen members of representatives from all parts of the Tenth district, giving to the East Side its full representation. Then in monthly meetings of the committee we will take up and carefully consider all matters affecting the district, so that when I sit in the city council I will at all times know the needs and desires of my district and in that way can serve them properly."

That is as it should be, and having lived almost his entire life in the Tenth district, having therein home and business investments, he will naturally be alive to all that means for the advancement of the entire district.

A representative committee of several hundred of the most prominent citizens has issued a strong letter endorsing Mr. Pierce and making a stirring appeal for his support. Amongst that number are the following well-known colored citizens, and with these notable names it is earnestly hoped that thousands of East Side voters will register for Mark A. Pierce, councilman for the Tenth ward, Tuesday, June 2.

PIERCE-FOR-COUNCILMAN COMMITTEE

Roberts & Sons, undertakers.
Conner & Johnson, undertakers.
Smith & Williams, undertakers.
Angeles Funeral Home, Fred Shaw, director.
Dr. Albert Baumann, druggist.
Dr. E. D. Harris, druggist.
Dr. H. Claude Hudson, dentist.
Dr. E. B. Liddell.
Rev. V. M. Cole
Rev. H. D. Prowd
Rev. Frank Cothran
Attorney Afue McDowell.
Attorney Wm. Pose.
Attorney C. H. Alston.
Attorney Lewis K. Beeks.
Prof. Chas. H. Palmer.
Prof. Elmer C. Bartlett.
Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, president Women's Council.
Mrs. Lulu Slaughter, president Sojourner Truth Club.
Mrs. Hattie Baldwin, president the Women's Community League.
Mrs. Ella L. Cassells, secretary the Eastside Independent League.

Prominent Club Women

Mrs. Bessie Sampson.
Mrs. Grant Gillespie.
Mrs. L. H. Brown.
Mrs. J. B. Perdue.
Mrs. J. W. Coleman.
Mrs. Mollie Moore.
Mrs. Jennie Lapmer.
Mrs. Alberta E. Wills.
Mrs. Zella M. King.
Mrs. C. D. Robinson.
Mrs. Margaret D. Scott.
Wood Wilson, president Eastside Independent League.
Wm. Nickersan.
W. H. Jarman.
C. E. Johnson.
H. A. Howard.
Sidney P. Dones, president Eureka Villa Association.
Arthur J. Scott.
C. J. Jackson.
J. H. Shackleford.
T. L. Woods.
Cliff Sewall.
E. S. Spiller.
Daniel J. Lee.
G. W. City.
Jefferson Davis.
Clarence Smith.
H. D. King.
Journee W. White.
A. H. Harris.
J. M. Prentice.
J. W. Coleman.
Geo. W. Snell.
Luther I. Taylor.
E. J. Porter.
James J. Robinson.
Hon. F. M. Roberts.

THOMPSON IS APPOINTED TO COMMISSION

Los Angeles Calif. July 24—The city council here confirmed Mayor George E. Cryer's appointment of Noah D. Thompson last week as a member of the municipal housing commission. Noah Thompson, a former resident of Chicago, is a local newspaper man having served on the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Evening Express for the past 12 years and as Pacific coast representative of The Chicago Defender since he took up his residence here in 1911.

Chicago Defender
7-25-25
Chicago Ill.

The municipal housing commission was established in Los Angeles under the new city charter which went into effect on July 1, 1925. It consists of a board of 15 directors, having the right and power to incur indebtedness by the issuance of bonds in the name of the city of Los Angeles and to provide by purchase, lease, condemnation, construction or otherwise, lands and property for the purpose of improving the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the city. Its members are required to own municipal bonds and are not subject to the provisions of the new charter relating to civil service, pensions, purchasing agent or controller. The other members on the commission are men and women very active in the financial and educational affairs of the West.

ALEXANDER THANKS HIS SUPPORTERS

James M. "Big Jim" Alexander, the only Black American candidate for Councilman in the Eighth district, penned a letter of appreciation to his many friends who supported him in the recent election. The letter follows:

Pacific Defender
5-7-25
Los Angeles, Cal.

To My Friends and Voters of the Eighth District:

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the support of my many friends and well-wishers in the Eighth district for their support of my candidacy for Council in the recent election. Especially do I wish to commend the officers and members of the Furlong Home Tract Association for their loyalty and unselfishness.

We were defeated in this election, but it was not an inglorious defeat. Because in our defeat we have succeeded in proving that we can cast an almost solid vote for our own members who are capable and qualified to represent us and fill with credit public offices. I hope that we can maintain this voting strength in a block and develop an organization that will turn

this defeat into an overwhelming victory. I remain,

Yours for the progress of the Race,

JAMES M. ALEXANDER.

Political – 1925

Elections

General.

NEGRO VOTE SWINGS TUESDAY ELECTIONS

Resul s in Detroit, New Jersey and New York City Show Strength of Negro Vote

NO NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES

Klan Candidates Defeated with Aid of Powerful Negro Vote.

REPUBLICAN WINS IN VIRGINIA AS STATE TREASURER --BOSTON ELECTS REPUBLICAN MAYOR FIRST TIME IN SEVENTEEN YEARS

NEW JERSEY

A. Harry Moore, Democratic candidate was overwhelmingly elected Governor over State Senator Arthur Whitney, Republican nominee. Throughout the heated campaign, Senator Whitney was subjected to severe gruelling on the stump with reference to his stand on the Klan and the Negro. The Race voters were not satisfied with Senator Whitney's record on these two issues and went to the polls Tuesday and cast their votes solidly for A. Harry Moore, Democrat, who had pledged a square deal for the Negro in his campaign speeches. While the "wet" and "dry" issue injected itself outstandingly in the Gubernatiorial fight the Negro Jersey voters cast their ballots for Moore, "wet" over against Whitney "dry" solely as a protest against the Republican nominee's Klan tendencies and his unfriendliness to their group. The pronounced independence of the Negro vote in the New Jeresy elections is easily one of the outstanding features of the 1925 November "off year" elections."

DETROIT

Dispatches from Detroit state that the Negro vote was cast solidly for Mayor John W. Smith who defied the Ku Klux Klan. Mayor Smith was opposed for re-election by Charles Bowles, the Klan supported candidate.

NEW YORK CITY

State Senator James J. Walker, Democrat defeated Frank D. Waterman, Republican, for Mayor of New York by a plurality of 401,581. The powerful Negro vote of Harlem was cast for Senator Walker as a rebuke to Waterman's unsatisfactory record in Race matters. Senator Walker although a Democrat, has been the friend of our group since his entrance into politics. Another evidence of the tendency of the Negro vote towards independence in thought and action.

NO NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Notwithstanding Chairman Oldfield of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, who attaches much significance to the outcome of the Tuesday's elections as an index to what will happen in 1926 and 1928, the issues decided Tuesday were purely local in view of the predominating, absorbing issue—prohibition. The tariff, tax reduction measure and other national issues were not considered. New Jersey is a "wet" state and seizes upon every opportunity to voice its opposition to the Volstead Act. Republican victories in Pennsylvania and in winning both houses of the New Jersey legislature bear no ear-marks as to which way the pendulum will swing in 1926 and 1928.

Political — 1925
Elections.

Georgia.

longer and has served as the Georgia member of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

An effort was made to have the President help bring about the election of a white man to succeed Johnson, but he would not touch the proposition. His advice was to let the Georgia Republicans work out their own plans and name the man.

NEGRO INSURANCE AGENTS TO HELP

Write of Their Support of Coastal Highway

The work of negro citizens in behalf of the Coastal highway bond issue has been very gratifying to Harvey Granger and George W. Tiedeman, general chairman and election chairman, respectively, of the coming election.

They have received the following communication from negro insurance agents expressing their approval of the issue and their willingness to work for its success.

"The Savannah Insurance Agents Association, representing a hundred salesmen of insurance in Savannah, wishes to express its unqualified indorsement of the coastal highway bond issue to be voted on March 26. We believe that the passage of the election for bonds for this great public improvement will, indeed prove the biggest forward step which the people of this section has taken in a generation. All the people are to be benefited, all will share in the progress and prosperity which are to come with the linking-up of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida with this magnificent roadway and the opening up of a territory abundant in agricultural resources. We are going to vote for the measure ourselves, and we are going to 'talk-it-up' and 'work-it-up' on the field at our work. Count on us March 26."

Thomas McPherson,
Guaranty Insurance Co.
John W. Davis,
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
I. R. Spaulding,
N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
A. B. Singfield,
Pilgrim Life & Health Ins. Co.
Duncan Pringle,
Chatham Mutual Ins. Co.
P. S. Moore,
Georgia Mutual Ins. Co.
Young & Jenkins,
Standard Life Ins. Co.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 17, 1925

NAMING OF NEGRO UPHELD

Georgia Choice of G. O. P. Committeeman Approved in Washington

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Republican leaders here are pleased with the selection of Ben Davis, prominent Negro leader of Georgia, to succeed Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman. Davis built up a prosperous insurance business in Atlanta and owns a newspaper. He has been a delegate to Republican National Conventions every four years for two decades or

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS EDITOR DAVIS FOR ELECTION BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SUCCEED HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON.

The Atlanta Independent

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, held at the Fulton County Court House today at noon, Honorable B. J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent, was recommended by the committee to the Republican National Committee for election as committeeman for Georgia to succeed the late Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson.

10-15-25

The meeting opened at noon with Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, state chairman, presiding. Upon roll call, 59 of the 60 members of the committee were present. After the reading of the call, B. J. Davis, Dr. W. H. Harris, and W. R. Tucker were nominated for National Committeeman. Upon the vote by roll call, Davis received 42 votes, Harris 9, and Tucker 7. Upon motion by Dr. Harris, the vote to make the election unanimous was carried except one vote, A. Graves, participating by proxy. The meeting was harmonious throughout. Of especial significance was the fact that at no time was any semblance of "race" injected into the deliberations.

Political—1925

Elections.

Illinois.

ANDERSON AND JACKSON RE-ELECTED; ED WRIGHT VICTOR OVER DE PRIEST

Louis B. Anderson was re-elected to represent the Second ward of Chicago in the city council on Tuesday and at the same time Major Robert R. Jackson was re-elected to the same governing body from the Third ward.

The victory of the two sitting aldermen is also a sweeping victory for Edward H. Wright, a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission and Second ward committeeman, the boss of the strongest Republican organization in the United States.

It had been the ambition, so it is claimed, of Oscar De Priest, local real estate dealer and politician, former member of the Chicago city council and head of a political organization that carries his name, to wrest the power of control of both the Second and Third wards from Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright, it must remembered, selected and with the aid of able assistance put in office the "first municipal judge," the Hon. Albert B. George.

It is also a significant fact to remember that both Alderman Anderson and Alderman Jackson were ably supported by The Chicago Defender, the only paper in the entire city to give them proper recognition for able work done in the city council, despite the fact that the Chicago Tribune, the Daily News and the Municipal Voters' league went on record against them.

Dr. Richard A. Williams, head of a fraternal organization and a resident of Chicago for seven years, having come here from Hot Springs, Ark., was selected to run against Jackson in the Third ward.

In the Second ward, Attorney A. L. Williams and one Richard E. Parker, erstwhile Democrat, opposed Anderson.

The campaign which has been going on for weeks grew bitter near the end and the climax of unfair dealings came early Tuesday morning when white voters in the Third ward received letters which attacked the character of Mr. Jackson and asking the support of Richard A. Williams. These letters, although unsigned, played upon the lurid imagination of the reader and played their part in stirring a race issue. Several copies of these letters fell into the hands of persons who were supposed to be white.

Looking over the slate of men recommended last week by The Chicago Defender we find 15 of the 17 named went over with a big majority. They are:

Louis B. Anderson—Second ward.
Robert R. Jackson—Third ward.
Bert Cronson—Fourth ward.
Charles S. Eaton—Fifth ward.
Guy Gurnsey—Sixth ward.
Ross A. Woodhull—Seventh ward.
Wm. D. Mevering—Eighth ward.
Ernest Cross—Tenth ward.
William R. O'Toole—Fourteenth ward.
Thomas F. Byrne—Fifteenth ward.
Terrence Moran—Sixteenth ward.
Henry Fick—Twentieth ward.
Jacob Avery—Twenty-fourth ward.
George M. Maypole—Twenty-eighth ward.
Dorsey R. Crowe—Forty-second ward.

The two who lost were:

Joseph Smith, who ran second in the Thirty-second ward.

M. J. Bouler, who ran second in the Forty-third ward.

In the April election, owing to a law that the victorious candidate must have more votes than all his competitors, William D. Meyering of the Eighth ward will come up for election again. Mr. Smith will also come up again in the April election, but Mr. Bouler, who was Alderman Albert's only opponent, fell by the wayside by 2,000 votes.

The voting in the Second and Third wards were as follows:

SECOND WARD

*Louis B. Anderson	6,432
Augustus L. Williams	4,554
Richard E. Parker	149

THIRD WARD

*Robert R. Jackson	9,214
Richard A. Williams	7,127

*Re-elected.

MAN ELECTED TO COUNCIL 'DOWN STATE'

An Illinois City Does Itself Credit

Murphysboro, Ill., May 8.—Driven to emergency measures by the greatest emergency which this city ever faced, the municipal government, seated this week for the first time in the history of Murphysboro, a Race man in the city council. Bergie Bates, for 40 years a resident of this city, was elected by a united vote to the first elective political office ever held here by a member of the Race.

After protest, which went unheeded, the city council not only welcomed Mr. Bates into membership, but conferred upon him important committee appointments.

When the mention of Mr. Bates as a possibility for a seat in the city council was made, councilmen and citizens in private life protested vigorously. It was even asserted that if Mr. Bates took his seat the harmony of the council sessions would be broken up. It was openly stated that the "prestige of the city" would be hurt.

Mr. Bates has been unusually successful in private life. He is a prominent church worker and has been active in fraternal circles. In union circles he is considered one of the best-informed men in this section.

CHICAGO POLITICAL ORGANIBATION DECIDES TO SUPPORT MADDEN AGAIN

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Political leaders in the first Congressional District of Illinois have determined that Martin B. Madden shall continue to represent them in Congress. This announcement, while it may not preclude the entry of several candidates who have been waiting to announce their candidacies, practically concedes the nomination to Mr. Madden since the organization in which Colored committeemen predominate, is conceded to control the electoral situation in the district.

"Leaders of our district," said Edward H. Wright, boss of the Second ward, admitted leaders of the district, and a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, "have indorsed Mr. Madden to Congress. Our Congressman is one of the big men of the nation. As chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and a leader in Congress, Mr. Madden can do more for us and for the nation than any man of our own race we might send to Washington. We consider it a patriotic duty to send him back."

Other powers in the district pointed out at the meeting that Mr. Madden had been a consistent and loyal member of it and that his efforts in behalf of his constituency have been unremitting and effective. His latest contribution has been the appointment of three supervisors in the local postoffice.

Political - 1925
Elections.

Largest Gathering In History Of Organization

By Harrey E. Johnson

Walter S. Myers, Democratic candidate for the nomination for mayor of Indianapolis in the May primary, was principal speaker before the largest gathering of members of the Monday Luncheon club in the history of that organization. The Monday Luncheon club is a non-partisan body of professional and business men of the city. Other distinguished guests of the club were Bishop William T. Vernon of the A. M. E. church and Bishop R. E. Jones of the M. E. church. Mr. Myers was introduced to the members of the club by Mr. Henry A. Fleming as "the next mayor of Indianapolis." Mr. Fleming for a number of years, has been prominent in local and state politics.

In an honest and sincere manner, Mr. Walter S. Myers, Democratic candidate for mayor, stated his platform and his theories of how the affairs of Indianapolis should be conducted to the members of the Monday Luncheon club in what is said by many to have been one of the greatest speeches heard in any campaign. Mr. Myers resorted to no cheap tricks of the old line politician, his was a straightout exposition of what he thought was best for the good of all of Indianapolis. At no time during the twenty minutes of his speech did Mr. Myers attempt to win applause by throwing the old sop of sympathy to a so-called down-trodden people. 4-18-25

"Taxes," said Mr. Myers, "fall heaviest on the man fatrhest back in the forms of increased rents, higher commodity prices and higher utility rates. But taxes can be reduced to a certain extent by the cutting out of certain unnecessary frills in the city's management."

Will Be Unhampered.

"I do not believe in the special privilege for any class or group, the rich against the poor, labor against capital or capital against labor, one community agaist the other. I am firmly against minority rule and should I be elected mayor of Indianapolis, I will not be hampered in the administration of my duties by the rules and regulations of a certain minority in our community."

When it came to issues the candidate dodged none and accepted them all, he simply waded in with his shirt sleeves rolled up and took issues going and coming. If there is any fear in Mr. Myer's make-up, he failed to exhibit it last Monday. He was willing to talk on anything and listen to all arguments, not once in an hour and fifteen minutes did he attempt to evade anything from anybody though repeatedly interrupted by applause, he held to his course and practically convinced what in the language of the street was a "Hard Going" audience.

Touches Popular Chord.

Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal church, followed Mr. Myers to the speakers' stand. He was introduced to club members by the Rev. W. J. White, pastor of Simpson church. The statements of Bishop Jones were significant at this stage of the campaign, especially so when he stated that the time has now arrived when voters must look to men and not be the slaves to tradition of party; to show that no one man held the Negro vote in the hollow of his hand, to prove that the Negroes as men and voters could not be bought or intimidated.

Bishop Jones called attention of the club members to the horrible plight of disfranchised voters in the South and of the large numbers of people who will come North this spring and summer, that the balance of power is gradually swinging this way. "You have it in your power not only to know the stand of all men seeking your suffrage, but you should see to it that he comes clean on every issue affecting you, make him declare himself without equivocation."

The Bishop heartily congratulated Mr. Myer for the honest and splendid way in which he had discussed the issues of the day.

Following the speech of Bishop Jones, there were shouts of "Vernon! Vernon!" from the club members. Bishop Vernon responded by first congratulating Mr. Myers for his splendid address and wishing him success in the present campaign. Bishop Vernon recounting a few instances leading up to his appointment as Register of the Treasury incidentally called the attention of the club members to the fact that not a Negro had occupied that position again in eighteen years, even through two Republican administrations.

"The only way to get recognition is to organize and fight for it," said the Bishop, who praised the independence of action of our group last fall and urged upon them to keep up the fight.

Following the close of the meeting it was fifteen minutes before Mr. Myers could leave the building because of the crush of men around him seeking to shake his hand and congratulate him. The Myers speech set more political tongues to wagging than has any other event in the present campaign.

It was the sole topic of conversation along the "Avenoo" Monday night and has spread like wild-fire over the city where a number of meetings are being planned to start this week.

Political – 1925.
Elections.

Kentucky

COLORED VOTERS, BE NOT DECEIVED.

Another municipal election is at hand. The question naturally arises, what is best for the Negro? It is not the Negro's fault he must always ask that question. Conditions and circumstances have forced it on him. The Republican party has been in power eight years. During that time the Negro has fared better than under any otherprevious eight years in the city's history. Surely, there have been things done that we did not like or agree with. But far and away the good has outweighed the bad.

Police brutality, we think, is the greatest charge to be brought, and that cannot be laid at the door of the party. Those are individual and exceptional cases. This paper is not condoning, defending or excusing any case where police officers have mistreated Colored citizens. We merely argue that they could not justly be charged to the party in power.

Louisville Herald 9/5/25

Yet they are beieng played up by certain Colored men as reasons for supporting the Democratic ticket.

As for as we can learn the Democrats have not sought the Negro vote on any kind of respectable plan. They have not recognized any Negroes enough to openly confer with them. They have shown no disposition to treat with the Negro voter as part and parcel of the Democratic party. How then can Negroes rush pell-mell into the Democratic ranks.

Louisville Herald

There are certain shortcomings on teh part of Republicans, and the main one has been too much leniency in the underworld. For a while it looked as if the bootleggers, crapshooters and pickpockets would takee the city. And the ease with which they operated was supposed to be the reward for the Neegro vote. And yet the Negro vote, by far the majority of it, is composed of hardworking, decent, church going, clean living people.

If we have any say with the Republican leaders after they win it will be to demand that the underworld be kept in bounds so that decent people can walk the streets of the city without far of their lives and property and without having the drums of their ears continually shocked with base vulgarity and profanity.

The greatest howl against the Republican party now comes from the underworld and politicians do wrong in encouraging that element to feel they can run the town.

As for decent Colored people, there is no real serious complaint against the Republican party in this city.

They can approach the city officials and party leaders without fear of insult and receive a respectful hearing and secure what they ask for if it is possible. That's more than they ever received from the Democratic party. Who remembers any delegations of protest, or committees telling of Negro wishes under the Democratic administrations? We think it is apparent on the face of it that of the two parties, the Republican party, at its worst, offers more for the Negro than the Democraic at their best.

We understand a Colored man with Democratic leanings asked a leader of that party, if the Democrats won would Colored people get the same jobs heeld by Colored people undr the Republicans. His reply was: "I would not like to promise that. You see there are so many white Deemocrats who have been out of work so long, we would naturally have to take care of them." So there you are. Colored voters, be not deceived. Whatever you have ever gotten, whatever you hope to get, has come from and through the Republican party.

When this paper is convinced that is not true, it will have no hesitancy in saying so.

Political - 1925
Elections.
Maryland.

NEW COUNCILMAN

Dr. [illegible] Richardson, elected to Advisory Council of the District of Columbia. The Council has two colored members —Photo by Scurlock.

ANNAPOLIS ELECTS DEMOCRATIC MAYOR

Annapolis, Md.—By a majority of 377 votes, Allen Bowie Howard, white, Democrat, was elected mayor of Annapolis over his Republican opponent, John A. Russell.

Howard's vote was 1,159 Russell's 782. An entire Democratic City Council was elected except in the fourth ward where Charles A. Oliver and Charles Spriggs were elected without opposition.

Charles Bell and Dorsey Garver, present councilmen from the Fourth District, angered because their names were eliminated from the ticket by the Republican committee after they had won out in the preliminaries, led the bolt of colored voters to the Democratic party, which enabled the latter to win the election.

Through the AFRO-AMERICAN, Mayor Howard expressed his gratification for this assistance which made his election certain.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Isaac Nutter, lawyer and former Republican Northside leader, has entered the race for the Republican nomination for State Senator. His petition, containing the names of 1,000 voters, has been accepted by County Clerk William N. Blair.

Political — 1925
Elections

Missouri.

Many Will Seek Political Offices In Next Election

Judging From Present Indications, The "Woods" Will Be Full Of Negro Aspirants. Offices From Congressman To Constable Will Be Sought

With the next election more than a year ahead, the aspirants for the offices are beginning to lay their plans; and here and there, signs of real work of the astute politician, are seen.

Judging from the number of prospective candidates among the colored voters, it is a safe bet at this time that the "woods will be full" of Negro candidates seeking offices from U. S. Congress to Constable of the Fourth District.

Of course, it is too early to tell just what will happen or who will actually file.

For Congress

Attorneys Geo. L. Vaughn and Homer G. Phillips have been mentioned for Congress from the Twelfth District. This office is now being held by the Hon. L. C. Dyer. Mr. Vaughn, it is thought, almost has his hat in the ring; while, it is generally known that Phillips is listening for something that sounds like a "call," and he is ready to respond to the "wishes of the people."

State Representative

Hon. Walthall M. Moore will probably seek to succeed himself as State Representative from the Third District. As to whether other Negroes will seek the honor for one of the four places in the district, is not known at this time. Attorney John A. Davis is mentioned.

Thos. J. R. Wilson a former police officer, is said to be a candidate for State Representative from the Fourth District.

For Justice of the Peace

The office of Justice of Peace in the Fourth District is claiming the attention of a larger number of aspirants than any other office, at the present times. Of course, Judge Crittenden E. Clark will want to succeed himself. That goes without a doubt. There are two justices in the Fourth District, the other present incumbent is Jos. L. Scruler (white). Among the other Negro aspirants, or those who have indicated that they would make the race are: Attorneys Eli Taylor, Freeman L. Martin, Jos. L. McLemore, John A. Davis and Roy Lowe.

Attorney Frank Bledsoe will probably file for Justice in the Fifth District.

For Constable In the Fourth

Langston Harrison will, of course, seek to succeed himself. C. H. Turpin is yet "undecided as to just what he will do." A. C. Scales says he is sure to win one of the Constable's offices in the District; while "Billy" Morant is said to be a dangerous contender. It is also known that "Billy" has his eye on the Committeeship in the Sixth Ward. W. H. Banks, Deputy Probate Clerk, is an avowed candidate for the office and his friends say: "Banks will win." C. C. Tillman, Sergeant-at-arms, Beard of Aldermen, is said to have the constable's bee in his bonnet.

In the Fifth District

Ira Dorsey is counting on "nine points of the law" to give him four more years in office. He has just started good and would not think of disappointing his friends by refusing to run again. Jeff Covington is saying that two are to be elected, and he will seek one of the places. The name of Harry Arnold, a Deputy Sheriff, is also mentioned as a possible candidate in the Fifth.

For Committeeman

Robert T. Scott, the first and only Negro Committeeman who was elected in the Sixth Ward, thinks he should have the choice of the voters; so it is a safe bet that he will be a candidate to succeed himself. Yet, friends of Ernest Patillo, a member of the Republican State Committee and Deputy Constable under Langston Harrison, are urging him to make the race against Scott. If Patillo, or any other Negro, enters the race for the Committeeship of the Sixth, it will precipitate the only real direct fight where Negro will be arrayed against Negro, judging from the present indications. In the cases of Justices and Constables, two offices are to be filled, where Negroes at present, hold only one. The friends of Scott say that an effort is being made to "run the Sixth Ward from down on Sixth Street," but they contend that Scott is still Committeeman, and will be until after the election.

It is understood that about as many white aspirants will seek the same offices as described above. A lively race is anticipated.

All of the aspirants, or those mentioned in this story, will seek their nomination or election on the Republican ticket. There will be two or three Negroes who will seek offices on the Democratic ticket, according to present plans.

Little is being said about the Committeewomen at this time.

St. Louis Argus
10-23-25
St. Louis, Mo.

Political — 1925.

New Jersey.

Elections.

Isaac Nutter in Atlantic City Race for Senate

Atlantic City, N. J., May 28.—The petition of Isaac Nutter, attorney and political leader, was filed today in the Atlantic County Clerk's office as a candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket in opposition to Senator Emerson L. Richards, who seeks re-election. It was signed by 1,800 men and women.

James A. Lightfoot in Senate Race

In perhaps the warmest senatorial political fight in the history of [illegible] Negro vote has become the issue by the placing of Attorney James A. Lightfoot in the senatorial race to be voted on for election on November 3.

Mr. Lightfoot is a member of the Bar of New Jersey, and has been for the past [illegible] He is the organizer and president of the North Side Chamber of Commerce, president of the University Club of Atlantic City, an Alpha Phi Alpha man, a Master Mason and Past Exalter Ruler of Lighthouse Lodge No. 9, I. B. P. O. E. of W.

Political—1925.
Elections.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 16, 1925

WANT A NEGRO MAGISTRATE.

Delegation to Seek Tammany's Influence With Hylan.

A large delegation of negroes will call on Tammany Leader George W. Olvany at Tammany Hall this afternoon to ask him to use his influence with Mayor Hylan in favor of the appointment of Louis A. Lavelle, a negro lawyer, as a City Magistrate. Lavelle lives in Harlem.

The negroes want Lavelle appointed at once to fill a vacancy for a full ten-year term that will occur on July 8. They will tell Olvany that there are forty-eight City Magistrates and all are white. Of 194 judicial officers in the City of New York not one is a negro.

One-tenth of the vote in New York City is cast by negroes, a Lavelle committee points out in a circular which has been sent to the negro voters. It is asserted that Lavelle is backed by Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District; Andrew J. Keating in the Thirteenth and Thomas McManus in the Fifth.

"Remember that as to actual representation in the judiciary in New York City the Hindenburg line of race prejudice has not yet been broken; no colored person is yet a Judge," the circular of the Lavelle committee states.

BILL ALMOST ASSURES NEW YORK NEGRO JUDGE

NEW YORK, April 8.—Prospects of Manhattan getting its first Negro judge in the next November election are highly promising since the passage of Representative Bellup's bill providing for a redistricting of the 7th Municipal Court district, which includes Harlem, and for the addition of another justice. If the bill is signed by Governor Al Smith and Mayor Hylan, the election of a colored judge is practically assured, since the Negro vote controls the district in which the judgeship is to be created.

New York.

AN APPEAL TO COLORED VOTERS

Or, Why the Voters of the 21st Assembly District Should Support Mayor Hylan, Alderman Smith, and the Whole Hylan Ticket

The Twenty-first Assembly District, with its wide avenues and splendid housing conditions, is one of the choicest districts of Greater New York; and by reasons of its congested condition, numerically its political value to a candidate for office is in demand.

THE MAJORITY VOTERS

The colored voter who is in the majority should weigh carefully the candidates who aspire for his vote. Mayor John F. Hylan, the present incumbent of the highest office this city has to offer, has acquitted himself well as far as the majority group in this district is concerned, also Alderman John William Smith has proved by his deeds that he deserves to be re-elected.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

Through Alderman John William Smith of this district, recommendations have been made and results obtained through the Mayor to provide playgrounds for the mothers and children of the district, and obtained the funds to complete the public Bath House, clean streets from Riverside Drive to Harlem River, three new public schools with every facility for the advancement of the children. All of those and many more recommendations and achievements have been submitted and accomplished by Alderma Smith.

INTEREST ... \RE OF THE PEOPLE

The e... ion since the election of Mayor Hylan has been conducted in the interest ... Stations, Free Band Concerts and Free Grand Opera.

MAYC ...ORED VOTER

Th... t has much to thank Mayor Hylan for. Never before in the history ... d group appeared in the various departments of the city's governm... offices of trust. It was through the fairness of this matchless leader that these things have been brought to pass. Through him our streets are being patrolled by men of color who have proven themselves worthy of the trust placed in them and who without a doubt have made good.

ORGANIZATION TYRANNY

Organizations are very important factors in our city government; but when an organization to satisfy the minority seek through greed to cast out a man or set of men who have stood for the right, and who demand of its members, on account of the organization affiliations to turn their backs on, and ballots against such fearless and wonderful men it is time that a group as powerful as the majority of this district to rise up in arms and demand by way of the ballot a chance for these same men who have done more than any other in the same office in the City of New York. When men of the calibre of Mayor Hylan and Alderman Smith, whose deeds and achievements during their term of office are far above par, are refused designations by the organization, I repeat that it is time to use the might of suffrage and demand that the choice of the people be given a square deal. Mayor Hylan and Alderman Smith by reason of standing for the right and demanding a fair deal for the people are being villified on every hand; but every honest man who runs for office is a candidate for trouble.

THE FIVE CENT FARE

The colored people of Harlem number upward of 200,000, one-half of which travel out of the district each day to business, and with increase of carefare of $18.00 per capita this district alone would donate the traction interest with the munificient sum of $1,800,000 annually, this alone is enough to cause the voters to rally to the support of Mayor Hylan, who has kept the traction in-

terest from increasing the car fare, and says if re-elected will see to it that the car fare will remain at 5 cents. You will perhaps say that the other candidates promise the same thing, but to quote an old adage: "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

GRATITUDE

The present primary fight against Mayor Hylan is based on ingratitude, and the selfish interest of those who would inflate their pocketbooks at the expense of the public. Gratitude is the appreciation of favors, if this is true judging from the favors received by the majority group of this district, and their reputation as a race to be strong advocates of gratitude and if they are a criterion of the city at large, Mayor Hylan will be the next mayor of New York, and Alderman Smith will be the next alderman of the Twenty first Assembly District, and the entire Hylan ticket will be swept into office with a plurality that will far exceed any avalanche of votes that has ever been cast in any local election the United States has ever known. Colored Harlem weaves garlands of victory for the heads of their two Johns,, John F. Hylan and John William Smith, the Morning and Evening Star of the people's hope.

GOV. SMITH GIVES HYLAN A BADGE OF GOOD CHARACTER.—N. Y. World, Aug. 28, 1925.

"Now, there is not any question as between the Mayor and me as to what he thinks about me or what I think about him. As a citizen of this community and as a New Yorker, and as a man that fought his way up the ladder, I have a great admiration for him. I like him. I like his family. I like his good clean life. I respect him very much. And I speak of him in this contest not as John F. Hylan, but I speak of his ability to be the Mayor of this city. That is what we are dwelling on."

By JAMES I. DOTSON.

(Issued by Campaign Committee of Pocahontas Negro Democratic Club). Adv.

203 West 136th Street.

Political—1925 Elections.

New York.

WILLIAM McGRUDER, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR ALDERMAN, 19th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, IS CONDUCTING VIGOROUSLY HIS CAMPAIGN

According to political observers, the Republican party has an excellent opportunity to elect an Alderman in the 19th Aldermanic District. The

WILLIAM McGRUDER

Democratic party has nominated Hugh Masterson, whose intellectual attainments and general ability are far below that of the Republican candidate, William McGruder.

Mr. McGruder is a native New Yorker and has lived in the district for twelve years. He pledges, if elected, to work for better police protection for the district, better school facilities, the extension of the rent laws, cleaner streets and better sanitary conditions.

The Republican candidate is 34 years of age and lives at 25 West 131st street. He graduated from P. S. 69 and attended DeWitt Clinton high school. He is married and is the father of five children. Since early manhood he has held positions of responsibility. He was first employed as an attendant in a public bath house by the city. Later he became a clerk in the U. S. post office and for the past four years he has been a deputy under Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District.

He is a prominent member of Euclid Lodge, No. 70, Prince Hall Masons, and is identified with several other fraternal and social clubs.

WATERMAN AT NEGRO CHURCH

Says He Is Fitted for Mayor Despite Political Inexperience.

Frank D. Waterman spoke at the opening of the Olivet Baptist Church, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, yesterday. He told a negro congregation he believed his business experience fitted him to be Mayor, even though he had had no political experience.

"It is because of my business experience that I am here to speak to you," Mr. Waterman said. "It will be because of my business experience if I become Mayor.

"I don't claim that I am a superior man in any way. But I do say that I have been successful and I am certain that there are many problems in business which are sufficient tests of the ability of a man for any line of endeavor. I have an 84-year-old mother She knew how to spend a nickel slowly. It is her I have to thank for my knowledge of saving.

"During the war, I felt that I must do something to further that great undertaking. I chose war savings, and for thirteen months worked on this problem, building up an organization in my own plant which is still flourishing today. By this organization many of my employes have bank accounts where otherwise they might have only debts.

"I only wish to show you that I have had enough experience to take over the job of Mayor of this great city and handle it competently. I am a citizen of New York. My business is in New York and for thirty-five years I have worked here."

Political—1925
Elections.

New York.

Is It a Crime to Favor Negro Candidates?

IN AN ATTEMPT to iron out the dissension caused by the failure of Negro Republican leaders to name one of their own for the executive leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the more recent dissatisfaction caused by the designation of George W. Harris as associate leader, several conferences have been held in the offices of the County Chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, but to no avail. True, Koenig has PROMISED to use his influence to have the Executive County Committee amend the ruling providing for the designation of a Negro leader so that Negroes themselves will be permitted to elect their own leader, but this action can come only after the election and not before it, and at this particular time a considerable number of voters are averse to accepting PROMISES.

HARRIS was designated associate leader supposedly because of his showing in the recent primary election against the regular organization designee, Theodore B. Smith. But the action followed so closely upon Harris' lining-up with a leader he for three years said was opposed to the political progress of Negroes, his designation as associate leader appears as nothing more nor less than an attempt of a white man to reward a black man for turning traitor to the race he professed to represent.

THE EMPTINESS of Conklin's explanation is more readily seen when it is remembered that Harris at one time not only wrested the nomination from the regular Republican designee, but was elected as Alderman. Yet, Conklin, in a public statement, said that he would have nothing to do with him because he was a "bootlicker" and that he misrepresented things to such an extent that he would not talk to him except in the presence of witnesses.

HARRIS' strength has constantly dwindled until today he has the smallest following of any of the men who profess to be leaders of the district, but disregarding this, Conklin now desires his appointment. Strange it is that Conklin showed such an unwillingness to recognize Harris' strength at a time when he had some, and stranger still it is that the realization only came to him after his political strength vanished and after he showed a willingness to support him for leadership against the wishes and the aspirations of his own race.

WE BELIEVE that Negroes are sick and tired of such leadership. We believe that they are disgusted with men and women of their own race who stand up for racial progress only when it is to their personal advantage, and lie down at the bidding of their white master, to whom they have sold or expect to sell their souls' pecuniary gain. And we believe that next Tuesday they will voice their disapproval at the polls by refusing to vote for Conklin for Justice of the Supreme Court.

THEODORE B. SMITH, candidate for Alderman in Conklin's district, will probably be defeated, not so much because of any act of his own, but because his candidacy was originally advanced by colored men, who like Harris refused to support a Negro for leadership in the district.

POPE B. BILLUPS, candidate for re-election to the Assembly in the same district, has an even chance to win, but he, too, is suffering from the way the district has been demoralized under Conklin, and because of his own failure to make himself understood on the question of Negro leadership. Billups owes his election to the Negro end of the district. Of this there can be no doubt, for one year ago he ran way behind his opponent in the white section and the lead was only overcome in the colored section.

BILLUPS' defeat would mean that Negroes would be deprived of racial representation in the State Legislature, for he is being opposed by a white Democratic candidate, and both Republican and Democratic candidates for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District are white.

THE OUTCOME of the election in the Twenty-first District will be far-reaching in its effect. The re-election of Billups to another term in the Legislature will mean that Negroes prefer to be represented by members of their own race, in preference to white candidates over which they have absolutely no control, and while Smith is on the same ticket in the same district, his defeat will chrystallize disapproval of the rotten leadership in the district, without losing the seat in the Aldermanic chamber to the race, as both the Democratic and Socialist candidates for the office are Negroes.

BUT, FAR MORE IMPORTANT than the success or failure of the Republican candidates for Alderman and Assemblyman in the Twenty-first is the absolute repudiation of Conklin and his attempt to punish colored men and women who have backbone enough to vote for one of their own for his office. He is a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, and voters who disapprove of him and his methods may voice their disapproval by voting for the other two judicial candidates, leaving the space opposite his name blank, or by voting for the two other candidates and one of the Republican candidates on any one of the other tickets for the same office.

Political—1925
Elections.

New York.

Is It a Crime to Favor Negro Candidates?

IN AN ATTEMPT to iron out the dissension caused by the failure of Negro Republican leaders to name one of their own for the executive leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the more recent dissatisfaction caused by the designation of George W. Harris as associate leader, several conferences have been held in the offices of the County Chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, but to no avail. True, Koenig has PROMISED to use his influence to have the Executive County Committee amend the ruling providing for the designation of a Negro leader so that Negroes themselves will be permitted to elect their own leader, but this action can come only after the election and not before it, and at this particular time a considerable number of voters are averse to accepting PROMISES.

HARRIS was designated associate leader supposedly because of his showing in the recent primary election against the regular organization designee, Theodore B. Smith. But the action followed so closely upon Harris' lining-up with a leader he for three years said was opposed to the political progress of Negroes, his designation as associate leader appears as nothing more nor less than an attempt of a white man to reward a black man for turning traitor to the race he professed to represent.

THE EMPTINESS of Conklin's explanation is more readily seen when it is remembered that Harris at one time not only wrested the nomination from the regular Republican designee, but was elected as Alderman. Yet, Conklin, in a public statement, said that he would have nothing to do with him because he was a "bootlicker" and that he misrepresented things to such an extent that he would not talk to him except in the presence of witnesses.

HARRIS' strength has constantly dwindled until today he has the smallest following of any of the men who profess to be leaders of the district, but disregarding this, Conklin now desires his appointment. Strange it is that Conklin showed such an unwillingness to recognize Harris' strength at a time when he had some, and stranger still it is that the realization only came to him after his political strength vanished and after he showed a willingness to support him for leadership against the wishes and the aspirations of his own race.

WE BELIEVE that Negroes are sick and tired of such leadership. We believe that they are disgusted with men and women of their own race who stand up for racial progress only when it is to their personal advantage, and lie down at the bidding of their white master, to whom they have sold or expect to sell their souls' pecuniary gain. And we believe that next Tuesday they will voice their disapproval at the polls by refusing to vote for Conklin for Justice of the Supreme Court.

THEODORE B. SMITH, candidate for Alderman in Conklin's district, will probably be defeated, not so much because of any act of his own, but because his candidacy was originally advanced by colored men, who like Harris refused to support a Negro for leadership in the district.

POPE B. BILLUPS, candidate for re-election to the Assembly in the same district, has an even chance to win, but he, too, is suffering from the way the district has been demoralized under Conklin, and because of his own failure to make himself understood on the question of Negro leadership. Billups owes his election to the Negro end of the district. Of this there can be no doubt, for one year ago he ran way behind his opponent in the white section and the lead was only overcome in the colored section.

BILLUPS' defeat would mean that Negroes would be deprived of racial representation in the State Legislature, for he is being opposed by a white Democratic candidate, and both Republican and Democratic candidates for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District are white.

THE OUTCOME of the election in the Twenty-first District will be far-reaching in its effect. The re-election of Billups to another term in the Legislature will mean that Negroes prefer to be represented by members of their own race, in preference to white candidates over which they have absolutely no control, and while Smith is on the same ticket in the same district, his defeat will chrystallize disapproval of the rotten leadership in the district, without losing the seat in the Aldermanic chamber to the race, as both the Democratic and Socialist candidates for the office are Negroes.

BUT, FAR MORE IMPORTANT than the success or failure of the Republican candidates for Alderman and Assemblyman in the Twenty-first is the absolute repudiation of Conklin and his attempt leaving the space opposite his name to punish colored men and women who blank, or by voting for the two other have backbone enough to vote for one Republican candidates and one of the of their own for his office. He is a can- candidates on any one of the other didate for Justice of the Supreme Court tickets for the same office. in the First Judicial District, and voters who disapprove of him and his methods may voice their disapproval by voting for the other two judicial candidates.

COLORED CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY DEFEATED ON TIDAL RACE WAVE BY VICIOUS KLAN PROPAGANDA

Assemblyman-Elect Grossman's Friends Make Vicious, Deadly, Color Line Appeal in White Districts—Shields Elected as Alderman; McGruder Defeated—Conklin Tirade Fails

As a result of the most thorough and plastardly anti-race political propaganda ever circulated in New York, Assemblyman Pope B. Billups was defeated by his Democratic rival Albert Grossman in the twenty-first Assembly District in the Tammany landslide of Tuesday. Very plan was this the cause of Billups defeat in that in the white Washington Heights districts Theodore B. Smith who was running against a colored Democrat the white Republicans gave Smith their normal vote. Grossman and his friends omitted to tell these white Republicans that Shields is a colored man. A fine screen magazine cut of Billups was run by them which came out black and this card bearing the cut lines "Republican candidate for the Assembly" was distributed by the thousands in these districts. Mr. Grossman himself in a white house to house canvass of the district used similar arguments.

The friends of William L. McGruder defeated G. O. [illegible] Democratic Alderman in the 19th district claimed the same Democratic arguments were used against him. Billups carrying the colored districts by 1,400 lost the white districts by 2,400. Smith running behind Billups slightly in the colored districts lost the white districts and the entire district by 400 votes approximately. McGruder lost by a narrow margin but Williams the Democratic candidate for the Assembly by about 500. The entire Republican city and county ticket went down to defeat.

Bitter Conklin Attack Boomerang

The bitter colored paper attacks against Robert S. Conklin candidate for Supreme Court Justice failed. In every colored New York district the friends of George W. Harris his co-leader rallied to him and despite the fact that his name was last on the ticket in each of these districts he either ran even with the other Republican Judicial candidates or ahead of them. This was considered a fair test of the popularity of his appointment of Harris. Meanwhile colored New York will have no spokesman in her legislature.

Leader Robert Conklin Has Alienated Many Negro Supporters In 21st A. D. By Ignoring Wishes Of Majority of Voters

Arbitrary Selection of George Harris as Associate Leader In Place of Mitchell Will Probably Lead to Revolt at The Polls and Defeat of Republican Candidates

A political blunder which may result in the defeat of all Republican candidates in the 21st Assembly District was made last week by District Leader Robert S. Conklin. Without consulting with the colored captains of the district or any representative colored voters, Mr. Conklin has appointed George W. Harris, ex-Alderman and newspaper editor, as associate leader of the district.

In the past five years the colored associate leaders have either been selected by the colored County Committee, or appointed after someone had been agreed on by the colored and white leaders in conference. So far as can be learned, Mr. Conklin consulted no one in the appointment of ex-Alderman Harris.

His ignoring of the colored leaders has resulted in a storm of indignation and protest from colored voters throughout Harlem which may culminate in the knifing of the entire local Republican ticket in the 21st District Unless Assemblyman Pope B. Billups, who is a candidate for reelection, and Theodore B. Smith, candidate for Alderman, protest the dictatorial conduct of the district leader, it is thought that they will both be defeated. Mr. Conklin, who is himself a candidate for Supreme Court Justice, will, it is believed, get few colored votes, as he is generally considered the most unpopular district leader Harlem has ever had, being both stubborn and vindictive in his attitude toward those who dare oppose him.

Dual Leadership Fight.

The only logical explanation of Mr. Conklin's latest action is that it is a move to depose those colored leaders of his district who have been waging a campaign for dual leadership of his district—a leadership which would give the colored associate equal power with the white leader.

This fight was started shortly after the 1924 political campaign by such well known Republicans as Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Hamilton J. Travis, Charles W. B. Mitchell, then associate leader of the district, and others as well known in the district. From the first Mr. Conklin opposed this movement and was given wholehearted support by George W. Harris, although less than a year previous Mr. Harris had declared in his paper that Mr. Conklin had no interest in the colored voters and should be forced out of the leadership. So bitter was Harris in his fight against Conklin that he personally opposed him for the district leadership.

The matter of dual leadership was taken up by the party leaders and it was decided to let the district continue in the same old way for another year at least.

To Weaken Colored Opponents

But despite this apparent victory for Conklin, he has used every effort to shear his colored opponents of all power. Although they had been district captains for years, the names of Charles W. B. Mitchell, William A. Cornelius and Hamilton J. Travis were ordered striken from the ballots in the primary election for county committeeman. This was done, it is alleged, at the insistence of Mr. Conklin, who wished to humiliate them. He was unable to do so, for they were all reelected by having the voters in their respective district write in their names.

It was also pointed out by those familiar with affairs in the district. that the leader never gave Charles W. B. Mitchell full recognition as associate leader of the district,-although Mr. Mitchell was the choice of the majority of the colored captains. His term as associate leader expired a few weeks ago and an associate leader should have been elected at the same time the district leader was reelected. But because Mr. Mitchell ran against Mr. Conklin for leadership of the district, it was decided to postpone the election for a few weeks. No one thought at the time, that Mr. Conklin would take advantage of the fact that the "valley" was without an associate leader and name one of his "henchmen" to the post.

Ignored Appomattox Club

The Appomattox Republican Club, the most prominent of the colored organizations in the district had written Mr. Conklin asking for a conference to discuss the matter of an associate leader, but their letter was completely ignored.

Some political leaders say Mr. Conklin lacks political acumen and diplomacy and that this is shown by his insistence in continuing as district leader, although a candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

Harlem district leaders made a protest over the selection of Mr. Harris, and insist that a meeting of the County Committee be called in which their wishes may be made known. Unless their request for this meeting is heeded, it is believed that many former Republicans will support the Democratic candidates in the November election.

Political - 1925
Elections.

Ohio.

WONDERFUL MEETING

Precedes a Complete Primary Victory—Many Social Courtesies Shown the Editor of "The Gazette"—Race Candidates Nominated, too—Curry Again!

East Youngstown, O.—Monday evening, the night before our local primary, a great Republican rally, mass-meeting, was held here in Hamrock's hall, the largest in the city, and it was a "humdinger"—packed to the doors with enough people on the outside, unable to get in, for another good-sized meeting. The main attraction was the speaker of the occasion, the Hon. Harry C. Smith, editor of "The Old Reliable" Gazette. Mr. Smith has spoken here, several times, in the last three or four years and is very popular with all classes of our citizens. That is why Mayor T. Roy Gordan, and his leading supporters, had him here for Monday evening's tremendous outpouring of people, the largest in the history of the city. They drove to Cleveland, Monday, and brought the editor here in Officer Putko's seven-passenger Buick car, entertained him at a swell dinner at the residence of City Auditor Anthony Julius and City Solicitor Joseph E. Julius. Those present were: Mayor Gordan who sat at Mr. Smith's immediate left, Auditor Julius, Solicitor Julius who sat at Mr. Smith's immediate right, Mr. John Putko, Jos. Jones and Arthur Anglin (slate) candidate-at-large for councilman. The last two are members of the race. H. L. Parrish, another member of the race, was also on the Gordan slate, condidate for councilman from the first ward. **The entire slate was triumphantly nominated,** Tuesday, Returning to the meeting: Clarence Williams' celebrated trio from N. Y. City, (and a dancer), all members of the race; a brass band, and a male vocalist (white), a **good** one, too, from one of the local theaters, furnished excellent music and entertainment, and simply delighted the large audience. Many candidates for local offices made two minute talks. The mayor, a candidate for re-election; the brothers Julius, Mr. John Ross, candidate for city treasurer, made more extended talks and received great applause for splendid addresses. Then came the speaker of the evening whose reception and treatment by the crowd amounted to an ovation, as usual. Mr. Smith was here, two years ago, and helped materially to elect the mayor to his first term. After the meeting, he and a number of others, including the mayor and other city officials, were entertained with light refreshments at the residences of the brothers Julius and Mr. Putko. From this last place, the editor was driven to the Erie Ry. depot, escorted by a delegation of gentlemen, mentioned in the foregoing. The thoroly mixed audience in Hamrick's hall, Monday evening, was about one-third Afro-American, and what a meeting it was! At the conclusion of his speech, many went forward to the stage to grasp the editor's hand and congratulate him. Come again, Mr. Smith—we delight in having you with us. One of the local political elements that contributed most to Tuesday's splendid success was the small "kluxer" opposition that employed Rev. E. W. B. Curry of Springfield to come here and make a speech, Monday evening, to a small crowd (about 100) of people in a little tent, in opposition to Mayor Gordan. Over 1200 persons were packed in Hamrock's hall, the same evening. The Gordan slate won **big,** Tuesday! While the delegation waited at the depot with the editor for the train, at midnight Monday, Curry sat there **ALONE** (feigning sleep), also awaiting the train. No **one** kept him company. Not even **one** kluxer.

Let Us Play the Game

The Herald concedes without argument that there is dire necessity for securing group representation in every civic body—especially in the civic body which has to do with legislation. At our masthead we have carried prominently the Herald's platform which should set at rest all speculation as to our stand on racial advancement. We believe that Negroes should have equal participation in civic affairs—and proportionate representation in every arm of civic administration. To this principle the Herald is dedicated, and come what may we shall hew to the line.

The Herald knows and understands that not only must the race in Cleveland have their own representatives in strategic places, but, because of the complexity of the problems that confront us, it is equally necessary to have torch-bearers among the white group, who will stand ready to aid and succour our representatives when the way is darkened by sinister shadows. To this principle, too, The Herald subscribes without reservations. As we look back through the history of our racial development marked evidences of the worth-whileness of maintaining the friendship of dependable white men stand out clearly and unmistakably. Who can gainsay that some of our progress has been due to the fact that polka-dotted among the outnumbering forces of hate and prejudice are the contrasting outposts of clean-souled white men who hold high the principles of true Americanism in fighting for our cause?

To this group of white men, in Cleveland, Herman H. Finkle belongs. This is no cheap political claptrap saying. It is the absolute truth in so far as The Herald has been able to ascertain. It was Finkle, Republican floor leader of the council, who introduced and fought to passage the ordinance that denies to the Ku Klux Klan the right to organize publicly in Cleveland. It is Finkle who stands squarely beside our own Thomas W. Fleming in every effort to gain equal advantages for the Negro in civic affairs. The votes of Negroes help to elect Finkle, and of this he is always conscious and ready to throw the full weight of his admitted political power and that of his racial group behind the efforts of Councilman Fleming.

It may seem absurd and far-fetched to those among us who do not think deeply to say that with the present unfavorable tendencies among some of the white citizens of Cleveland to curb the full and free exercise of the Negro's constitutional rights, it is well to have a white man of strong connections obligated to Negro votes. To The Herald it seems imperative that Negro voters learn to play the game for the highest stakes shrewdly and expediently.

It is on this basis—and this alone—that The Herald urges the re-election of Herman H. Finkle as well as Thomas W. Fleming in the third district.

Political - 1925 Elections.

Pennsylvania.

MAJORITY VOTE GOES AGAINST LOGAN, SAMS

Martin J. Griffin, White, Candidate For Alderman's Office In Fifth Ward Wins Out In Hot Contest According to Available Returns---Districts Not In Conceded to Griffin

Rocking the Hill District for the past six weeks and attracting the attention of both races all over the city, the four-cornered Fifth Ward aldermanic fight came to a close last night after one of the most sensational political campaigns in the whole history of Pittsburgh.

While there were four aspirants for the Fifth Ward alderman's office, persons in the know, early realized that the big doings in political fistiania would be between Squire Robert H. Logan colored incumbent and Martin J. Griffin, white, former alderman, defeated by Logan in the memorable battle of six years ago. Incomplete returns indicate that Griffin, has polled 3,408 to Logan's 2,129. the former winning by a majority close to 1,500.

The next strongest aldermanic candidate, according to available returns was Constable Earl R. Sams, whose count shows less than 700 markers. Two other candidates seeking the alderman's nomination were Brickley and Greenberg, the former receiving ten votes and the latter thirty-three.

The vote by districts is as follows: First Dirstict, Logan 31, Sams 3, Brickley 0, Griffin 210; Second District, Logan 14, Sams 5, Brickley 2, Griffin 209; Third District, Logan 62, Sams 1, Brickley 2, Griffin 153; Fifth District, Logan 80, Sams 8, Brickley 0, Griffin 96; Sixth District, Logan 116, Sams 55, Brickley 0, Griffin 12; Eighth District, Logan 121, Sams 43, Brickley 0, Griffin 77; Twelfth District, Brickley 0, Griffin 150; Thirteenth District. Logan 84, Sams 1, Fourteenth District, Logan 254, Sams 65, Brickley 1, Griffin 77; Fifteenth District, Brickley 0, Griffin 35; Sixteen District, Logan 103, Sams 33, Brickley 0. Griffin 35; Seventteenth District, Logan 136, Sams 49, Brickley 0, Griffin 25; Nineteenth District, Logan 105, Sams 27, Brickley 0, Griffin 35; Twentieth District Logan 66, Sams 27, Brickley 0, Griffin 98; Twenty-first District, Logan 26, Sams 5, Brickley 0, Griffin 60; Twenty-fifth District, Logan 35, Sams 12, Brickley 0, Griffin 77; Twenty-sixth District, Logan 7, Sams 0, Griffin 142; Twenty-seventh District, Logan 17, Sams 2, Griffin 219; Twenty-eighth District, Logan 5, Sams 1, Griffin 297; Thirtieth District, Logan 26, Sams 4, Griffin 138; Thirty-first District, Logan 2, Sams 2, Griffin 133; Thirty-third District Logan 86, Sams 30, Griffin 21.

While it is a little too early to make an accurate analysis of the vote in the Fifth Ward, one or two things stand out to indicate that the full strength of the colored vote, without help from the Jewish contingent, could hardly be expected to put over a candidate where the race of the aspirant and not his qualifications for the office is made the outstanding issue. Mr. Logan's 2,129 votes plus Mr. Sams' 700 would fail by almost 2,000 votes of overcoming the handicap of almost 4000 white votes said to have been on the registration books when the polls opened Tuesday morning.

What Mr. Logan's future plans are could not be learned at the time of going to press. It is rumored, however that the alderman, in the interim between the primaries and the general election will continue the fight on an independent ticket.

Figures Tell The Story Of Logan's Defeat

(Returns from Five Districts are Missing)

Dist.	Logan	Sams	Griffin
1	31	3	210
2	14	5	209
3	62	1	153
4	65	35	58
5	80	18	96
6	116	55	12
7	47	62	44
8	121	43	77
9	36	16	142
10	82	30	26
11	47	6	191
12	180	12	82
13	84	1	150
14	254	65	77
15	107	61	7
16	103	33	35
17	136	49	25
18	168	45	64
19	105	27	35
20	66	27	98
21	26	5	60
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	35	12	77
26	7	0	142
27	17	2	219
28	5	1	297
29	...	...	...
30	26	4	138
31	2	2	133
32	...	...	...
33	86	30	21
	2,108	643	2,878

ALD. LOGAN DEFEATED AT POLLS

The bitterest aldermanic fight in the history of the Fifth Ward came to an end Tuesday night in defeat for Robert H. Logan. Blasting the hopes of the Negro constituency of the Ward and making a similar opportunity to recapture political influence a matter of a score or more of years, the enemies and traitors of the Race placed Martin J. Griffin in the Aldermanic seat for the next term.

Today there is great dissatisfaction among the Logan followers and even Earl Sams' boosters admit that a great opportunity was lost and the ideals, hopes and ambitions of years are like so much debris. But out of the ashes, there is sadness and regret, but not despair. "A loyal band still will mark time," an old timer said early Wednesday.

And that loyal band waited impatiently late Tuesday in Alderman Logan's office as the returns from the districts came in. Friends from every ward in the city called to learn the outcome. It was a Racial issue and its import struck a respondent chord in the heart of every raceman.

Early in the reports, it was evident that Sams was hardly in the running, although if the 600 odd votes he received had been accredited to Logan, the result would have been more favorable to the latter. The allegation that Sams had been used to "split" the vote was reiterated over and over again as the district counts poured in. The constable was hardly a runner-up. Logan beat him almost four to one. In Sams' stronghold, the 17th district, where his relatives and campaigner, Mrs. E. M. King, reside, he was beaten three to one. Here Logan received 136 votes and Sams, 49.

Beat Sydney

In the Sixth district where Sydney Ray declared he would beat Logan by an overwhelming majority Sams pulled 55 votes against Logan's 116. In the beginning of the campaign Ray said he would be for the candidate chosen by the committee men and women, following a meeting of the latter. Logan was chosen, and for a few weeks Sydney flaunted a Logan banner. Several days before the election, however, Ray "flopped" and began to extol the virtues of Sams.

Elmore's District

True to his promise, Colonel Elmore's district, the 14th, went overwhelmingly for Logan. Here the present incumbent pulled 254 votes, while Sams got 65 and Griffin 77.

In the eleventh, Griffin's own district, Logan pulled 47 votes, while Griffin received 191.

Logan Thanks Supporters

Logan was enthusiastic in his thanks to his supporters.

"I tell you, it is loyal friends like you that make a fight like this worthwhile," he said.

Griffin won by a plurality of approximately 700 getting his largest vote in the districts that are almost wholly white. These are the districts in Herron Hill, Schenley Heights and extending eastward in the ward toward Craig street. He had the support of Councilman Malone who delivered his district to Griffin with a vote of 297 for Griffin, 5 for Logan and 1 for Sams. This vote came from the 28th District and was the largest cast in the ward.

The main features of the campaign were the solidity of the white vote for Griffin and the split of the colored vote. Also the fact that there were proportionately more whites registered than colored and the fact that in certain districts the full white registration came out to vote, or was voted.

Logan's supporters also attribute his defeat to the defection of certain Negro leaders who openly supported Griffin. It is reported that in one district one Negro was very active in support of Malone's candidate even to the extent of passing out dollar bills to those who could be influenced in this manner.

One Logan lieutenant reported that one Negro had come in from the 13th Ward and was active in the 12th District for Sams. Another man came in from the 12th Ward and one from the 3rd to lend aid and comfort to Mr. Sams.

Another feature of the campaign and one which is said to have helped spell defeat for Logan was the injection into the campaign of a church disagreement. One minister suported Logan and, a few others to oppose this man are said to have gone over to Sams and advocated his election.

The level headed voters of the ward feel that the defeat of Logan

was due largely to a campaign of spite and hate on the part of men who had no interest in Sams, but were aiming solely to encompass the defeat of Logan.

As the last reports were coming in Wednesday the supporters of Logan, both Negroes and Jews were beginning to talk of running him in the general election as an independent candidate.

Alderman Logan Elected In Elimination Contest

The colored membership of the Fifth Ward Republican Ward Committee, met last Thursday, p.m., July 2, in Watt Street School for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the ward aldermanic office by elimination contest. The meeting was attended by more than fifty committemen. John Wright acted as chairman. After considerable difference of opinion as to the merits of an elimination contest the roll of districts was called, Alderman R. H. Logan, the present incumbent being selected over Sidney Ray, the only other candidate voted upon, by a vote of 28 to 23. Earl Sams, who was first to publicly announced his candidacy, did not participate.

SHARON PA HERALD
SEPTEMBER 14, 1925

NEGROES ENDORSE MOODY FOR BURGESS

J. H. Moody, former Farrell burgess, has received the endorsement of the Negro Improvement Association, it was announced today by Michael Askernese, chairman of the organization.

Other endorsements made by the association were: Justice of the Peace, William A. Broderick; School Director, H. S. Bovard; Council—First Ward, Dr. John H. Ingram; Second Ward, Anthony Zimmerman; Third Ward, Philip Williams; Fourth Ward, John A. Vozar, and Fifth Ward, no endorsement; Borough Auditor, Miss Hazel Mae Patton; First Ward, Assessor, John Behary; Second Ward, Assessor, Vincent LaCamera; Third Ward, Assessor, no endorsement; Fourth Ward, Assessor, Belie Tomlin, and Fifth Ward, Assessor, George Fleet. No one was endorsed for tax collector, it is understood.

A mass meeting of the association will be held in Liberty Hall, Idaho street and Wallis avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight, to discuss the primaries. The public is invited.

STEPPING BACKWARD

THE Negroes of the Fifth Ward have covered themselves with cringing impotence, inglory, suicidal retreat and the customary reward that comes from division among themselves. As usual the other side has carried off the palm of victory through their policy of "divide and conquer."

"Bob" Logan was simply a symbol. Earl Sams was a symbol. Logan a symbol of accomplishment, of power, of one more mile in the struggle to get somewhere. Sams represented discontent, strife, retaliation, the desire to crush, to smash, to get even.

Those who followed Mr. Sams had no desire to see him elected. But they did have an ardent desire to see Logan defeated. The beating of Logan was a consuming passion with them. To this may be attributed the comparatively small number of votes which Mr. Sams got. The voters simply would not be drawn into this personal quarrel. They could see no reason for cutting off the nose of the race to spite its face, represented by their personal opinions of Logan.

One man summed up the situation very aptly when he said that although he did not admire Logan personally, he would vote for him in order to keep the office within the group. Then some day he would have a chance to vote for some Negro that he did admire personally.

To our mind the difficulty, in the Fifth Ward, is a lack of the proper sort of leadership. This is the trouble with the Negro everywhere. No group ever gets any farther than their leaders have gone. Our leaders haven't got far. The end of the line for many of them is their own pockets.

If the Negroes of the Fifth Ward had the proper sort of aggressive, intelligent and unselfish guidance, Logan would have been re-elected. Instead of this the majority of the men of the ward, who had the qualifications and the necessary time sat still to let a group of little ward-heelers and political stool pigeons lead a revolt that destroyed the moral of many citizens and gave comfort to the enemy.

Of course it is useless to overlook the fact that Logan himself helped to create the situation which resulted in his defeat. Certainly errors of omission and commission will be overlooked by the intelligent, where the interest of our whole group is at stake, but there is a larger group, with dimmed vision and meagre understanding, who simply must be reckoned with, kept pacified and always rubbed in the right direction. This is only simple political expediency.

Perhaps our loss of this office will serve a useful purpose. But we have had so many lessons, though, which we have refused to profit by, that this latest one does not make us hopeful.

TAMMANY TICKET SWEPT INTO OFFICE ON LANDSLIDE; GRENTHAL ONLY LOCAL WINNER

State Senator James J. Walker was elected mayor and the entire Tammany City ticket was swept into office with him in the mayoralty election on Tuesday, November 3. Frank D. Waterman, the Republican candidate was beaten by a plurality of 401,581. The three Democratic candidates for Justice of the state Supreme Court were elected and all four of the Constitutional Amendments passed.

Among the Harlem candidates, Abraham Grenthal, assemblyman from the 19th A. D. was the only Republican to win. He was reelected with a plurality of several hundred votes.

Pope B. Billups, assemblyman from the 21st A. D., who was a candidate for reelection, was defeated by his white opponent, Albert Grossman. Theodore B. Smith, the Republican candidate for alderman of the 21st A. D., was beaten by Henri Shields, former assemblyman by a majority of about 600 votes. William McGruder, Republican candidate for alderman from the 19th A. D., was badly defeated by his Democratic opponent, Hugh H. Masterman.

There is little sorrow in Harlem over the defeat of Robert S. Conklin, candidate for Supreme Court Justice and leader of the 21st A. D. It was his blunders and lack of tack, which political observers believe brought about the defeat of the entire Republican ticket in his district.

Logan Defeated As Griffin Wins In Fifth Ward

By SHUFFLE A. LONG.

After a enforced vacation of six years "Marty" Griffin is once more Alderman of the Fifth Ward. He decisively defeated "Bob" Logan—running on the Non-Partisan ticket—on Tuesday and therefore after January 1, Mr. Griffin becomes "Squire" and "Your Honor" for the next six years.

After being defeated in the primaries Logan bolted the Republican Party and went over to the Non-Partisanites to make an independent run. Principal Smith of Allegheny High school was this party's candidate for mayor. He too was beaten under. Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Ebeneezer Baptist church was a member of the Non-Partisan Campaign Committee.

Logan ran ahead of Griffin in eight districts in the ward. These districts are the 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 23. Logan's total vote will be about 1500.

The workers supporting Logan were very well pleased with the outcome of the contest. Many expressions were heard favoring a continuation of th present organization. From what was said by the leaders of the movement it is believed that these 1500 voters who have definitely cast aside their allegiance to the Republicans, will weld themselves into a permanent organization.

With such leaders, in the ward, as Robert H. Logan, Dr. J. C. Austin, Napoleon B. Russell, Rev. Scott Wood, Herbert J. Carlos, Tony Watkins, Mrs. Daisy Lampkins and Conwell Florence it is believed that an organization can be effected that will make itself felt politically. These men and owman were ardent supporters of Logan. Having placed themselves outside the Republican fold it is believed that they will carry on under the Non-Partisan or some other independent banner.

Political - 1925
Elections.

Pennsylvania.

BOB LOGAN WILL RUN

Movement Under Way For Independent Ticket in November General Election--- All Groups Join in.

The fight to have a colored alderman in the Fifth Ward is not ended according to a group of leaders in business, church and fraternal circles. Preparations are under way to have Mr. Logan oppose Mr. Griffin as an independent candidate on an independent ticket.

Looking to this end a mass meeting will be held Thursday October 24 at the Peoples' Tabernacle. The slogan is, "Logan for Alderman at the November Election." Effort is being made to get Democrats who did not register for the primaries. It is estimated that there are over one thousand votes in the ward that were not cast at the primary election.

A harmony program is under way between the supporters of Logan and the followers of Sams. This it is said will add considerable strength to the Logan campaign.

Alderman Logan was not in when a reporter for the **American** called, but a lieutenant very close to the Squire gave the information that Mr. Logan had not expressed himself on the matter, but that he felt very favorable to becoming an independent candidate. That is, this man explained if it is the will of the people, and if they are ready for a real hard fight

Bob Logan Gets 2,219 M. J. Griffin 3,515 Votes

The official returning board of the county commissioners tabulating the vote cast at the primary election, at noon today had completed its count in the city up to the Eleventh Ward; in the boroughs to Bravosburg and in the townships to Versailles.

Tabulated official totals in the Fifth Ward aldermanic contest give M. J. Griffin 3,515 and Robert R. Logan 2,219.

Political – 1925

Office Holding.

Africa.

GOV'T. FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL IS LILY WHITE

Mystery Disclosed Surrounding Quick Appointment of Liberian Sec'ty.

DISCRIMINATION VICTIM FORMER BALTIMOREAN

Trail Of Race Prejudice Leads From Door Of White House

Washington, D. C.--(Afro Bureau)--A flagrant case of discrimination on account of race by Government officials has just leaked thru the veil of secrecy behind which the State Department moves in all its activities.

Negro Shifted To Africa

It concerns the way in which Clifton R. Wharton, former Baltimore boy, was shunted off to Liberia in order that there would be no colored person to attend the Foreign Service School, which was opened on April 20, last, for the training of new appointees in the diplomatic and consular service.

The President, on May 24, 1924, approved an act of Congress which provided for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service. This act authorized the President to prescribe certain rules and regulations for administering the Foreign Service.

School For Diplomats

Pursuant to the Act of May 24, 1924, President Coolidge issued an executive order on June 7, 1924, which, among other things, provided for the establishmnet of a Foreign Service School for the instruction of new appointees.

This executive order provided that new appointments to the Foreign Service shall be to the unclassified grade only, and no promotions to a higher grade shall be made except on the recommendation of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, with the approval of the Secretary of State, after the completion of one full term in the Foreign Service School.

One Year Term

The executive order further provided that "the term of instruction in the Foreign Service School is one year, which shall be considered a period of probation during which the new appointees are to be judged as to their qualifications for advancement and assignment to duty."

The Secretary of State was authorized by the executive order to prescribe the rules and regulations for the governing of the Foreign Service School.

Secretary Charles E. Hughes, on June 9, 1924, prescribed certain rules to govern the school. One of these rules provided that each Foreign Service pupil shall be assigned to one of the divisions or bureaus of the Department of State, where he will report for duty when not attending classes.

Examinations for admission to the Foreign Service are held twice yearly in the months of January and July.

Wharton Passes Exam

In conformity with these provisions of the Act of May 24, 1924, and the executive order of June 7, 1924, an examination was held in January last. Out of a field of one hundred candidates, the first class consisting of nineteen young men and one young woman was chosen. Among the nineteen successful young men was a colored youth, Clifton R. Wharton, who had been serving as a law clerk in the State Department since August 16 ,1924.

His admission to the Foreign Service and prospective attendance of the Foreign Service School constituted a grave diplomatic problem. It had to be solved before the school was opened and the students learned the first principles of diplomacy. The faculty saw visions of political complications if the proper course were not taken.

Secret Diplomacy

The veteran diplomats of the department were called together in solmn and scret consultation. In fact, the consultations were so secret that the press was not even given an inkling that a perplexing interracial problem was under consideration by the State Department.

Out of the solemn conclaves a solution finally came. Mr. Wharton was graduated forthwith. Prior to the opening of the Foreign Service School and without taking a day of the year's required training, he was solemnly and officially declared a full-fledged diplomat, given the department's blessing as its first alumnus and sent to Africa. He was appointed secretary of the American legation at Monrovia, Liberia, March 21 last, and he and his wife sailed a week later.

The Foreign Service School opened on April 20. It is "lily-white."

Clifton R. Wharton Sails For Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 6.—According to information obtained from the State Department, Clifton R. Wharton sailed 1st Saturday from New York for Monrovia, Liberia, where he will assume his duties as secretary of the American legation. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Rev. Solomon Porter Hood is the American minister resident and consul general at Monrovia.

Political—1925

Office Holding.

Ar Kansas

ARK. GOVERNOR APPOINTS RACE WOMAN TO OFFICE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26. — Miss Elizabeth Jordan of Brinkley, Ark., was appointed as one of the trustees of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Board for Colored, last week, by Governor [illegible]. The position carries with it a comfortable salary and traveling expenses.

Political — 1925.
Office Holding
California.

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVE SERVES 4TH TERM IN CAL

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 14.—Frederick M. Roberts, the only Negro to ever be elected to the State Legislature of California, took the oath of office for the fourth time, when the body met here last week.

Mr. Roberts, owner and publisher of the New Age-Dispatch, member of the firm of A. J. Roberts and Sons, one of the oldest and largest undertaking firms in the west, member Board of Directors, Unity Finance Co., a $200,000 Race corporation, controls valuable real estate in Los Angeles.

He headed Colored Republicans on the Pacific Coast in the last presidential campaign.

YOUTH IS APPOINTED TO ENGINEERS' CORPS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 27.—James Ivan Lindell, 20, who came to this city with his mother, Mrs. E. W. Forrest, about four years ago, has been appointed to the position of chairman of one of the surveying squads of the city Engineers' Corps. It is the first time that a Negro has obtained a place on the engineers corps.

Lindell finished the Polytechnic High School this year and took the civil service examination which he passed with honor. He was sent word of his appointment last week by Dan Norman, Chief Engineer of the city.

LAD APPOINTED TO ENGINEER'S CORPS

A young Black American is now a member of the City Engineer's corps and big-hearted Dan Norman, City Engineer, says that he is to have every chance to make good.

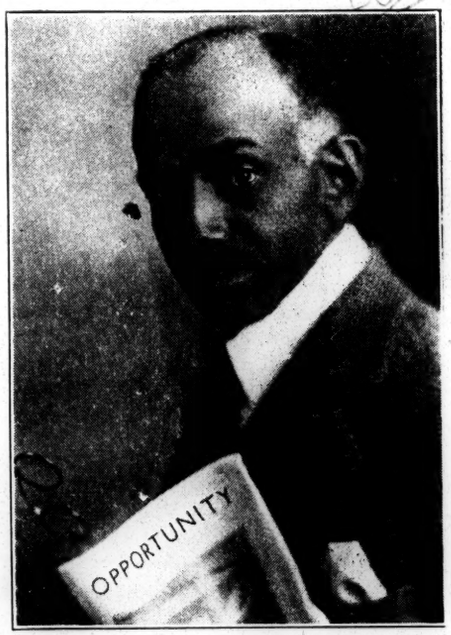
James Ivan Lindell, 20 years old, living with his mother, Mrs. E. W. Forrest, 1920 New Jersey avenue, is the fortunate young man.

Young Lindell with his parents came to Los Angeles about four years ago and entered Polytechnic High School taking the engineering course provided by that institution, graduating January 29th of this year. He immediately took the Civil Service exami-

nation and passed with honors. He was notified to appear last Saturday and was assigned as chairman on one of the surveying squads.

Young Lindell is the first of our group to break into the City Engineer's office, and his appearance there created quite a stir among the white employees, but James is not a bit disturbed by the many inquiring glances shot in his direction and interests himself only in doing his work to the best of his ability, with the idea of being advanced as rapidly as possible.

Noah D. Thompson of Los Angeles has been appointed one of the fifteen members of the Municipal Housing Commission by the Mayor. This Commission, made up of substantial business men, will, as one of its benefits make it possible for workers of moderate and small incomes to purchase homes. Before receiving the appointment, Mr. Thompson was for ten years on the Editorial Staff of the Los Angeles *Express*, Los Angeles' oldest afternoon paper, which in 1924 honored him by sending him to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, as its representative. For 15 years, Mr. Thompson held a position of responsibility in Chicago where he obtained his business training and later for a period of about 3 years he was a co-worker with the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute. His wife, Mrs. Elise Bibb Thompson, is a writer some of her verse and a short story have appeared in OPPORTUNITY.



Noah D. Thompson

Political - Race

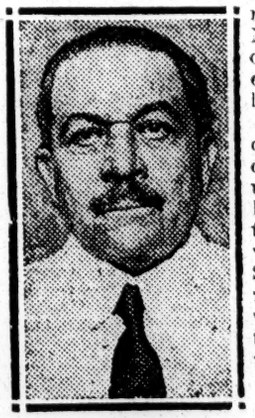
California

Office Holding

CALIFORNIAN IS SLATED FOR COURT BENCH

Boost Attorney Ceruti for Judgeship

Los Angeles, Cal. — California, with 18 municipal bench seats made available in Los Angeles by a recent ruling of the state legislature may follow the example of Illinois and other states where Americanism in politics is now a general practice. That Attorney E. Burton Ceruti, a leader in local bar circles, will be selected by Governor F. W. Richardson to fill one of the available seats is declared almost a certainty by leading citizens and politicians here. The 18 municipal judges who are to be appointed by the governor will be seated on Jan. 2, 1926.



E. Burton Ceruti

Leaders of civic and fraternal organizations have joined hands with Assemblyman Frederick M. Roberts, who is leading the forces behind Attorney Ceruti, and all assert that after that date California will take its place with other states where men of the Race are allowed to hand down decisions from a court bench. Mayor George E. Cryer and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Myers are among those who are taking part in the campaign which to date has landed Attorney Ceruti's name among the leading contestants for the new judgeships.

FORGING AHEAD IN POLITICS

To prove that Race citizens of California have commenced a rapid rise in politics, citizens point to the recent appointment of Noah D. Thompson to the Los Angeles housing committee. They also point with pride to the police station on S. Central Ave. which is manned completely by policemen of the Race from captain down to lock-up keeper.

During the 15 years that he has practiced law here Attorney Ceruti has built one of the largest practices in the state of California. He maintains offices in the Bryson building which is located in the heart of the city. Many great criminal cases have been won by Attorney Ceruti, who has also been active in numerous segregation cases. One of his important victories in the latter class was the long fought battle which terminated with the placing of Race women in the nurses' training school of the County hospital. At present he has a case pending in the superior court which when the decision is rendered will establish the invalidity of covenanco in deeds. A Mr. and Mrs. Long purchased property in a restricted district and Attorney Ceruti in behalf of them is fighting for a clear deed.

HEADS FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

The candidate for the municipal court judgeship is a member of the national board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., state grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and exalted ruler of the Golden West lodge of Elks.

He with his wife returned to the city recently after an extensive tour of the East. They attended the annual convention of the Elks in Richmond, Va., the encampment of the Knights of Pythias in Louisville, Ky., and the grand boule in St. Paul, Minn. Attorney Ceruti also visited friends in New York, where he received his early legal training and made his home before coming to the City of Angels.

Political – 1925.

Office Holding.

D.C.

THE BLACK VOTERS' REWARD IN CHICAGO

The following information has been gathered for the Pacific Defender by Mr. Charles Olivier. This is the first of a series of articles being compiled by this paper to give to the voters of our group full information as to what valuations is placed upon their ballot in different sections of the country.

The following is a list of offices and the salary held by Black Americans in the city of Chicago:

1	Judge Municipal Court (elected), per year	$ 10,000
2	Aldermen (elected), $5,000 per year	10,000
1	State Senator (elected), term	3,500
4	Members Legislature (elected), $3,500 per term	14,000
2	Assistant Corporation Counsels (appointed), per year $3,000	6,000
1	Assistant Attorney General, State of Illinois (appointed), per year	5,000
3	Assistant State's Attorneys (appointed), $4,500 per year	13,500
2	Assistant City Attorneys (appointed), $2,500 per year	5,000
1	Attorney, Sanitary District (appointed)	4,500
1	Chief Law Clerk, City of Chicago (appointed), per year	2,400
5	Investigators, Law Department (appointed), $2,000 per year	10,000
18	Clerks, Assessor's office (appointed), $2,100 per year	37,800
20	Clerks, Recorder's office (appointed), $1,800 per year	36,000
2	Deputy Sheriffs (appointed), $3,000 per year	6,000
25	Employes Sheriff's office (appointed), $1,800 per year	45,000
4	Bailiffs (appointed), $2,400 per year	9,600
1	Member Illinois Commerce Commission (appointed), per year	10,000
1	Member Illinois Industrial Commission (appointed), per year	5,000
1	Deputy Coroner (appointed), per year	3,600
1	Expert stenographer, Coroner's office (appointed)	3,600
9	Street and alley inspectors (appointed), $2,000 per year	18,200
500	Miscellaneous jobs ranging from $100 to $200 per month.	
	Total	$258,700

RICHARDSON AND BEASON ELECTED

Selected as advisors on Legislative matters to the commissioners of the District are Dr. George H. Richardson and George Thomas Beason, well-known citizens of the northeast and Georgetown, who will sit with six others in aboard that is destined to have great power and influence in District government.

Dr. Richardson was chosen at the election last week held in the board room at the municipal building, by 4[illegible] votes, on the first ballot. Beason had a trifle rougher sledding, but pulled through on the sixth ballot, defeating Howard Woodson and William H. Lewis in the showdown.

Dr. J. E. Wiseman's poor showing was the cause of much comment. It was whispered around the room before the election that he was a candidate of Snowden Ashford, and while this had no particular significance to the voters, the whispering campaign proved effective in a sinister way, so that the representative of the Howard Park citizens association never received more than four votes, and dropped out on the first ballot.

The fight from that time was a struggle between Beason, Woodson and Lewis. The fourth ballot stood Beason, 21; Woodson, 21; Lewis, 12; Collins, 3; Brown, 1. On the next ballot Beason forged ahead to 25, while Woodson dropped and Lewis picked up one vote. The final vote electing Beason was: Beason, 30; Woodson, 22; Lewis, 7. Necessary to a choice, 30.

Dr. G. H. Richardson was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the primary and secondary schools of Cleveland and Howard University, this city, from the latter of which he received diplomas from the academic, law and medical departments, respectively. He entered the Treasury Department, and by successive promotions arose to the grade of fourth class in the civil service. He was for nearly four years private secretary to Hon. Amos Townsend, member of Congress from Cleveland. He was appointed trustee of public schools of this city. He is, and has been for 10 years, president of the Public Interest Citizens' Association of East Washington, and has served during the past three years as president of the Federation of Civic Associations. He was an editor of the People's Advocate, the second colored newspaper published in the city, and is now editor of the Washington Sentinel. He is a past master in the Masonic fraternity an active member and ocer in an Episcopal church, a member of the Oldest Inhabitants. He is author of a number of pamphlets on civic and racial subjects and contributed a number of papers t othe Bethel Literary and Historical Association of this city.

RECORDER OF DEEDS MAKES URGENT PLEA FOR RACE VOTERS

Arthur G. Froe Tells Audience That Petitions And Supplications Will Never Right Wrongs—Suggests Ballot.

"The American government is said to be the greatest exponent of a representative democracy that ever existed. It mainly safeguards are the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. It was founded upon the idea of the greatest good to the greatest number. Its founders wisely provided checks and balances in its form of construction, and that its departments should be a check and balance upon the other. Thus, as it was founded by the fathers, it is almost a perfect piece of mechanism for human government. And this government so founded can only be perpetuated by the passage of wholesome laws and intelligent citizenship, said laws being based and kept wholly within the provisions of the Constitution," was the almost epigramatic description given of the American Government by Arthur H. Froe, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, in an address on "Good Government," delivered at St. John's A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon.

Citizenship A High Privilege

The speaker asserted "that to be a citizen of this government is one of the highest privileges that one could enjoy. If you were born in the United States or any of the territory over which it has jurisdiction, you are a citizen thereof and you are entitled to all the rights, powers and immunities of to say who shall hold this office a sovereign. You have the right to say who shall hold this office and who shall not. It is impossible to have good government unless you have good intelligent citizens. The citizens cannot exercise their full rights unless they are entrusted with the ballot. The ballot makes the American citizen more powerful than a foreign monarch. It is a priceless jewel and should be used with intelligence and honesty."

Virginia Voters

"You have in Virginia 351,231 colored voters, and only about 5 per cent of them vote. My friends this is a sad state of affairs. I believe with all my heart that it is a religious duty, just as much a duty to qualitfy as a voter and then vote intelligently as it is to repair this sacred edifice and send up your fervent supplications to the ever-seeing Almighty. Do you not realize that you can never right wrongs by petitions?—that you can never right them by getting up meetings like you have today and have speakers come to you and tell you how to make your lot here a millenium—a thing which I have seen done all my life and which has been done for the past sixty years. That you cannot right them by radical newspaper articles, by abusing all the white people in the country—for you are well aware that we have plenty of white friends all over this land. But you have the solution right before you—so close to you, so easy that you may have overlooked it—and that is make yourself eligible to vote and vote religiously and with as much devotion as you would worship the Diety. Shakespeare said, 'The fault is not with our stars, dear Brutus, but in ourselves, that we are underlings.'"

The speaker scored the South's jim crow laws and described them as the worst laws ever enacted for the degredation of a people. He advised the audience to work unceasingly for their repeal.

EXPLAINS USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN CIVIL SERVICE

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., May 5.—In a letter to A. L. Glenn, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, John T. Doyle, secretary of the United States Civil Sevice Commission, has explained in detail the purpose and advantages of the use of photographs in the civil service and the opjections raised to the substitution of finger prints.

Photographs, Mr. Doyle explains, are used to prevent impersonation. They have proved their virtue in this respect, he states. He claims that the taking of finger prints requires the service of experts and that these men would not be available in the 3,000 cities and towns in America and in our insular possessions where examinations are held.

Finge rprints have been suggested as a substitute because it was felt that they would prevent the possibility of discrimination in the workers but Mr. Doyle argues that they would not. Three eligibles, he says, are certified for each vacancy, under the civil service rules, so that the appointing officer may exercise his prerogative in making appointments.

Appointing officers before definitely making appointments usually endeavor to acquaint themselves concerning the eligible certified, beyond the information included in the examination papers and the application, so that appointing officers who discriminate against Negroes now, could do so if identification were set aside altogether, or if some means of identification were substituted for photographs.

Mr. Doyle concluded: "The use of photographs by the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of establishing identity and preventing impersonations in examinations apparently is the only available effective method."

COOLIDGE REMAINS SILENT ON RACE APPOINTMENTS

Has Not Indicated Who He Will Name For Register Of Treasury Or Any Other Position Of Responsibility.

Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 8.—One entire month of the new Coolidge administration has passed. On every hand, Colored America is asking, "What is President Coolidge going to do?" There is no one hereabouts who can let one into even the outer crust of the deep secret. President Coolidge is powerful in his silence."

The situation has already placed a number of the allied forces or allied factions—on the defensive. The best assurances that they can offer to the querilous is "Be patient, you know it takes time, and the President is not one to be rushed." To this the quizzical individual replies: "Sounds natural, heard that four years ago."

The biggest piece of news going out of the White House recently is the announcement that the President is to spend his summer in Massachusetts. This is being blazed up with characteristic journalistic enterprise. Pictures of the "Summer White House" and all. But what the folks want to hear is something about some "stand the President has taken that will give "truth a hearing" and the Brother a chance, or some "outstanding" appointment. This has not happened yet.

There is more talk about the office of Register of the Treasury than any other. "We must have that office this time," many people are saying from many different sections of the country.

The white force of the Register's office has already organized against it. "The President ought to name a Colored man to show them where to get off," say the folks in the street.

Ernest G. Tidrington Most Frequently Mentioned

Ernest G. Tidrington of Indiana, attorney, Vice Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias has the largest comment regarding appointment for the office. Tidrington is active in Indiana politics, backed up the straight Republican ticket in the last election, at a time when many of the leading colored Republicans of the state got out of line, so far as the G. O. P. was concerned. Indiana went Republican, "hook, line and sinker," and hence the people who helped carry the cause, feel that there should be some practical recognition.

Tidrington is cordially disposed toward the assistant leader of the Senate James E. Watson, of Indiana, and next year Senator Watson is one of the twenty-five Republican Senators who expect to hold their seat. Senator Watson has made no open declaration for Tidrington for the place, but it is believed that he is kindly disposed to Tidrington, and friends of the Hoosier attorney have been showing Senator Watson a "deep point" on how he will make the best Register who ever registered his cognoment for the official value of paper money.

Reports emanating from various sources in Indiana that Tidrington "personna non grata," are answered by the statement that few men have as large a personal following anywhere as Tidrington has in his home state.

So Washington is the high spot where all are standing by to listen in on the White House political radio. There are rumors galore, but that is mere "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbol" so far as actual developments are concerned. The last thing at night and the first thing in the morning one hears the refrain "Sight me, sight me. I am blind, I cannot see. Sight me."

Dawes Attacks Rule To Save Post For Aged Negro

Doorkeeper at Office of Secretary of State Has Been On Duty Since 1869, But Age Limit Threatens Retirement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Vice-President Dawes has found another rule of which he does not approve, and, in his characteristic way, he has gone to work to have it changed. This time it has nothing to do with the Senate, but concerns a Negro that has been the doorkeeper for all secretaries of State in the past fifty-six years.

His name is Edward Augustine Savoy, and the name has been on the diplomatic register longer than any other name. On May 2, next, Savoy will be 75 years of age, and under the statute, he must retire. He became the doorkeeper of the secretary of state when that office was occupied by Hamilton Fish in 1869, and he has served in the same capacity for eighteen succeeding secretaries, including Secretary Kellogg.

In addition to being the oldest man in point of service in the diplomatic corps, "Eddie" has other claims to fame. It was he who carried America's ultimatum from Secretary John Sherman to Senor Polo de Barnabe, Spanish minister, when the United States declared war on Spain, and when "Eddie" delivered the ultimatum he delivered the minister's passports. The same year he accompanied Secretary John Hay to Paris, and when the treaty of peace was signed it was "Eddie" who affixed the great seal of the United States to it.

But, notwithstanding these few claims to distinction, and the fact that he is as spry as many a man half his age, he must be retired, according to the rule.

"Eddie", knowing Gen. Dawes' aversion to the rule, has appealed to him at which time he told the vice-president that he couldn't get along on the retirement pay.

"We'll see about that," was the general's reply, and he informed Washington in general and Secretary Kellogg in particular that a way must be found to keep "Eddie" on the payroll, rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Political—1925.

Office Holding.

D.C.

Leading Negroes Step Up To Political Pie Counter

Negro Newspaper Men Demand Seat in Congressional Press Galleries. Monopolize Washington Parks and Now Seek Bathing Beaches of Their Own Along Potomac River—Jim Watson Recommends Negro For Register of Treasury Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Leading negroes of the nation are making it a little uncomfortable for administration quartisans. They are demanding more recognition at the pie counter and less discrimination at the money counter. They are asking for big jobs and protesting against separate bathing beaches and other public free-for-all necessities or luxuries.

Recently a suitable sum was provided for a bathing beach on the Potomac river for Washington negroes. White people have had one for years. Now, the negroes organizations for the advancement of the colored race demand that their people be allowed to swim, dive and cut-the-buck generally with the white folks. If this were allowed it would result in the wwhite bathers finding "swimming holes" of their own, and leaving the public ones to the negroes. Many of the Washington parks are practically monoplized by the negroes in the summer time. They have a perfect right to the shady nooks and rustic seats there but white people just pass on, with a protest, and the ones who yell loudest are republicans from the north and west. Some days ago several negro newspaper men applied for admission to the press galleries of the house and senate. This caused a quiet but terrible commotion in the national capital, and it is plainly evident that the negroes best friends are those who knew him in the south, and tried to teach him to be modest in his requests.

Senator James E. Watson, who knows how to corral all sorts of votes when he nedse them, has recommended an Indiana negro for register of the treasury. He has a contest for re-election in 1926 and must have the negro vote.

A negro has held the position of register of the treasury at various times. It pays $5,600 and is considered the job of highest rank for a colored person. Three or four negroes are after it. Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, is said to be in favor wit hthe powerful Mellon interests, and that helps his candidacy. Aaron E. Malone, St. Louis educator(is also an aspirant. Other negroes urged for important places are: William C. Matthews, commissioner of immigration at Boston.

Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

James E. Cobb, judge of the municipal court of the Discrict of Columbia, S. D. McGill, collector of internal revenue, Jacksonville; Jos H. Watson, vollector of interna revenue, Atlanta.

Meekins Sworn In As Judge

Citizens Now Wondering What Chance Has A Negro In His Court.

(Special to The Journal and Guide.)

Washinton, D. C.,—Isaac M Meekins of Elizabeth City, N. C. erstwhile candidate for the governorship of North Carolina on the Republican ticket, running against the present encumbent Governor McLean and who will be remembered by Afro-Americans of the State for his vile epithets and vituperations thrown at the race during his campaign speeches, was sworn in as a Federal judge of the Eastern North Carolina District this week by Chief Justice Taft, who, after administering the oath, congratulated him and expressed his personal pleasure in having the opportunity of administering the oath. Judge Meekins was appointed by President Coolidge over a number of applicants who had not displayed such rank race prejudice during their career. Afro-Americans are now wondering what chance they will have of called before the bar of Judge Meekings' court.

Race Surgeons On Compensation Commission List

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—John D. Gainey, assistant chief clerk at large, railway mail service, and a member of the Post Office Department Service Relations Board, has just been successful in getting Dr. Edward G. Ernst, medical director of the United States Employees Compensation Commission, to agree to place the names of colored physicians and surgeons on the accredited list of the commission. Postal employees injured in the performance of their duties in cities where there are no Public Health Service physicians can go to them for medical aid.

The significance of this can be seen when it is known that the Employees Compensation Commission is distributing annually nearly $2,500,000 for the medical, hospital and surgical treatment of injured and disabled Government workers and to the dependents of those who died as a result of an injury sustained while performing their duties.

RACE PHYSICIAN ELIGIBLE FOR COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. (Afro Bureau)—John D. Gainey, assistant chief clerk at large, railway mail service, and a member of the Post Office Department Service Relations Board, has just been successful in getting Dr. Edward G. Ernst, medical director of the United States Employee's Compensation Commission, to agree to place the names of colored physicians and surgeons on the accredited list of the commission.

Postal employees injured in the performance of their duties in cities where there are no Public Health Service physicians can go to them for medical aid.

The significance of this can be seen when it is known that the Employese Compensation Commission is distributing annually nearly $2,500,000 for the medical, hospital and surgical treatment of injured and disabled government workers and to the dependents of those who died as a result of an injury sustained while performing their duties. All postal employees, except presidential appointees and contractors, are entitled to compensation unless there was wilful misconduct or intoxication.

As the commission has experienced considerable embarrassment in certain sections of the country in securing hospital accommodations for colored patients, Mr. Gainey says he would appreciate it if physicians in writing him will state whether or not they are the owners of hospitals and give ful information as to the hospital accomodations in their cities. Physicians desiring to be placed on the list are advised to write Mr. Gainey in care of the Second Assistant Postmastre General, Washington, D. C.

Kellogg Has the Rules Set Aside for Eddie Savoy Despite His 70 Years, 55 in the Service.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Kellogg has intervened personally to keep "Eddie" Savoy, the ancient master diplomat of the State department's corridors, in active service despite his 70 years, all but fifteen of which have been spent as a State department employe.

For another two years the gnarled, bent figure of the chief of the department's negro messengers, who has been usher at the door of a score of Secretaries of State, will continue to bow members of the diplomatic corps to and from their conferences with just that shading of ceremony which is the exact measure of their rank. The age retirement rule has been suspended for him because of the span of service which has made him the senior department employe by many years.

"Eddie" entered the service as a page boy under Secretary Hamilton Fish, when General Grant was President. Since then, at the Secretary's door, he has watched a platoon of Secretaries and a legion of diplomats come and go, and has become so wise in suave courtesy and ingenuity that his ability to keep the envoys of the allied nations and the central powers out of each other's paths when they came to the department in the early days of the World War won the admiration of the diplomats themselves.

When the bent figure appears at the department garbed in formal frock coat on any but the weekly diplomatic reception day, there is trouble in the wind. It was so he dressed to carry passports to the Minister from Spain before the war declaration of 1898. And "Eddie" rounded out that experience by traveling to Paris with the American peace delegation and affixing there the official seals to the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War.

Negro Nominated Sec. in Diplomatic Service of U. S.

—o—

Washington, D. C., December 22—President Coolidge last Tuesday, transmited to the Senate the nomination of Clifton E. Warton, of Massachusetts, to be appointed secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States. An examination was held last January, and Mr. Wharton, who is already

Thomas L. Jones Appointed Assistant District Attorney

Washington, D. C., June 20.

Thomas L. Jones, 1901 Vermont Avenue, head of the Coolidge-Dawes League of the city, was appointed this week and sworn in by Attorney-General Sargent and the offices of the department of justice, as assistant district attorney for the District of Columbia. He will operate between the upper and lower courts having todo with such traffic cases as come before the grand jury and with the prosecution of liquor cases such as now crowd the docket.

A clerk in the State Department, was among the successful candidates for admission to the Foreign Service school. Only nineteen out of the hundred who took the examination succeeded in passing it.

When the school term was about to start there were objections to Wharton on account of his color, creating a diplomatic problem to be solved before the students had ever begun the course. Veteran members of the diplomatic department met in secret session and solved the issue by granting Mr. Warton a certificate of graduation before he had taken even a day of the year's required training. He was solemnly declared a full-fledged graduate diplomat, given the State Department's blessing, and forthwith, sent to Africa as a representative of the United States Foreign Department. A month after Wharton was safely out of the country, the U. S. Foreign Service School began its session.

DEATH OF WOMAN MAKES VACANCY ON COMMISSION WHERE RACE REALLY NEEDS RIGHT REPRESENTATION

President Coolidge has under consideration the appointment of a person to fill the vacancy in the Civil Service Commission resulting from the death of Mrs. Helen H. Gardener.

One of "17 Points"

The appointment of a colored person as a Civil Service Commissioner was one of the seventeen points given to newspapers by William C. Matthews, who directed the Coolidge campaign among colored voters. At the time these seventeen points were made public, it was announced that they constituted the irreducible minimum which Mr. Matthews and his associates would demand of the administration as a reward for the support of colored Republicans.

There are already a dozen candidates in the field. Women are particularly determined that the successor to Mrs. Gardener shall be a woman and are waging a political fight to this end. Ex-service men want one of their number to have the plum, but reports for the summer White House at Swampscott, Mass., indicate that the President is inclined to appoint a woman of independent political leanings.

No Colored Candidate

As yet, no colored person has been proposed for the place, notwithstanding that men like R. R. Church, of Memphis, Tenn., Charles E. Mitchell, of Charleston, W. Va., and Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, are admitted fitted for the office. Likewise there are a number of colored women excellently equipped to fill the place.

Party affiliations, however, would probably bar the selection of any of the men mentioned. The law provides that there shall not be more than two members of the commission who are of the same political faith. Both William C. Deming, the president of the commission, and George R. Whales, the other member, are Republicans.

The law has been generally construed as limiting the appointment to the Republican and Democratic parties, but spokesmen for the President say that he is inclined to appoint an independent. If that be his attitude, the name of Edward W. Henry, of Philadelphia, or some colored man who wears his party affiliations lightly should be proposed for the place.

Reasons

There are not less than fifty thousand colored persons in the Government service, and there are thousands of applicants yearly. Charges of discrimination in appointments to Federal offices on account of color are continually being hurled at Government officials. The commission was created to do away with the "spoils system" and see to it that persons are given Government employment on merit. A colored member of the commission would be more inclined to inquire into charges of discrimination by appointment officers and protect the interests of colored applicants.

If Ferdinand Q. Morton can serve successfully as a member of the Civil Service Commission in New York, by a parity of reasoning a colored man can serve as member of the Civil Service Commission in Washington. Colored Republicans should see to it that the opportunity is not lost by failure to propose suitable persons.

Where Do We Go From Here?—An Unvarnished Statement Of The National Political Conditions

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18 (ANP)—This is given to the colored people of America for what its worth. They may accept it or reject it. They may catch a thought from it and act, or they may brush it aside with indifference, and continue to enjoy football and jazz Nevertheless, the facts will remain the same. That's that.

The whirlpool of political activities has shifted from municipalities to the nation's capitol. The hosts, the clans, the Senators, and Representatives are begining to assemble for the opening of Congress. The President and his Cabinet gravely sit about the long table in the cabinet room twice a week The Republican National Committee, the Honorable William Butler of Massachusetts, chairman, holds forth in the Munsey building in its accustomed quiet way—while the cohorts of dusky hue divide their time between the rooms of the Whitelaw Hotel and 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, which expense continues to be a part of that of the Republican National Committee, according to the Hon. Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, National Committeeman from Mississippi, and retained by the Pullman Company. This fact of 1216, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary by the Hon. William Clarence Matthews of Boston, newly appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Howard gets from the government a stipend of $600.00 per month; if Matthews gets a cent less, its to step backward. As leader of last year's campaign if anything, he should get $1,000 a month.

Colored America, in the national game of politics, it has been proved beyond question or doubt, cannot get very far from being on the outside; and, according to achievements up to this hour, there has been no goal reached from such being on the inside as has been permitted, or tolerated. There has hardly been a touchdown—figuratively speaking, not financially. In the latter question, considering the emoluments and perquisites of prominent white Republicans, black Republicans have hardly had dimes where they have $1,000 dollar bills. Financially, either with Republican or Democrats, leagly speaking, Colored America's finger in the where-With-all, is mere "petty larceny", compared with their "grand larceny." Its taks lots of money to play politics, but black politicinas do not get it—much. That's unvarnish truth.

Where Are The Statesmen of Yesterday

If one would look into history a bit, by way of comparsion, it will be seen that there are few real statesmen before the American public today. Where are the Websters, Phillips, Sumners; the Hoars, Reeds, Forakers, andothers who were willing to fight and die for principles? They lost their selfishness in their patriotic love for the welfare of humanity. President Coolidge is exhibiting more real statesmanship than any other man in American public life. He is regarded, even by his political opponents, as a man of lofty and unselfish motives. But he is only one.

"One with God" may be a majority, but it is not so in the Senate of the United States, as was demonstrated last winter when the venerable body point blank refused to sanction the naming of the Hon. Charles Beecher Warren for Attorney General. That, as may be imagined, gives pause for the naming of Colored citizens for President appointments, which must be confirmed by the Senate.

But now is the time to act! Colored Republicans of America, should put it straight up to the President and the Senate, certain considerations in a manner that will not be misunderstood. If these racial Republicans will do it, and do it right, leaving aside the sentimental notion of embarrassing someone", the masses of the people back home will at least "know where they are at," and will know who is responsible, the White House, the Senate, or the racial politicians.

There are four things that ought to be tried out first.

(a) Disfranhisement in the South.

(b) Segregation in Government Departments.

(c) The appointment of aminister to Haiti.

(d) The appointment of a Register to the Treasury.

What It All Means Right Now

Disfranchisement. This means a national disgrace. It has continued for more than thirty years, with oly here and there, a living voice of protest. The subject is TNT in Cogress, but it might as well be exploded there, as defied in the South, where millions are literally without protection, as tion, in life, property and suffrage. Why should Colored voters of the vouchsafed by the Federal Constitu North continue to support Represnt tives and Senators who ignore this c dition laying so heavily on their p ple of the South? Where are Northern Senators who will take sue with Pat. Harrison or Heflin, the South, on this all commanding sue? Do they want black votes year??.

Segregation. This damnable s of affairs in the government depa ments of Washington, was fathered the administration under Presider Taft, endorsed by the administratio of President Wilson, not discourage by the broken administration of t late President Harding, and tolerated by the administration of President Coolidge? What are the national politicians, the members of Congress, and the administration going to do about it? It is getting no better fast. The housing segregation now a national epidemic, culminating in the tragic case of Dr. O. S. Sweet in Detroit, with ten others; and the vandal bombing of a beautiful church, seeming to teach children, men and women the ways of Christian living, in Chicago may be directly traceable to the segregation in civic and political life tolerated twenty-four hours of every day in the year in Washingtos, the capitol of the greatest nation on earth. If the government sets its foot down, it will stay down and be followed, consciously or unconsciously, by all others. These are the hours of deepest concern. Put the issues straight where they belong.

Minister to Haiti. In former years and administrations, this place in a great black Republic, has been held successfully by eminent black Americans. They have measured up and made good. Reargdless of the presence of the Marines, and the opposition of Wall Street and politicians, a black American should be placed in Haiti. Will the issue be forced, now? It should, while the Senators want votes.

Register of the U. S. Treasury. Here is a position in the Federal Government that has been held with high honor and dignity by black men, in many administrations. Because of the "round robin" early in the administration of resident Harding, there was an assortment of cold feet when the Democrats of the South have absolutely no business dictating to a Republican administration about appointments. Have the Republicans in this year of our Lord, while the primaries and elections are pending for 1926, got the courage to face this little issue, and appoint a Colored man as Register of the Treasury? If they do not, have the Colored voters of America, those who can vote, got the courage to hold the Republican party to strict responsibility?

Political - 1925
Office Holding

D. C.

NEW ORLEANS BLACK COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS IS INNOCENT FEDERAL AGENTS REPORT—— SPECIAL INVESTIGATION Found ALLEGED CONNETCION TO BE ONLY CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15th.—Walter Cohen, colored, comptroller of customs at New Orleans, has been virtually cleared of charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws from the standpoint of the Federal Government, according to the report of the special investigation of the case made by the Treasury, transmitted yesterday to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews.

The report, which covers the findings of agents of the special agency service of customs, ordered to make the investigation by Mr. Andrews, is understood to relieve Cohen of of culpable complicity in the alleged conspiracy ti bring liquor into the United States. It is understood the report finds that Cohen's connection in the alleged conspiracy, in which 44 persons have been indicted in the Louisiana Courts, is only supported by circumstantial evidence.

The investigation and report was made by special Agents Willaim F. Stone of Vermont, and Thos. J. Gorman, formerly of Baltimore, now in charge of special agency districts in Florida.

MORE COLORED GIRLS FOR U. S. ENGRAVING AND PRINTING DEPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12.—Thirty-two colored girls who passed the Civil Service examination for printers' assistants in July, have been appointed on the printing staff of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department.

These girls, after making good on the press, are eligible for promotion to positions as counters, trimmers, examiners and other technical posts connected with the 'money-making' industry.

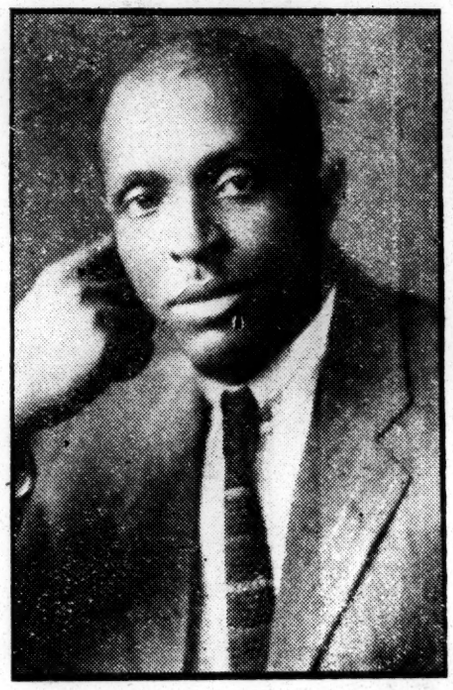
As to interracial relations at the Bureau, Director Alvin T. Hall, who was recently appointed from Pennsylvania said: "Since I have been Director of the Bureau there has not been a single instance of ill feeling between the white and colored employes. They work side by side in happy realization of their responsibilities, striving always for efficiency and co-operation."

Colored Leaders Seek Federal Recognition From Pres. Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Negro leaders here Sunday reminded President Coolidge that although he has been in office two years, he had made no outstanding appointment for their race, that all the prominent colored men now in Federal office came over from the Harding Administration.

"No appointment of merit has been made by Mr. Coolidge," is the way they put it. "With the approach of the Congressional primary elections the question of whether or not the President is going to give any recognition to colored Republicans by way of appointment to offices requiring confirmation by the Senate is becoming more important."

SUTTON GETS PLUMBER'S LICENSE



JAMES C. SUTTON

James C. Sutton, whose likeness is depicted here has just been granted a Master Plumber's license by the District of Columbia Commissioners after passing the difficult examination made by the board of Plumbing. His is the second license granted to a Negro in the District, and the first since 1896.

Mr. Sutton who has been a member of the firm of Swann, Lomax and Sutton at 813 Florida Ave., where he operated under an associate master's license for the past four years, has been engaged in plumbing, and steam-fitting work for more than a dozen years, having been apprenticed in Savannah, Ga., his native home.

Finding the door of employment closed to his race in his native home, Sutton went to New Jersey where for two years he worked at his trade as a journeyman in a shop that operated on a 24-hour basis. He worked there at night, and drove a truck daytimes, snatching needed rest as best he could.

When he joined Swann and Lomax, the senior partner was the only licensed plumber of our group in the District, who passed in 1896.

Mr. Sutton has helped in some of the finest and most difficult work known to the trade since being with the Washington firm of which he was part owner. Among his largest jobs were the Mt. Moriah Church installation, the piping of Suburban Gardens and the finer type of home installations and alterations in the homes of Rev. Keyser and John Carter.

A complete list of the large or capable jobs upon which he has worked would be too long for publication. That he proposes to enlarge his scope is evidenced by the fact that he has made known that he is seeking five more mechanics to add to the staff of ten that he now supervises.

Mr. Sutton has lived in Washington for more than ten years.

The family is affiliated with the Mt. Carmel Baptist church, and Mr. Sutton is a Prince Hall Mason and a member of the Jonathan Davis Consistory, 32 degree, all of which indicates him to be a valuable member of the community.

WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS

The Washington Eagle 10-31-25

Appointment of William C. Matthews to the position of special assistant to the attorney general is a popular one, albeit the naming of the Bostonian is made to a position that does not require senatorial confirmation. Significance attaches to recognition nationally of a politician from above the Mason and Dixon line. It is too early yet to understand the full effect of the Matthews appointment politically.

If called upon to risk a judgment, we would say, offhand, that the appointment came fearfully late. But it is possible that it came just in the nick of time. Certainly the Coolidge administration had not a minute to lose, and will do well to make several other appointments at an early date of colored men and women to positions of responsibility in the government.

The race now has two men as special assistants to the attorney general. There is rumor that the attorney general now the incumbent of that cabinet position will soon retire and be succeeded by Mr. Donovan. That is only rumor at present, but should such an event take place, there will be more significance in the negro direction.

We trust that Mr. Matthews will find himself at home in the new position. Should he set up office in Washington, we shall begin again to think and feel politically. At present we await with interest the comment of Mr. Benjamin Jefferson Davis.

Matthews Gets Job With Att'y Gen.

Chicago Whip 10-31-25

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—William C. Matthews, of Boston, Mass., former Harvard University football and baseball star, was today appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and immediately ordered to proceed to Lincoln, Neb., to represent the government in certain federal prosecutions.

Mr. Matthews was at the head of the Colored Division of the Republican National Executive Committee during the presidential campaign of 1924. He has the confidence in the largest possible measure of the members of his race.

Wm. C. Matthews Named Special Assistant To U. S. Attorney General

Washington, D. C.—William C. Matthews, of Boston, Mass. was, on October 24, appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and ordered to proceed to Lincoln, Neb., to represent the government in certain federal prosecutions.

Mr. Matthews was at the head of the colored division of the Republican National Executive Committee during the presidential campaign of 1924.

New York Age 10-31-25

Political - 1925.
Office Holding.
Delaware

MY SCRAP BOOK OF DOERS

Dr. John O. Hopkins, Wilmington, Del., Who Has Done Much for the Betterment of His People

BY NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

[NOTE—This is the 20th of a series of articles that I will publish concerning the work of men and women of the Race. Please help me to acquaint others of your achievements by sending me your photo—or one of a friend or neighbor—accompanied by a sketch of the accomplishments of the person. A picture must be mailed with every manuscript. Send all matter to Mrs. Nettie George Speedy, Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.]

I HAVE just heard the story of a man who literally battered down all opposition to his rise in public life, so that he might be placed in a position to be better able to help his people.

The good which he has done stands out plainly before me. I think the history of this man is so very interesting that it will be an incentive to our younger men (who enjoy so many more privileges) to do something worth while.

John O. Hopkins is a councilman of the Sixth ward of the city of Wilmington, Del. He has served six two-year terms in this capacity. He was elected first as a ward in his town where Race men are in the minority, and has recently begun his seventh term.

Wilmington boasts of a population of 125,000, of which but 15,000 belong to our Race. Yet this city so recognized the worth of this man that the people have sent him back to the council time and again.

Dr. Hopkins has lived in Wilmington for 32 years, but was born in Chestertown, Md., four years previous. His family had no means and John had to put himself through school by selling papers, working at odd jobs and doing janitor service.

After finishing high school in his home town, he went to Philadelphia, where he graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1911. He was compelled to work hard at this time, performing his duties before and after school.

The same year of his graduation he entered the drug business in Wilmington, his partner being Dr. Conwell Banton, later a member of the board of education and prominent Race leader in Republican state politics.

When Dr. Hopkins was elected to the council, there was no Race man on the municipal payroll, even in the most menial capacity. Since his advent things have changed, and changed materially. He has been instrumental in putting into effect many things for the betterment of his people.

He gets full credit of sponsoring the cause of a bathhouse for the city; had the city donate automobiles for the meeting of the G. A. R.; succeeded in having appointed Race men as oilers of bridges; had messengers of the Race placed in both the city council and the juvenile court.

The teachers of this city were unanimous in their praise of him for being responsible for an increase in their salaries. He had three Race clerks appointed in the recorder of deeds' office, one in the county treasurer's office for the first time, and a physician of the Race was appointed on the board of health upon his recommendation.

Another victory was achieved by him when he succeeded in having appointed for the first time a health officer of the Race. His ward is acknowledged to be the best payed in the city.

Five years ago Dr. Hopkins offered and pushed through action in the city council shutting out the infamous "Birth of a Nation." He also sponsored and pushed through (despite anonymous threats to "bump h[im] off") a resolution that kept the K[u] Klux Klan from parading in his city.

This caused a bitter fight in the council and fists flew, but Dr. Hopkins stood his ground. The memory of it has been so lasting that no attempt had been made since to make a Klansman's display in the city.

In 1911 Dr. Hopkins married the sweetheart of his youth, Miss Pauline Fisher. Two children were born of this union and they enjoy a beautiful home life.

Dr. Hopkins is described as being a plain man, and a man of his word. He is well liked, highly respected, independent and honest. He is short on promises, but long on action.

DR. JOHN O. HOPKINS

Wilmington, Delaware, Councilman Re-elected

Wilmington, Del., June 26.—At the city elections here last week Dr. John Hopkins, Race member of the city council, was re-elected for his seventh consecutive term. He defeated Mr. Buckalew, his Democratic opponent, 707 to 510, a majority of 197 votes.

At the city-wide jubilee meeting over the wholesale Republican victory, Mrs. Emma Sykes, Race woman and chairman of the Sixth ward organization, was numbered among the speakers. The jubilation was held at the Republican party headquarters.

Dr. Hopkins Unopposed in Delaware Primaries

Wilmington, Del., May 22—Among the two Republican candidates to be unopposed in the party primaries to be held May 23 to nominate candidates for the board of city councilmen, 12 in number, is Dr. John O. Hopkins, only Race man to ever serve. Dr. Hopkins is now finishing out his sixth term, elections being held every two years. Many of his constituents are white. Many of our Race have had positions opened to them since Councilman Hopkins began to represent the Sixth ward.

Aldermen of Wilmington, Delaware

Dr. John Oliver Hopkins, elected to City Council of Wilmington, Delaware, on June 6. This is the seventh consecutive time that Dr. Hopkins has been elected to City Council, serving two years each term. He owns one of the largest drug stores in the city, and is manager of the only colored theatre and moving picture house.

It was through Dr. Hopkins' effort that City Council in 1915 passed the ordinance forbidding the showing of the Birth of a Nation in the city, or that of any picture tending to stir up strife among the races.

* * *

William J. Winchester, of Wilmington, Delaware, elected a member of City Council from the Second Ward on June 6. This is the first time that a colored man has been elected to Council from this ward. This makes two colored members of City Council in Wilmington.

Mr. Winchester is a contractor, and one of the most solid business men of the race in the city. While elected on the Republican ticket, he is known everywhere for his fearlessly independent attitude on all questions affecting the welfare of the Negro.

* * *

Dr. John Oliver Hopkins and William J. Winchester of Wilmington, Delaware, have been elected to the City Council. It is the seventh consecutive time that Dr. Hopkins has been elected and the first time a colored man has been elected from the ward from which Mr. Winchester comes.

Would Jim Crow Del. Alderman

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 12.—Quite a furor has been stirred up in this city, whose race prejudice is quite as virulent as in the backwoods of darkest Georgia, by an attempt in a municipal courtroom to jim-crow Mr. James Winchester, colored member of the city council.

The alderman went into a municipal courtroom to listen to a case in which he was interested. He sat in a seat on the middle aisle and the court bailiff ordered him to move further back to the section where colored people "were expected to sit." The councilor refused to move and the bailiff returned in a few minutes with a large policeman who repeated the order. Winchester again refused and demanded to know by whose authority the officers were acting. They refused to answer, merely stating that colored people usually sat in the back. The Alderman then told them who he was and kept his seat. The officers, realizing their mistake, apologized and disappeared.

Political – 1925
Office Holding

France

MRS. W. J. YERBY TO LIVE IN FRANCE

Joined on Trip by Little Granddaughter and Miss Louise A. Williams

(Pictures on Page 1)

With Mrs. William J. Yerby, 4756 Champlain Ave., for years a leader in Chicago's social circles, when she left this city Monday to make her home with her husband in France, was her little granddaughter, Clementine Yerby Church, and Miss Louise Arnette Williams, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams and a center of social activity of the local younger set.

Miss Williams will be enrolled in a girls' finishing school on the Riviera, and there she will be formally introduced into the diplomatic society of the French capital by Mrs. Yerby and her husband, Hon. William James Yerby, United States consul at La Rochelle. She plans to remain abroad two years.

In a beautiful villa in La Rochelle, which Consul Yerby has purchased since his appointment to the position there last April, the Yerbys and their little grandchild, Clementine, will make their home. Clementine, who is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert R. Church, will be educated in French schools.

Mrs. Yerby, Miss Williams and little Clementine left the city at 10:30 a. m. on the Manhattan Limited for New York. They plan a four days' stay in the East, and will sail from Hoboken Saturday on the U. S. S. President Roosevelt for Paris. They have reserved a special suite on the Roosevelt. When the ship docks in the capital of France they will be met by Mr. Yerby.

Included in the party that gathered at the Union station here to bid the travelers au revoir were Mrs. Yerby's daughters, Mrs. Church and Mrs. Harold Tyler, Editor and Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, Dr. Spurgeon Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, Edward Ritchey and several members of the younger set, who came to say farewell to Miss Williams.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams joined the party in New York city and will say their farewell to their daughter and Mrs. Yerby at the Hoboken docks. Many eastern friends of the travelers are also expected to be present at the docks when the steamer sets out for France.

Political—1925,

Office Holding.

General,

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 1, 1925

RECOGNIZING THE NEGRO

When an Elections Committee of the House of Representatives, in a report to that body some years ago, declared that "the most sacred gift of a free Government to its citizens is the right to vote; and next to that, the most sacred gift is the right to hold office," the declaration so made set up nothing new, but merely restated what has been the very soul of American institutions since the Boston Massacre sealed forever the doom of "taxation without representation" as a principle of our national existence. Among those killed in the Boston Massacre was Crispus Attucks, a negro.

With the foregoing as a platform upon which all can stand; let us turn for a moment to the year 1896. It was in that year that the Democratic Party went down to cataclysmic defeat before William McKinley of Ohio and the triumphant hosts of Republicanism. The victory was due in large measure to thousands upon thousands of colored men who to the last man voted the Republican ticket.

So notable, indeed, from the very beginning, has been the colored man's devotion to the Republican Party, that upon the crest of the victory of 1896 a great national daily—The Washington Post—editorially called attention to the remarkable progress made by the colored people since their emancipation, pointed to the political solidarity of this group as a continuing source of strength to the Republican Party, and suggested that the time had come for the party to recognize in a substantial way this important element in its line-up. The Post thereupon nominated the late Booker T. Washington to be Secretary of Agriculture in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Thirty years have passed since these stirring events took place, and it is now the year 1925. Morally, mentally and financially the colored man is thirty years ahead of where he stood on the day The Post's editorial of 1896 was written, and the Republican Party is again about to succeed itself in office as a result in large measure of the unswerving loyalty of the negro voter.

What is the record of the colored man's appointment to office today? One appointee 5,000 miles away in a fever-infested section of Africa, a recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, a customs officer at New Orleans and a collector of internal revenue at New York—four offices. Record these and stop writing! And yet the truth is that the colored people can present a greater number of men and women of unquestioned eligibility for appointment to office than ever before in their American history.

Why cannot some negro men and women be appointed, for example, to the Railway Labor Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, the Farm Loan Board or the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor? These are but a few of the commissions and boards galore, with salaries ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, to which white men and women are being appointed every day. Is the colored man to be used only when there's need for cannon fodder and his sister only when there's need for a scrubwoman?

JAMES C. WATERS JR.
Hyattsville, Md., Feb. 21, 1925.

Political – 1925 I.
Office Holding,

General.

SILENT "CALLIE" NOT DISPOSED TO GIVE PLUMS

"Nothing Doing" Sign Hung Out for Those Who Helped Elect Him

JOB SEEKERS GO HOME

Democrats And Third Party Supporters Sniggle "I Told You So"

Washington, D. C.--The national outlook for the Negro politics at this time is dark.

Washington, D. C.—The national outlook for the Negro in politics at this time is dark.

Colored Republicans close to the administration are far from optimistic. The general belief among them is that President Coolidge will be as conservative in his appointments of them to responsible Government positions as he is in all other respects.

Different

Scenes in Washington now are different from those of four years ago when colored Republicans believe that the late President Harding would surpass all former Republican presidents in his recognition of them by appointments to offices requiring the advice and consent of the Senate.

It was believed then that he would abolish segregation in the Government departments, dismiss from the service Democratic officeholders who were responsible for conditions under the Wilson administration, and enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution as well as the Eighteenth.

In April of 1921, there were gathered in the Capital the leading colored Republicans from all sections of the country. They were seeking appointments to offices with which they thought a grateful party would reward them.

Disappointing

The last four years, however, proved disappointing. The only appointments to responsible offices made were Solomon P. Hood, minister to Liberia; Charles Anderson, collector of internal revenue, New York; Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, New Orleans; Robert H. Terrell, judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia; Arthur G. Froe, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General.

There were also two or three minor appointments. They were as assistant United States Attorneys in Boston, New York, Newark, Chicago and Cincinnati, and a special assistant to the Attorney General in Cleveland. Three of them, however, have lately been separated from the Government payrolls. They are: John W. Schenck at Boston, Oliver Randolph at Newark, and Alexander H. Martin at Cleveland.

Besides these appointments, the Labor Department sent a commission composed of W. H. C. Brown, Charles E. Mitchell, Jefferson S. Coage and George Woodson to the Virgin Islands to investigate conditions there, and an all-colored personnel was put in charge of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala.

Campaign Promises Discounted

Six weeks, however, after Calvin Coolidge has taken the oath of office of President of the United States by mandate of the people, the late campaign promises of what would be done for colored Republicans in the way of appointment to responsible offices and the abolishment of segregation in the Government departments are discounted, and those through whom the promises were made, are not so hopeful of the recognition they themselves thought would be theirs.

With the Congress adjourned, the Capital now is like a deserted village. There is a dearth of office-seekers. They have returned to their native heaths and are bombarding the administration from long distance. Even William C. Matthews, of Boston, has turned temporarily from the field of politics to the aid of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund campaign.

No Colored Register

The first blow to the political ambitions of colored Republicans under the present administration comes with the information that the President is not inclined to appoint a colored man to the office of Register of the Treasury. Aaron E. Malone, of St. Louis, Mo., and Ernest G. Tidrington, of Evansville, Ind., are applicants for this position.

Meanwhile, Frederick C. Hicks, who was in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee during the last campaign, is appointed Alien Property Custodian by President Coolidge to succeed Colonel Thomas W. Miller.

An Enigma

At present there is no indication of an early appointment of a colored person to a responsible government position or the abolishment of segregation in the Government departments. Coolidge is an enigma, however, and there is no foretelling what he may do during his term as President of the United States in his own right.

But this doesn't prevent colored Democrats and those who voted for Lafollette sniggling up their sleeves and openly reminding the regulars, "I told you so."

U. S. CONSUL HUNT HOME ON FURLOUGH

Accompanied by Mrs. Hunt, He Spends Sixty Days In This Country

IS ONE OF THREE COLORED CONSULS

President McKinley Appointed Him Twenty-four Years Ago

Washington, D. C.—William H. Hunt, United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, accompanied by his wife, is spending sixty days' leave in this country.

They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Bond, of 1316 Q Street, N. W. They are leaving Wednesday afternoon for Chicago where they will spend about ten days.

Mr. Hunt is one of the three colored men in the United States consular service. The other two are: Wm. J. Yerby, of Memphis, Tenn., consul at Dakar, Senegal, and Jas. G. Carter of Brunswick, Ga., consul at Tananarive, Madagascar.

The first connection of Mr. Hunt with the Foreign Service was in 1898 when he was appointed clerk at the consulate at Tananarive Madagascar. He was later promoted to vice consul. In 1901 he was appointed consul by the late President William B. McKinley. His commission is said to be one of the last signed by President McKinley at Canton, Ohio, shortly before he started on the trip to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was assassinated.

In 1917 Mr. Hunt was transferred to St. Etienne, France. He was succeeded at Tananarive, Madagascar, by Mr. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt arrived in this city on the Steamer France on April 16. The spent about ten days in New York before coming to Washington.

Before returning to St. Etinne, they will probably visit Haiti as the guests of Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall, the wife of Napoleon B. Marshall and sister of Mrs. Hunt.

Before her marriage Mrs. Hunt was Miss Ida Gibbs, daughter of Judge Miffin W. Gibbs, of Little Rock, Ark., whom Mr. Hunt succeeded as consul at Tananarive, Madagscar.

OFFICE SEEKERS GETTING LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT

The national outlook for the Negro in politics at this time is dark. Colored Republicans close to the administration are far from optimistic. The general belief among them is that President Coolidge will be as conservative in his appointments of them to responsible Government positions as he is in all other respects.

Different

Scenes in Washington now are different from those of four years ago when colored Republicans believed that the late President Harding would surpass all former Republican presidents in his recognition of them by appointments to offices requiring the advice and consent of the Senate.

It was believed then that he would abolish segregation in the Government departments, dismiss from the service Democratic officeholders who were responsible for conditions under the Wilson administration, and enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution as well as the Eighteenth.

In April of 1921 there were gathered in the Capital the leading colored Republicans from all sections of the country. They were seeking appointments to offices with which they thought a grateful party would reward them.

Disappointing

The last four years, however, proved disappointing. The only appointments to responsible offices made were Solomon P. Hood, minister to Liberia; Charles Anderson, collector of internal revenue, New York; Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, New Orleans; Robert H. Terrell, judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia; Arthur G. Froe, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General.

There were also two or three minor appointments. They were as assistant United States attorneys in Boston, New York, Newark, Chicago and Cincinnati, and a special assistant to the Attorney General in Cleveland. Three of them, however, have lately been separated from the Government payrolls. They are John W. Schenck at Boston, Oliver Randolph at Newark, and Alexander H. Martin at Cleveland.

Besides these appointments, the Labor Department sent a commission composed of W. H. C. Brown, Charles E. Mitchell, Jefferson S. Coage and George Woodson to the Virgin Islands to investigate conditions there, and an all-colored personnel was put in charge of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Campaign Promises Discounted

Six weeks, however, after Calvin Coolidge has taken the oath of office of President of the United States by mandate of the people, the late campaign promises of what would be done for colored Republicans in the way of appointments to responsible offices and the abolishment of segregation in the Government departments are discounted, and those through whom the promises were made, are not so hopeful of the recognition they themselves thought would be theirs.

With the Congress adjourned, the Capital now is like a derserted village. There is a dearth of office-seekers. They have returned to their native heaths and are bombarding the administration from long distance. Even William C. Matthews, of Boston, has turned temporarily from the field of politics to the aid of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund campaign.

No Colored Register

The first blow to the political ambitions of colored Republicans under the present administration comes with the information that the President is not inclined to appoint a colored man to the office of Register of the Treasury. Aaron E. Malone, of St. Louis, Mo., and Ernest G. Tidrington, of Evansville, Ind., are applicants for this position.

Meanwhile, Frederick C. Hicks, who was in charge of the eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee during the last campaign is appointed Alien Property Custodian by President Coolidge to succeed Colonel Thomas W. Miller.

An Enigma

At present there is no indication of an early appointment of a colored person to a responsible Government position or the abolishment of segregation in the Government departments. Coolidge is an enigma, however, and there is no foretelling what he may do during his term as President of the United States in his own right.

COOLIDGE SHOULD INVESTIGATE

Shocking and discouraging is the report coming from Washington of the color line being drawn in the State Departments diplomatic school. A colored Baltimorean was admitted to the government's preparatory course for foreign service. The government has recently put the consular service on a civil service basis. The first virtue of civil service regulation is "a fair field and no favors." Justice, if blind anywhere, must draw no line there as to class, creed or color. In other words if a colored citizen could qualify for a post in the embassy at the Court of St. James, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Tokio, Pekin or Port au Prince, it would be an infernal miscarriage of justice for the United States Government to deny him that post because he is colored. It would be an equally vicious thing for the Government to deny that colored citizen an absolutely equal chance to qualify for that service. Ambitious colored Americans hailed the advent of the new diplomatic school as their great chance to become consuls, ministers and embassadors. The race has suffered lamentably in the loss of the foreign consular posts such as those it had in Hayti, South America, Asia and Africa during all the Republican administrations prior to the blight of Woodrow Wilson and his Southern Democracy. When colored men have applied recently for these posts and others to which they were politically entitled they were told that the consular service is now under civil service. If the alleged facts in the Wharton case are true the colored citizen has less chance than ever before to get recognition and a square deal in the foreign service of his country. The undisputed facts are that the minimum session of the school, this year, has been four months, but the length of training required before assignment to any foreign post has now been established as one year. After less than two months' attendance at the school Wharton was assigned and dispatched forthwith to a very minor post at Liberia, Africa. If it is necessary for special training for statecraft than the American Government thinks it unnecessary to send a fully trained colored diplomat to Liberia. The further fact is alleged that white students at the school for the foreign service objected to the presence of Wharton in their classes. We say again if these facts have been established as alleged, then not only Secretary of State Kellogg, but President Coolidge must investigate and punish at once. If true, this is a heinious offense against justice and the twelve million colored Americans.

A Review of the Relationship of the Republican Party to the Negro

By Edgar M. Grey

The Republican Party, the "savior" of the Negro race, is now in control at Washington. The Democratic Party, the "traducer" of the Negro race and its rights under the American Constitution, is in a state of reorganization. The conservative element of the Republican Party is at the helm of the party's ship. The American Negro is hopeful. Calvin Coolidge has promised to be fajr to all citizens regardless of color, race, Marcus Garvey, the "Moses" of the Negro race, is safely lodged in a Federal prison. What are the indications, present, that the Negro will benefit, either from the fact that the Republican Party is in power at Washington or from the fact that the Democratic Party is being reorganized; or from the fact that Marcus Garvey is in prison? There are two elements in the Republican Party—a liberal and a conservative. In the past history of the party in its relationship to the Negro, the conservative and illiberal element of the party, when in power, has meant nothing to the Negro. It has, however, been willing to barter away his rights whenever the stability of the party and the success of the particular administration were threatened.

The conservative element in the party first gained power in 1861 and Lincoln was quite willing to leave the Negro in slavery, had not the Southerners fired at Fort Sumter. This last is evidenced by the fact that when in 1861 the southern congressmen were deserting their seats in the United States Congress, and threatening defiantly the authority of the Federal Government, this conservative element in order to crush out of American politics this monster in all of its phases. Garfield was a member of the Liberals, and during his short term did all in his power to restrain the South and give the Negro such rights as would enable him to survive the post-reconstruction period. That great and good man, McKinley, was more than fair to the Negro, but was unable in his brief administration to undo the harm which his reactionary predecessors had accomplished nearly a score of years before.

The highest development of the liberal element in the Republican party was reached under that great American, Theodore Roosevelt. Not that he was perfect and absolutely liberal, but he sought always during his two administrations to entrench the Negro citizen in his rights as an American citizen and to intimidate and restrain the South by his vigorous insistence of equality to all. It is true that his attitude and decision in the Brownsville case did not meet the approbation of all Negroes, but this decision was reached only after all phases of the situation were balanced, including that of public policy. His invitation to the late Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House is yet unequalled in its effect in raising the prestige of the race in terms of equality and recognition. When a Negro lady was appointed United States Postmaster in the South, and the southerners resented this by burning down the post office, Roosevelt refused to have mails delivered at that rural point until the southerners decided to furnish a new postoffice and to accept the same lady as the postmaster if she still desired to retain her position.

In the Congress of the United States, such great Republicans as Joseph Benson Foraker carried the banner of liberalism to a high peak. The late President Harding made a magnificent gesture in his Birmingham speech in 1921, but had to be careful of his liberality towards the Negro, for the South had charged during his campaign in 1920 that he had in him a touch of the "tar brush." Now the present incumbent of the Presidential chair has promised to be liberal to the Negro.

The Republican party in Washington has two species of demands addressed to it by the Negro. First, there is that represented by those Negroes who helped the party to success in the late election, and who are still of the opinion that big positions, which are usually small when compared to those given to white men, will solve the Negro problem. Second there is that species of demands which involve rights for the Negro such as the anti-lynching bill; reduction of southern representation in the Congress; Federal supervi-

N.Y. News 5-23-27

COOLIDGE SHOULD INVESTIGATE

Shocking and discouraging is the report coming from Washington of the color line being drawn in the State Departments diplomatic school. A colored Baltimorean was admitted to the government's preparatory course for foreign service. The government has recently put the consular service on a civil service basis. The first virtue of civil service regulation is "a fair field and no favors." Justice, if blind anywhere, must draw no line there as to class, creed or color. In other words if a colored citizen could qualify for a post in the embassy at the Court of St. James, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Tokio, Pekin or Port au Prince, it would be an infernal miscarriage of justice for the United States Government to deny him that post because he is colored. It would be an equally vicious thing for the Government to deny that colored citizen an absolutely equal chance to qualify for that service. Ambitious colored Americans hailed the advent of the new diplomatic school as their great chance to become consuls, ministers and embassadors. The race has suffered lamentably in the loss of the foreign consular posts such as those it had in Hayti, South America, Asia and Africa during all the Republican administrations prior to the blight of Woodrow Wilson and his Southern Democracy. When colored men have applied recently for these posts and others to which they were politically entitled they were told that the consular service is now under civil service. If the alleged facts in the Wharton case are true the colored citizen has less chance than ever before to get recognition and a square deal in the foreign service of his country. The undisputed facts are that the minimum session of the school, this year, has been four months, but the length of training required before assignment to any foreign post has now been established as one year. After less than two months' attendance at the school Wharton was assigned and dispatched forthwith to a very minor post at Liberia, Africa. If it is necessary for special training for statecraft than the American Government thinks it unnecessary to send a fully trained colored diplomat to Liberia. The further fact is alleged that white students at the school for the foreign service objected to the presence of Wharton in their classes. We say again if these facts have been established as alleged, then not only Secretary of State Kellogg, but President Coolidge must investigate and punish at once. If true, this is a heinious offense against justice and the twelve million colored Americans.

A Review of the Relationship of the Republican Party to the Negro

By Edgar M. Grey

4-22-27

Amsterdam News

The Republican Party, the "savior" of the Negro race, is now in control at Washington. The Democratic Party, the "traducer" of the Negro race and its rights under the American Constitution, is in a state of reorganization. The conservative element of the Republican Party is at the helm of the party's ship. The American Negro is hopeful. Calvin Coolidge has promised to be fair to all citizens regardless of color or race. Marcus Garvey, the "Moses" of the Negro race, is safely lodged in a Federal prison.

What are the indications, present, that the Negro will benefit, either from the fact that the Republican Party is in power at Washington or from the fact that the Democratic Party is being reorganized; or from the fact that Marcus Garvey is in prison?

There are two elements in the Republican Party—a liberal and a conservative. In the past history of the party in its relationship to the Negro, the conservative and illiberal element of the party, when in power, has meant nothing to the Negro. It has, however, been willing to barter away his rights whenever the stability of the party and the success of the particular administration were threatened.

The conservative element in the party first gained power in 1861 and Lincoln was quite willing to leave the Negro in slavery, had not the Southerners fired at Fort Sumter. This last is evidenced by the fact that when in 1861 the southern congressmen were deserting their seats in the United States Congress, and threatening defiantly the authority of the Federal Government, this conservative element of the Republican party in the Congress, under the leadership of Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, organized a joint committee composed of 13 members of the Senate and 33 members of the House, to make overtures to the seceding southern Democrats. The whole meat of this diplomatic joint committee was a proposed Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which would make slavery eternal and permanent in this nation, for it provided that no amendment to the Constitution or any other resolution affecting slavery whatsoever could be lawfully proposed on the floor of the Congress unless its mover or proponent had first obtained previously the consent of every congressman from the slave-holding states. (See Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," McPherson's "History of the Rebellion," Horace Greeley's "The Great American Conflict," Prof. McDonald's "Select Documents of United States History")

This proposed Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution is known to high school students as the "Crittenden Resolutions." This, as is plain, would have left the work of the Abolitionists and Liberal Republicans high and dry. **Again in 1876 when the Hayes-Tilden contest raged, the conservative elements in the party were so strongly in power as to be able to bargain the Negro's security in the South for the electoral votes of Louisiana and other southern states. (See General Tremaine's "Sectionalism Unmasked"). For it was the solid Negro vote of the South which elected General Grant both in 1868 and 1872, and after the congressional election of Rutherford B. Hayes over Tilden in 1876,** the soldiers who were to protect the Negro in his voting rights in the South were withdrawn. As a Republican conservative congressman from New England said: "It was root, hog, or die" for the Negro.

Then again in 1909, William H. Taft, the latest and most reactionary of the conservatives, gained the seat just vacated by that great liberal—Theodore Roosevelt—and laid down the pronouncement: **That no Negro would be appointed to a Federal position if the southerners objected, and all during his administration the rights of the Negro were trampled upon in the South without protest from the President.** So much so that in 1912 such conservative Negroes as the late Bishop Alexander Walters went over to the banner of the southern Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, because as Dr. Walters said: "Wilson talked more liberal than Taft acted." Grant was a liberal and did his best to help the Negro, and whatever restraint was put upon the mob-riding Ku Klux Klan of the South in 1872 was the result of Grant's order to crush out of American politics this monster in all of its phases. Garfield was a member of the Liberals, and during his short term did all in his power to restrain the South and give the Negro such rights as would enable him to survive the post-reconstruction period. That great and good man, McKinley, was more than fair to the Negro, but was unable in his brief administration to undo the harm which his reactionary predecessors had accomplished nearly a score of years before.

The highest development of the liberal element in the Republican party was reached under that great American, Theodore Roosevelt. Not that he was perfect and absolutely liberal, but he sought always during his two administrations to entrench the Negro citizen in his rights as an American citizen and to intimidate and restrain the South by his vigorous insistence of equality to all. It is true that his attitude and decision in the Brownsville case did not meet the approbation of all Negroes, but this decision was reached only after all phases of the situation were balanced, including that of public policy. His invitation to the late Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House is yet unequalled in its effect in raising the prestige of the race in terms of equality and recognition. When a Negro lady was appointed United States Postmaster in the South, and the southerners resented this by burning down the post office, Roosevelt refused to have mails delivered at that rural point until the southerners decided to furnish a new post office and to accept the same lady as the postmaster if she still desired to retain her position.

In the Congress of the United States, such great Republicans as Joseph Benson Foraker carried the banner of liberalism to a high peak. The late President Harding made a magnificent gesture in his Birmingham speech in 1921, but had to be careful of his liberality towards the Negro, for the South had charged during his campaign in 1920 that he had in him a touch of the "tar brush." Now the present incumbent of the Presidential chair has promised to be liberal to the Negro.

The Republican party in Washington has two species of demands addressed to it by the Negro. First, there is that represented by those Negroes who helped the party to success in the late election, and who are still of the opinion that big positions, which are usually small when compared to those given to white men, will solve the Negro problem. Second, there is that species of demands which involve rights for the Negro, such as the anti-lynching bill; reduction of southern representation in the Congress; Federal supervision of Federal elections in the South; support for Negro education in Washington, D. C., a kind of Volstead Act which will put teeth in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution and enable their enforcement. Much of the elements involved in the last species of demands depend for their liquidation upon Congress. It is true that the Republican party has a paper majority in the Congress, but when the recent behavior of certain elements in this majority is remembered, the majority cannot be said to be under the control of the Republican party administration. However, since such liberal Republicans as Borah, Norris, LaFollette, Shipstead, Pepper, Johnson, Couzens and others are in the saddle, one may venture hope that the forces of conservatism and reaction will be restrained long enough to give the Negro start towards advancement.

The reorganization of the Democratic party may also portend good for the Negro in 1928, and for two main reasons. First, if this reorganization can place men like Al Smith in control, the reactionary Democrats of the South may be brought to see that with a little indication of liberalism towards the Negro, he may be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. Secondly the Coolidge administration leaves the Negro dissatisfied in 1928, a repetition of the Bishop Walters' debacle of 1912 may take place.

Who knows? And further, men as intelligent in strategy as McAdoo may insist that votes are votes; and a Negro voting in the South might be induced to vote the Democratic ticket since the white South controls him economically

Political — 1925 II. General.
Office Holding.

This is no dream. The Negro in New York, Chicago, Boston and other cities has voted and will vote the Democratic ticket when sufficient economic inducements and legal protection are offered. For the Negro's political philosophy is changing and he is reasoning that what is good for white men is better for black men. He knows now that politics is not a game of love played between him and heavenly angels, but a business between him and mere men. And the presumption is fair that the Negro might do political business even with a southern Democrat if he gives him the right to vote and affords him bread. All this talk about Negro domination of the South is not seriously believed by responsible southern Democrats like McAdoo, and certainly was never contemplated by any member of the Negro race. During the last Democratic convention in New York City, Mr. McAdoo told the writer that this bogey of Negro domination in the South was all played out and overworked. Let us hope that the liberals get control in the machinery of the newly reorganized Democracy.

Now that Garvey, the "Negro Moses," is in prison, the American Negro will have to address himself to the task of making himself strong and secure in the land of his birth, realizing as he must that only in proportion to the strength which he has in this, the land of his birth, can he help his brother in Africa or anywhere else to rise in the scale of human advancement. Some may scoff at the idea that Garvey held the attention of any considerable number of United States Negroes. To these it must be said that they have not studied the movement in its ramifications throughout this country nor read the words of praise from the pens of great American leaders like Du-Bois, Kelly Miller, William Pickens and others.

POLITICAL LEADERS PASSING

The sudden death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, for several years member of the Republican National Committee from Georgia, marks the passing of the old line politicians of the South. While Mr. Johnson was comparatively young in years, having been born during reconstruction times, he cultivated and carried out the manners and customs of the statesman of the ante-bellum era. He was almost the last of that line of politicians of the race, which finds its last exponent in Walter Cohen of Louisiana.

A quarter of a century ago or a little more, colored members of the Republican National Committee were not such a rarity as in the present. Texas had as its representative Norris Wright Cuney, who at one time was the political boss of Texas. Reserving for himself the post of Collector of Customs at Galveston, he dictated the disposition of the other Federal offices among his supporters of both races. James Hill was a member of the National Committee from Mississippi and controlled the Federal patronage for that State. Robert Smalls, the hero of the Planter of Civil War fame, was high in the party councils in South Carolina, going to Congress for several terms and then acting as Collector of Customs at Beaufort. In Florida, Joseph T. Lee was regarded as the party leader, and for several terms he held the post of Collector of Internal Revenue at Jacksonville.

All these men played poltics according to the rules of the game then in force, and which still govern the white men who have suceeded to their political shoes. While their methods have been denounced as corrupt, we cannot perceive any great improvement since they have passed out. The game still consists in electing delegates to the national convention and manipulating their votes so as to have a claim upon the successful candidate, when the time comes for parcelling out the patronage.

Colonel Johnson had few equals in the field of politics, as was shown by his success in attaining the position of National Committeeman and holding it against all the opposition of the Southern Lilywhites. He was a man of brilliant intellect, and if he had given the same vigor to the practice of law that he gave to politics, he would undoubtedly have won rank as a foremost member of the bar and the financial returns that would have accompanied it.

Political—1925.

Office Holding.

General.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
FEBRUARY 1, 1925

FIRST NEGRO DONS STATE SENATORIAL TOGA IN ILLINOIS

A. H. Roberts, for Six Years Member of House From Chicago, Breaks Precedent.

OTHERS OF HIS RACE HOLD OFFICE IN OTHER STATES

Serving in Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and California.

By Lester A. Walton

Ordinarily, the swearing in of a State Senator excites little interest or comment except among relatives and friends. But at the opening of the fifty-fourth session of the Illinois General Assembly in January when Adelbert H. Roberts took oath of office, the spectacle presented was both unusual and dramatic. For the first time a Negro was donning the Senatorial toga in a Northern State, and the first of his race to be so signally honored since the passage of disfranchisement laws in the South.

To Negroes throughout the country the induction into office of Senator Roberts is no mere incident but an event of big moment. To them it is pregnant with political significance—the reaching of another milepost in their forward march for political equality— and presages the dispensation of a larger measure of recognition by the electorate in the future.

Adelbert H. Roberts is no newcomer to Springfield. For three terms (six years) he served with credit as a member of the lower branch of the Assembly. Because of his excellent record he was nominated for promotion to the Upper House.

From Chicago South Side.

Senator Roberts has an engaging personality, is experienced in legislative and civic affairs and a good speaker. He hails from Chicago's South Side where the Negro has made more progress politically within a decade than anywhere in the United States.

Chicago's south side is also represented at Springfield by four Negro members of the lower branch of the General Assembly, the largest number to serve at one time in the Commonwealth's history. S. B. Turner has entered upon his fifth term. Warren B. Douglass is filling his third term. The other Representatives are William E. King and Charles Griffin.

Nothing has contributed so largely to the growing influence of the Negro as a political factor in Chicago as the influx of farmhands from the South, who, denied the right to vote, deserted Dixie to gain their political and economic freedom. Statistics recently read by Prof. Hornell Hart of Bryn Mawr College before the American Statistical Association showed that between 1910 and 1920, for each two native whites who settled in Chicago five native blacks were added and twelve foreigners. Prof. Hart said the restriction of immigration will cut into the additions of the city population, but whether the foreign element would be replaced by Negroes remains to be seen.

Negroes in Other States.

Negroes are serving as legislators in other States besides Illinois. In each and every instance they represent voters of large urban communities. Walthall Moore is a member of the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature. His district takes in a portion of one of the large Negro sections of St. Louis and also includes a stretch of territory where live some of the city's elite. When Harding was elected President, Moore was chosen a State representative, which was unprecedented. It was said that some of the white voters were unaware of his racial identity. Two years later he failed of re-election. In November he staged a picturesque comeback.

Harry E. Davis, a Negro lawyer, is one of the sixteen members of the Legislature elected to represent the 20th, 21st and 22d Districts of Cleveland. He is serving his third consecutive term. Migration has not been materially responsible for Representative Davis's presence at Columbus. Years ago the white voters saw fit to elect a Negro to the Legislature from Cleveland.

Philadelphia started out some dozen or more years ago putting a Negro on its delegation of legislators to Harrisburg. In 1920 the number was increased to two. It being the policy of Pennsylvania politicians to distribute honors, South Philadelphia elected Samuel B. Hart and W. H. Fuller last fall. This is their first experience as lawmakers at the State Capital.

For years the 21st Assembly District, New York, has been represented by Negroes, although the voting strength of the white residents is by no means nil. Pope Billups, a lawyer, was elected in the Coolidge landslide, defeating his opponent, who had served two terms at Albany.

The only State geographically classes as Southern where Negro legislators may be found is West Virginia; but there are no disfranchisement laws, Jim Crow cars or other restrictive race measures on the statute books. T. G. Nutter and W. G. Capeheart have been successful in recent years.

In California Negroes point with pride to Fred M. Roberts who is in his third term from Los Angeles.

Jersey Negroes Lose Out.

In the New Jersey Legislature no Negro sits as a member, despite the fact that both major parties put up candidates. Negro aspirants also failed of election in Indianapolis and Louisville.

One of the most unique cases on record of a Negro being honored by a white constituency took place about twenty-five years ago when J. Frank Wheaton, then a promising young lawyer, was elected a representative of the Minnesota Legislature. After his term Wheaton came to New York, where he became prominent in politics. Shortly before his death in 1922 he ran for Assemblyman in the 21st District and was defeated.

Stories of Negro domination of Southern legislatures during the reconstruction period do not appear to square with facts and figures of that era. At no time were Negroes in the majority, except in South Carolina's House of Representatives directly after the Civil War and possibly one or two brief instances. Some interesting statistical information is on record giving the number of Negro Senators and Representatives in the North Carolina and Virginia Legislatures of a more recent period—from 1879 to 1899 and from 1876 to 1891 respectively, which follows:

North Carolina	Sens.	Reps.
1879.....	2	6
1881.....	1	4
1883.....	3	5
1885.....	2	2
1887.....	3	3
1889.....	.	2
1891.....	1	.
1893.....	.	1

Virginia.	Sens.	Reps.
1876-77..	3	12
1877-78..	3	4
1878-79..	3	4
1883-84..	3	8
1884-85..	1	7
1885-86..	1	.
1886-87..	1	1
1887-88..	1	7
1888-89..	1	7
1889-90..	1	4
1890-91..	1	8
1893.....	.	1
1897.....	1	1
1899.....	1	.

MALONE MAY BE NEXT REGISTER OF TREASURY

Ernest G. Tidrington And Robt. L. Vann Also Urged For This Post

COBB TO BE JUDGE

Matthews For Commissioner Of Immigration At Boston, Mass.

FRO BUREAU—

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—It was learned at the White House that Senator E. Watson, of Indiana, has urged the President to appoint Ernest G. Tidrington, of Evansville, Ind., as Register of the Treasury to succeed Harley V. Speelman, the present incumbent.

Vann

From other reliable sources, however, the information is obtained that Robert L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, will likely be named by the President when he decides to make a change in the Registership. Mr. Vann, it is understood, is being supported by the powerful Mellon influences.

Aaron E. Malone, president of the Poro College, St. Louis, Mo., is also prominently mentioned in connection with this office. Mr. Malone was in Baltimore and Washington conferring with leaders this week.

All three were active in the late campaign. Mr. Tidrington was with the Indiana State Committee. He directed the state campaign work among colored voters. Mr. Vann was a member of the advisory committee of the Republican National Committee, which was selected by Chairman William M. Butler. He was also connected with the eastern headquarters in New York City. Mr. Malone was active in the West, and has been a large contributor to campaign funds.

Just how soon the President may deem it adivsable to displace Mr. Speelman is not known. It was stated at the White House that no immediate change is contemplated. Under the terms of his appointment, Mr. Speelman may serve indefinitely. His commission does not automatically expire at the end of four years, but he continues in office at the pleasure of the President. He was appointed January 24, 1922.

The present salary of the Register of the Treasury is $5,600 a year.

Matthews

Other persons whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with appointments to Federal offices and the positions with which they are connected are as follows:

William C. Matthews, of Boston, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston.

Charles E. Mitchell, of Institute, W. Va., Recorder of Deeds .

James A. Cobb, of Washington, D. C., judge of the municipal court, of the District of Columbia.

S. D. McGill, of Jacksonville, Fla., Collector of Internal Revenue, at Jacksonville.

Joseph H. Watson,, of Albany, Ga., Collector of Internal Revenue, at Atlanta, Ga.

Gilchrist Stewart and George W. Harris, of New York, and Charles W. Colburn, of Wilmington, Del., are also mentioned as probable appointees to Federal offices, but the exact offices to which they aspire are not definitely known.

The Matthews appointment is practically assured. He was here last Friday and in conference with the President, Senator William M. Butler and T. E. Clark, the President's personal secretary. He left Saturday afternoon for Chicago.

It is not probable, however, that Mr. Mitchell will be successful in ousting Arthur G. Froe, the present Recorder of Deeds. Both men are from West Virginia.

No Disturbance

It is not likely that the President will disturb Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General; Arthur G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds; Walter L. Cohen, Comptroller of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, and Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue at New York. If, perchance, Mr. Froe should be displaced, it is believed that his successor will be a West Virginian.

The physical condition of Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, will preclude his reappointment at the expiration of his present commission. His present term will not expire until January 22, 1926. He has been incapacitated for nearly two years.

The Howard, Froe, Cohen and Anderson appointments will be cited by the President as the reasons why the number of colored men filling important Federal offices should be increased.

U. S. Keeps Our Diplomats Hitched to Worn Out Posts

At the close of Roosevelt's administration there were eight members of the Race in the foreign service of the United States. Two were ministers, one to Liberia at a salary of $5,000 a year, and the other was our representative to Haiti and received the highest salary in the service, $10,000 a year. Attached to the Liberian commission was a diplomatic secretary. The last man to hold this position was Mr. Bundy of Ohio, who rose through merit to the rank of diplomatic secretary. He was compelled to leave the service solely upon the ground that there was no available place to which to promote him.

Of the five consuls in the service at the end of Roosevelt's administration three remain in the service at the present time—W. H. Hunt in France, J. G. Carter in Madagascar and W. J. Yerby in West Africa. No new consuls from our group have been appointed during the past 18 years. Consular appointments are made upon designation by the president for examination. When one has been designated and has successfully passed the necessary examiantion he is appointed to one of the lower grades and advances, theoretically, upon merit alone.

The three men now in the consular service deserve to have their records reviewed and to be promoted. Each one of these men has been compelled to serve in the original post to which he was sent. If they had not established records for efficiency they would, we believe, have long ago been dropped from the service pay roll. President Coolidge now has an opportunity to follow the Roosevelt precedent and appoint new men to other positions in the diplomatic service. Not only should new men be added to the service and the post of minister to Haiti be filled by one of our race, but other posts in the service should be opened up to our trained young men. We have many young college graduates who come from excellent families and who speak French, German or Spanish. There is no good reason why we should not have in the state department an undersecretary with the proper rank and backing to see to it that the interests of our possessions are properly conserved and taken care of abroad.

These three men who have the experience and records behind them deserve and ought to have promotion on their records. Yerby, Carter or Hunt might easily be sent as minister to Haiti and given an opportunity to reap some of the fruits of their arduous labors during the many years they have been standing by their posts in the remote places of the world. If this administration is to mean anything to us as a Race it will, we hope, give us the places in the field that our men ought to have and for which they are well equipped to fill. The political leaders would do well to give this phase of representation careful consideration and make strong arguments to the White House for some equitable adjustment

A. H. ROBERTS, FORMER MEMBER OF ILL. HOUSE BREAKS PRECEDENT

Others Hold Office in Other States—Serving in Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and California.

By LESTER A. WALTON (In The New York World)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Ordinarily, the swearing in of a State Senator excites little interest or comment except among relatives and friends. But at the opening of the fifty-fourth session of the Illinois General Assembly in January when Adelbert H. Roberts took oath of office the spectacle presented was both unusual and dramatic. For the first time a Negro was donning the Senatorial toga in a Northern State, and the first of his race to be so signally honored since the passage of disfranchisement laws in the South.

To Negroes throughout the country the induction into office of Senator Roberts is no mere incident but an event of big moment. To them it is pregnant with political significance—the reaching of another milepost in their forward march for political equality—and pressages the dispensation of a larger measure of recognition by the electorate in the future.

Adelbert H. Roberts is no new comer to Springfield. For three terms (six years) he served with credit as a member of the lower branch of the Assembly. Because of his excellent record he was nominated for promotion to the Upper House.

From Chicago South Side

Senator Roberts has an engaging personality, is experienced in legislative and civic affairs and a good speaker. He hails from Chicago's South Side where the Negro has made more progress politically within a decade than anywhere in the United States.

Chicago's South Side is also represented at Springfield by four Negro members of the lower branch of the General Assembly, the largest number to serve at one time in the Commonwealth's history. S. B. Turner has entered upon his fifth term of Negro Senators and Representatives in the North Carolina and Virginia and Virginia Legislatures of a more recent period—from 1879 to 1899 and from 1876 to 1891, respectively, which follows:

NORTH CAROLINA

	Sens.	Reps.
1879	2	6
1881	1	4
1883	3	5
1885	2	2
1887	3	3
1889	.	2
1891	1	.
1893	.	1
1895	.	1
1897	.	1
1899	1	1

VIRGINIA

	Sens.	Reps
1876-77	3	12
1877-78	3	4
1878-79	3	4
1883-84	3	8
1884-85	1	7
1885-86	1	1
1886-87	1	1
1887-89	1	7
1888-89	1	7
1889-90	1	4
1890-91	1	6

tative, which was unprecedented. It was said that some of the white voters were unaware of his racial identity. Two years later he failed of re-election. In November he staged a picturesque comeback.

Harry E. Davis, a Negro lawyer is one of the sixteen members of the Legislature elected to represent the 20th, 21st and 22nd Districts of Cleveland. He is serving his third consecutive term. Migration has not been materially responsible for Representative Davis' presence at Columbus. Years ago the white voters saw fit to elect a Negro to the Legislature from Cleveland.

Philadelphia started out some dozen or more years ago putting a Negro on its delegation of legislators to Harrisburg. In 1920 the number was increased to two. It being the policy of Pennsylvania politicians to distribute honors, South Philadelphia elected Samuel B. Hart and W. H. Fuller last fall. This is their first experience as lawmakers at the State Capital.

For years the 21st Assembly District, New York, has been represented by Negroes, although the voting strength of the white residents is by no means nil. Pope Billups, a lawyer, was elected in the Coolidge landslide, defeating his opponent, who had served two terms at Albany.

The only State geographically classes as Southern where Negro legislators may be found is West Virginia; but there are no disfranchisement laws, Jim Crow cars or other restrictive race measures on the statute books. T. G. Nutter and W. G. Capeheart have been successful in recent years.

In California Negroes point with pride to Fred M. Roberts who is in his third term from Los Angeles.

Jersey Negroes Lose Out

In the New Jersey Legislature no Negro sits as a member, despite the fact that both major parties put up candidates. Negro aspirants also failed of election in Indianapolis and Louisville.

One of the most unique cases on record of a Negro being honored by a white constituency took place about twenty-five years ago when J. Frank Wheaton, then a promising young lawyer, was elected a representative of the Minnesota Legislature. After his term Wheaton came to New York, where he became prominent in politics. Shortly before his death in 1922 he ran for Assemblyman in the 21st District and was defeated.

Stories of Negro domination of Southern legislatures during the reconstruction period do not appear to square with facts and figures of that era. At no time were Negroes in the majority, except in South Carolina's House of Representatives directly after the Civil War and possibly one or two brief instances Some interesting statistical information is on record giving the number

Negroes in Other States

Negroes are serving as legislators in other States besides Illinois. In each and every instance they represent voters of large urban communities. Walthall Moore is a member of the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature. His district takes in a portion of one of the large Negro sections of St. Louis and also includes a stretch of territory where live some of the city's elite. When Harding was elected President, Moore was chosen a State Represen-

Political - 1920
Office Holding.

Georgia

National Committee Woman Opens Office in Georgia

MRS GEO. WILLIAMS

Mrs. Geo. S. Williams has returned home after spending a delightful vacation in New York. Mrs. Williams visited several of the northern states in the interest of the Republican party while away and reports that she gained considerable information and experience which will be of great assistance to her in handling the Georgia situation, which is a new one.

Mrs. Williams has opened office at 467 West Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia, where she will handle all all of the business pertaining to the National Committeeman's office or Georgia, and will proceed with all of the official matters just where the lamented National Committeeman, H. L. Johnson left off.

Mrs. Williams will be glad to hear from Republicans at any time on matters pertaining to the party affairs.

Ben Davis, of Georgia, has inherited the position of National Committeeman from the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. Ben gets this consideration because of his long and faithful service to the Republican Party. No poorer selection could have been made. Ben Davis it was, who wrecked the Georgia Odd Fellows. Davis it was who has continually compromised himself in catering to the white southerners and Davis it was who fostered the idea of perpetuating the Confederacy among his people and Davis it was who attempted to fool and deceive the public about the precarious condition of the Standard Life Insurance Co., and it was even Davis who stated he approved of Georgia laws and traditions. Davis is a dismal failure and his career has been wretched and disgraceful. The present plumes that have been pinned on him will merely continue him in the role of Uncle Tom.

BEN DAVIS, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

Coming from Georgia with the unanimous endorsement of the Republican State Committee, Ben Davis ought not to encounter any trouble in becoming the National Committeeman from the State of Georgia to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. And there is little opposition to develop against Davis. He is known all over the State of Georgia, and he is known by every member of the National Committee. His election should follow as a matter of party regularity.

Once elected, and we are assuming Davis will be elected in due course, the new member from Georgia will have no difficulty in determining what his course shall be, as he but refers to the record of his illustrious predecessor. There have been times when Mr. Davis himself had occasion to tell the inimitable Linc. what to do. It is hardly to be expected that Davis will forget to advise himself, once he assumes the important duties incident to the office of National Committeeman. Then, too, the colored voters of the Republican party may rely with a definite assurance that Ben Davis will be as independent as the occasion demands. He will listen to advice, yes; but his own judgment will not be supplanted, except in very rare instances. This virtue is calculated to make of Davis a very valuable asset to the group. He is blunt, but honest; radical, but rational; and a believer in himself and his people.

The Courier asks for Mr. Davis the same opportunity to find himself in his new position with his party, in the event he is chosen, as other men are accorded. Let us exact of him all the office carries, but not demand the impossible, or the impracticable. Given the opportunity and the support he deserves, we predict that Ben Davis will make a record as National Committeeman equal to that of others occupying relatively the same position.

BASCOM SLEMP PAYS H. LINCOLN JOHNSON TRIBUTE

Former Virginia Republican Congressman and ex-Secretary to the President, Lauds Virtues of One-Time Foe.

AIDED JOHNSON IN HIS LAST VICTORY

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23 —The late Henry Lincoln Johnson "succeeded only by overcoming unnatural difficulties," says C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to the President, who has fought within the Republican party both with and against Mr. Johnson.

In 1920 they opposed each other. Mr. Slemp sought the elimination of the Negro from the councils of the Republican party in the South. Two years later when he became the secretary to President Coolidge, Mr. Johnson made the statement that Mr. Slemp had undergone a change of heart and was all right on the race question. At the Cleveland convention in 1924 Mr. Slemp produced a letter from the late President Harding saying that a mistake had been made in ousting the Johnson Republicans in Georgia and setting up a "lilywhite" organization in their place.

Mr. Slemp's Tribute

Today Mr. Slemp paid the following tribute to Mr. Johnson:

"Henry Lincoln Johnson had to overcome in his life what Bismark called the imponderables. He succeeded only by overcoming unnatural difficulties. He had to fight to secure what naturally should have come to him as it had to others.

"He was a man of great persuasive powers, of magnetic personality and undoubtedly the most prominent political factor of his race during his quarter of a century of active effort.

"He awakened my sympathy for himself and his cause because he was always appealing for a higher right of self-expression for his race.

He succeeded where others failed because he exercised great tast, worked without friction and always made friends. His taking away is untimely and with his friends I mourn his loss."

Ben Davis Elected Georgia Republican Nat'l Committeeman

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—At a meeting altogether free from the race issue and marked by harmony of the most wholesome sort, Benjamin J. Davis, editor and owner of the "Atlanta Independent," was placed in the shoes of the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, by being elected unanimously, Republican National Committeeman.

Fifty-nine out of sixty members of the Republican State Central Committee were present at the meeting. On the first ballot Mr. Davis received 42 votes, Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens, Ga., 9 votes, and W. R. Taylor, former assistant United States marshal, 7. Mr. Davis received fifteen of the twenty-four white votes. He received 27 of the 34 Negro votes, one Negro who held a white man's proxy voting against him.

Just prior to his election, announcement through the daily press was made of Mr. Davis' indictment on charges preferred by Clark Grier, a disgruntled white man who was Davis' chief opponent for the position. Grier sought either to shove Mr. Davis out of the fight or to make it impossible to accept the position if elected. The indictment was returned in the home congressional district of Grier and is not regarded as important by those who know the facts in the case.

The election of the "Independent" editor brings to the fore another of Georgia's fighting leaders. His career has been marked by a willingness to mix it with anybody for principle's sake and by a sanity and conservatism that was oftentimes confusing and maddening to his opponents. He is said to be one of the wealthiest Negroes in Georgia.

BENJAMIN DAVIS FIGHT'S FOR JOB

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—A bitter fight is being led by E. H. Brinson, member of the Georgia State Committee on tactics employed by Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, to secure and retain the post of national Republican committeeman held by the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. Brinson charges that Davis has sold positions on the committee to secure support before the national bodies.

In a circular letter, Brinson broadcasts the salaries of the various members of the state committee. Davis' salary, according to this information is $300 per month.

While the fight rages in Atlanta, Davis is conferring in Washington with Republican leaders in an effort to offset the opposition being developed in the camp of the "lily-whites" to his (Davis') recognition as national committeeman.

Georgia "lily-whites" hope to prevent the recognition of Mr. Davis prior to the next meeting of the state committee. By that time the Griffith bill will be in force in Georgia. This bill makes it a crime for anyone to participate in any political meeting or conference in the State of Georgia who is not a qualified voter in every respect. Under the practices of registration officers in Georgia, with the exception of a few counties in which there are large cities, colored persons are arbitrarily denied the right of registering and qualifying to vote.

CONSIDER CASE OF COMMITTEEMAN

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. S., Nov. 18.—Prominent among the subjects discussed at the recent national conference here was the status of Ben J. Davis, national committeeman from Georgia. Expressions from the political leaders, churchmen, and editors present indicated some impatience with reference to the Davis matter. It appeared to be the concensus of opinion that Mr. Davis, who has been nominated by the Georgia State Republican Committee for membership on the Republican National Committee, should be permitted to function in the capacity before election to membership in the national committee which could only occur two years hence. It is said that the administration points to the precedent in the State of Illinois, where Committeeman Moore, who has been nominated, has been held out of his seat, due to factional influence within the state. Representations were made at the conference that the question is larger than the State of Georgia, and is of nation-wide interest to the Negro.

Political—1925

Office Holding.

Georgia.

LINCOLN JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR

We congratulate Benj. F. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent upon his selection as the national committeeman from Georgia to succeed the lamented Henry Lincoln Johnson. There is no abler man upon the state committee of that state than the fiery and fearless journalist. There is no one of our acquaintance there who could so manipulate the artful devices who can so forcefully master the devious practices of Republican politics in Georgia as "Ben" Davis. Yet we want to say very frankly that we shall regret deeply committeeman Davis's failure to lift the Republican politics of the Peach Tree state. For many years the activities of those leaders have been held up to the scorn and ridicule of the nation. They have been accused of selling the patronage of the state, of selling out their delegates at National conventions and of cowardly ignoring their right to share in the general elections. We do not believe that Lincoln Johnson was guilty of those practices. We do not believe that Walter Scott of Savannah was turned down for its collectorship because the Klansman Dunning paid $3,000 for the job. Yet this is the kind of the story that has been perennially circulated about Georgia's political activities that has brought shame to the race everywhere and indifference and connivance with the lily white Republicans upon the part of the Republican national committee. We expect to see Mrs. George S. Williams and Editor Davis to strike a blow for their race's political progress by making impossible any future stories of graft and perfidy to the public trust. President Coolidge showed courage and wisdom in refusing to interfere in the State Committee's election of Davis. The National Committee should as it will confirm Davis's election. The responsibility is then up to him to carry on in his difficult and important racial and national post.

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, and principal figure in Georgia Republican politics for more than a decade, has succeeded Henry Lincoln Johnson as national committeeman from the peach crop area. This succession was to be expected. Davis controlled the committee of selection.

Now that the fiery petrel of the Southern metropolis is in the shoes of his able predecessor, we invoke the blessing of Heaven upon his head, for surely he stands in need of it. He knows more about Georgia Republican politics than any other man alive. We trust that, like Johnson, he will never know too much.

In extending felicitations to a brother editor, we can only suggest abundant caution. If Ben Davis will be cautious enough to see that he is wearing the shoes of Bill Pledger or those of Henry Lincoln Johnson before he enters the public arena, we shall be wholly satisfied.

BEN DAVIS, editor of the Atlanta Independent, has been selected to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Republican Committeeman from Georgia, and his selection, it is reported, has the approval of leaders of the party in Washington and elsewhere. No other man in Georgia is better versed in the needs of the people he is to serve and no other man has the fearlessness necessary to combat the ignorant, prejudiced and stupid white "Cracker" more than Davis. The only question is: Will he wage the fight for the political rights of his race, or will he, like so many men of the race who have been raised to power, use it to further his own interests and the interests of his friends, to the detriment of the masses of his people.

Ben Davis Succeeds Late Henry Lincoln Johnson as Committeeman

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19—Republican leaders here and President Coolidge are pleased with the selection of Ben Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson as national committeeman of Georgia. Davis has been a delegate to the G. O. P. convention for 20 years and at present is a member of the Committee on Platform and Resolution.

The effort to bring about the election of a white man to succeed Johnson failed.

DAVIS SUED FOR LIBEL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—The Emanuel County grand jury has returned an indictment against Ben J. Davis of Atlanta, charging criminal libel and defamation of character of Clark Grier of Augusta, one of Davis' opponents. Both he and Davis were seeking to succeed Henry Lincoln Johnson. Davis was selected.

GEORGIA'S NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

To fill the place held by the lamented Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman from Georgia, we are fully in accord with the Chicago Tribune that the best man is Benjamin Jefferson Davis. For a black man to hold this job from Georgia, as demonstrated in the case of the lamented Johnson, he must be a fighter of the first water and then he must have the training and the experience at fighting. Too he must know the game of politics; its high lights, its low phases and its middle ground. He must have not only honor and stand upon it but he must be thoroughly acquainted with the tricks of the political trickster that he be not ensnared and defeated at the crest of his ascendency in achievement and in greatness.

We know that Ben Davis has been loyal to and hard-working for the Republican Party, and his has been the one voice always outspoken and heard for the rights of his people in the party. Now is the time for the Georgia Republicans to remember Mr. Davis.—Exchange.

ATLANTA, GA. CONSTITUTION

OCT 16 1925

G. O. P. TO OPPOSE SEATING OF DAVIS

Strong pressure will be brought to bear on the republican national committee in an effort to prevent seating of Ben J. Davis, negro publisher and editor of an Atlanta newspaper, as national committeeman from Georgia, it became known Thursday night. Davis was recommended as the acceptable candidate of the state republican central committee in executive session of that body Thursday afternoon.

Davis received 43 votes, while his two opponents, W. R. Tucker, vice chairman of the committee, and Dr. W. H. Harris, negro, of Athens, received a total of 23. The contest is to fill the place made vacant by the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro committeeman from Georgia.

The Georgia committee has only the right to recommend a successor to Johnson, according to rules of the republican national organization. Final decision is left with the national body, and many leading Georgia republicans will join the move to prevent the recognition of Davis, it is reported.

The state meeting was held at Fulton county courthouse. There are only 18 white members of the state committee, and the negro vote was the deciding factor in the balloting. Only one ballot was cast, it was said.

Davis has been prominent in republican politics of the state for the past several years, and Mr. Tucker, his chief opponent, formerly was chief deputy marshal for the northern district of Georgia, but resigned last fall to manage the national election for the republicans in this state.

An Open Letter to The Republicans Of Georgia

Republican National Committee, Mrs. George S. Williams, Member for Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 9, 1925.

Dear Friend and Co-worker:

As your Committee woman, elected to represent you on the Republican

National Committee,, I am, hereby informing you as to the legal status of the Surviving State Representative on the Republican National Committee when a colleague's seat shall become vacant.

Excerpt from Rules and Order of the Business of the National Committee:

"A National Committe shall be elected by each National Convention called to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, consisting of two members from each state, territory or territories."

"The roll shall be called and the delegation from each state, territory or territorial possession shall nominate, through its chairman, one man and one woman to act as such members."

I am that "Woman member for Georgia," elected by you, who during the life time of her colleague, the lamented Henry Lincoln Johnson, quietly accepted his judgment, because of his experience and long years of service. Our beloved Henry Lincoln Johnson has passed to his reward and I am your committeewoman. The law governing vacancies on the National Committee is as follows:

"Vacancies in the National Committee shall be filled by the National Committee upon the nomination of the Republican State Committee in and for the state, territory or territorial possession in which vacancy occurs."

Women are welcomed in the Republican Party not as assistants nor as auxiliary representatives but as co-partners in the great political work in which we are engaged, here;

I, your committeewoman, have opened my office at 467 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga., and shall endeavor to serve you to the best of by ability.

Thanking you for your kind consideration given in making me your representative and depending upon you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. GEORGE S. WILLIAMS

Note: I will be in Atlanta October 14th, Room 310, Odd Fellows Bldg.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS

The Negro press has carried divers errors with reference to the political life of the late Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia. The editors themselves have not been responsible for the many errors, but the correspondents, who furnish news, while they are not always careful about the truthfulness of their stories, are responsible for the many errors in telling the story of our lamented brother's life. All the average correspondent, or news service wants, is a story, it matters not whether it carries the truth or not. News agents never take time to discover the facts. They get out something, it matters not whether the story is worth anything or not, and hurry it to the Negro press.

These men have published the age of Colonel Johnson at everything from forty-five to sixty-five. They have made him the only Negro member of the present National Committee, and have even made him, and advertised him to the world, as the first member of the race to succeed to membership on the National Committee. They have advertised Mrs. George S. Williams, our National Committeewoman, from Georgia, as Colonel Johnson's successor, and she has been pla ed up as the first and only Negro woman who has been a member of the National Committee. They have advertised Colonel Johnson to the world as having endorsed Mr. George Scott, for Collector of Customs in Savannah, Ga. We know of no Mr. George Scott. Mr. Walter Scott was an applicant, but did not secure endorsement of Colonel Johnson. Colonel Johnson failed to endorse Mr. Walter Scott. The man he endorsed, if he endorsed anyone, and we do not vouch that he endorsed him, was appointed by his Excellency the President. The Race had members of the National Committee, possibly, before Colonel Johnson was born. This Statement may be going too far back, but long before Colonel Johnson had reached maturity, Mississippi, Texas and South Carolina had members of the National Committee, and if our memory serves right, North Carolina had Negro members. In our day and time, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas had members of the committee—General Small in South Carolina, Wright Cuney in Texas, and James Hill in Mississippi. Georgia had a National Committeeman, Captain Judson W. Lyons, who was elected at the first National Convention that Colonel Johnson made his appearance, in 1896 and remained National Committeeman for eight years. While we do not verify the fact, we have information that Jeff, of Macon, Ga., filled a position on the National Committee from Georgia during reconstruction days. He was a member of Congress from Georgia.

As to the lamented Colonel's age, records here show that he was born in July, 1865. Many of our News Services seem to be short on historical facts and substitute their imagination for the truth of history. Colonel Johnson was a great character and contributed much, in a way, to his race and party. At present, the race has three members on the National Committee, and in Colonel Johnson's lifetime there were four, viz.: Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson and Mrs. George S. Williams from Georgia; Perry W. Howard and Mrs. E. Z. Booze from Mississippi. These lines are appearing simply for the purpose of keeping the records straight.

G O P T[illegible]PPOSE SEATING OF DAVIS

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch

OCT 16 1925

ATLANTA, October 16.—Strong pressure will be brought to bear on the republican national committee in an effort to prevent seating of Ben J. Davis, negro publisher and editor of an Atlanta newspaper, as national committeman from Georgia, it became known Thursday night. Davis was recommended as the acceptable candidate of the state republican central committee in executive session of that body Thursday afternoon.

Davis received 43 votes, while his two opponents, W. R. Tucker, vice-chairman of the committee, and Dr. W. H. Harris, negro of Athens, received a total of 23. The contest is to fill the place made vacant by the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro committeeman from Georgia.

The Georgia committee has only the right to recommend a successor to Johnson, according to rules of the republican national organization. Final decision is left with the national body, and many leading Georgia republicans will join the move to prevent the recognition of Davis, it is reported.

The state meeting was held at Fulton county courthouse. There are only 18 white members of the state committee, and the negro vote was the deciding factor in the ballotting. Only one ballot was cast it was said.

Davis has been prominent in republican politics of the state for the past several years, and Mr. Tucker, his chief opponent, formerly was chief deputy marshal for the northern district of Georgia, but resigned last fall to manage the national election for the republicans in this state.

Political—1925.
Office Holding

Georgia.

NEGRO MAY GET BIG GEORGIA JOB

Republican Committee's Selection for Revenue Collector, Handling Income Tax, Is Albany Negro.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 7.—J. H. Watson, recommended by the republican state central committeee for appointment as internal revenue collector in Georgia, is a prominent Albany negro and is known here as "Joe" Watson. He is at the head of a negro fraternal and insurance order of several thousand members, and for years has been a leader in republican politics in south Georgia, and owns valuable real estate in Albany, and is reputed to be wealthy.

ROSE IS SILENT

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—Fred D. Dismukes, who was the subject of resolutions passed by the republican state central committee yesterday, favoring his being ousted from the position of prohibition director for Georgia, was out of the city and could not be reached for a statement tonight.

J. T. Rose, collector of internal revenue, refused to comment on the action of the committee in recommending his ousting. The committee also recommended the removal of F. G. Boatright of Cordele, from his position as U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, chairman of the committee, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro national republican committeeman from Georgia, were appointed to acquaint President Coolidge with the action of the committee and ask the president's action in the matter.

Negro Making Strong Bid for Big Plum in Ga

Washington
Journal
1-8-25.

Senatorial courtesy, which will prevent the confirmation of a nominee upon the ground that he is personally objectionable to a Senator from the State in which the appointment is to be made, will probably bar the selection of Walter S. Scott as collector of customs at Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Scott is a bank president and insurance man. He has been prominent in Republican politics in Georgia for a number of years, having served at one time as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. He has also attended two Republican conventions as a delegate from his congressional district.

He now aspires to be the collector of customs at Savannah as a reward for his political services. But between him and the fulfillment of his ambition lies the unwritten rule that the Senate will reject a nomination whenever a Senator from the State in which the appointment lays personally objects.

It is reported that Senators William J. Harris and Walter F. George, do not think that a colored person should be given such an important appointment in the State of Georgia as collector of customs at Savannah. In the event that Mr. Scott should be chosen for the place and his nomination sent to the Senate, it is believed that they would fight his confirmation on the ground that he is personally objectionable to them.

The custom of the Senate to reject nominations out of courtesy to the Senators from the State in which the appointment is located upon personal objections was broken in the confirmation of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La.

At the time when Mr. Cohen was confirmed over the personal objections of Senators Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard, Democrats, of Louisiana, several Senators took occasion to serve notice that thereafter whenever the nomination of a colored person was under consideration, they would require the Senator personally objecting to state the grounds upon which his objections were based and if they ran only to the color of the nominee, they would not regard the custom of the Senate but would vote for confirmation.

Just how hard it is to bring about confirmation of a nominee who is personally objectionable to a Senator, is shown by the fact that Mr. Cohen was twice rejected and was only confirmed when influential colored men prevailed upon the late Senator Robert M. La Follette to get Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, to move a reconsideration. Mr. Cohen was finally confirmed by a margin of one vote, 39 Senators voting for and 38 Senators voting against confirmation. Three of those voting for his confirmation were Democrats.

If Mr. Scott and his supporters should be able to bring about his nomination, it is not thought that he could command sufficient influence to secure his confirmation over the personal objections of the Georgia Senators. He is not as nationally prominent in politics as Mr. Cohen and consequently cannot secure the endorsements of the Republican party bosses as Mr. Cohen did. Furhermore, he will not have the solid support of his state organization, white and colored, because stood, is seeking to avoid as many in Georgia for this office.

stood, is seeking to avoid as many stod, is seeking to avoid as many clashes with Senators as possible and where there are other candidtes available it is likely that one of them will be selected rather than one whose nomination will cause a fight in the Senate.

The policy of the Coolidge administration in regard to the appointment of colored persons to offices requiring the advice and consent of the Senate will play a part in determining whether or not Mr. Scott will be nominated, if the Treasury Department should favorably consider his application. As yet President Coolidge has not given a colored person an office requiring confirmation by the Senate. But it is probable that the candidacy of Mr. Scott will not get to the White House, as the Secretary of the Treasury may transit the name of one of the other candidates to the President for appointment to this office.

JUNE 10TH IS COMING—HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

"Procrastination is the thief o tim," and tomorrow never comes Never put off what you can do to day for tomorrow. The time an tide of no man wait. If you wan to be numbered with the crowd you will have to stand up and b counted.

Atlanta Independent 5-14-25

Election day is coming and the enemy is busy. Your interest is at stake and we cannot afford to sleep at the switch and rely upon the other fellow's inactivity. He is busy. He is on the job. He is ever mindful and he is always vigilant. So let us not forget the election, June 10th and the issue involved.

The issue is whether the people will govern themselves are be governed by the politicians. The test will come to show whether the people have more confidence in politicians than they have in themselves; whether the people believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God, or the voice of the politicians is the voice of God. Let us rally around the Board of Education and let the people choose representatives to conduct their educational affairs fresh from their bosoms, a set of representatives who owe allegiance and responsibility to the people only and not to politicians.

The education of the young min is too important and means too much to prosterity to be bartered off, or battled with. We want a Board of Education that is not hog tied by politicians, but free to act and give the people the benefit of their own genius and fore thought, who know that they are responsible to the people only. Whose conduct will be directed and controlled by the interest of the people. In order to be able to do this June 10th, you must register. You must qualify. You must pay your tax if you haven't paid them. Go to the city hall and write your name on the book of registration so on June 10th when the roll is called you will be able to answer with your ballot—a vote for the Board of Education which will be a vote for the people.

The Board of Education has done more for the children of Atlanta and prosperity in four years, than the city council has done in forty years. Why? The Board of Education was selected by the people and the Board of Education prior to the selection of the present board was selected by the politicians. Politicians are a selfish set. They only think of manipulating to stay in power. They are out and let us keep them out. All the politicians want is to control the Board of Education so they can kick it around as a political football just as they do the Negro. The issue is as plain as the surmount on the mountain. Shall the people rule or the politicians?

GA. SENATORS BALK NAMING OF COLLECTOR

Walter S. Scott, Is Candidate For Customs Post At Savannah

Atlanta Independent
7-11-25
Baltimore Md.

SENATORIAL COURTESY QUESTION IS RAISED

Matter Up To Coolidge Who Hasn't Yet Made An Appointment

Washington, D. C.-Senatorial Courtesy, which will prevent the confirmation of a nominee upon the ground that he is personally objectionable to a Senator from the State in which the appointment is to be made, will probably bar the selection of Walter S. Scott as collector of customs at Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Scott is a bank president and insurance man. He has been prominent in republican politics in Georgia for a number of years, having served at one time as secretary of the republican state central committee. He has also attended two republican national conventions as a delegate from his congressional district.

His ambition lies the unwritten rule that the Senate will reject a nomination whenever a Senator from the State in which the appointment lays personally objects.

Collector Of Customs

He now asnires to be the collec-

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
SEP 11 1925

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

The death in Washington Thursday morning of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro republican national committeeman from Georgia, may be expected to precipitate the livest fight in many years among the republicans of Georgia for his successor. By reason of the fact that republican politics in Georgia is active principally in federal patronage, and that by ruling of the national committee a committeeman is the state referee, the position immediately assumes a rank reached by none other. Hence the scramble between the various factions may be exciting, and not without color and spectacular features.

The method of procedure in the selection of a national committeeman from Georgia, where there are no state-wide party primaries, is for the state central committee to make its recommendation to the national committee, which can in turn either affirm or veto. The state central committee cannot elect without the national committee's confirmation, nor can the national committee elect without the recognized state central committee's endorsement. It is probable, therefore, that the successorship will not be settled at any early date. There are, apparently, several small factions, at least two of which are distinct, within what is known as the "regular" organization in Georgia.

Johnson, whose passing came as unexpected news, has not lived in Georgia in several years. Since the inauguration of the republican administration in 1921 he has lived in Washington. He was appointed registrar of deeds for the District of Columbia, but failed of confirmation because of the opposition of Senators Harris and Watson. He was elected to the national committeemanship following a sensational battle before the national committee at the Chicago convention in 1920, at which convention the Georgia delegation led by him was seated over another delegation known as the "lily white" wing of the party in this state.

President Harding did not approve the idea of turning the patronage of Georgia over to a negro committeeman, and authorized the organization of a white party in Georgia. Following this order a new committee was chosen at a state-wide republican meeting, and J. L. Phillips, of Thomasville, was made chairman. Mr. Phillips was made patronage referee and controlled the patronage until the successful contest waged by Johnson and his backers at the Cleveland convention in 1924. At that convention Johnson was reelected national committeeman and the Phillips delegation was not seated. Since that time, therefore, Johnson was, until his death Thursday, a potent influence in patronage affairs relating to Georgia.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

The death in Washington Thursday morning of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro republican national committeeman from Georgia, may be expected to precipitate the livest fight in many years among the republicans of Georgia for his successor. By reason of the fact that republican politics in Georgia is active principally in federal patronage, and that by ruling of the national committee a committeeman is the state referee, the position immediately assumes a rank reached by none other. Hence the scramble between the various factions may be exciting, and not without color and spectacular features.

The method of procedure in the selection of a national committeeman from Georgia, where there are no state-wide party primaries, is for the state central committee to make its recommendation to the national committee, which can in turn either affirm or veto. The state central committee cannot elect without the national committee's confirmation, nor can the national committee elect without the recognized state central committee's endorsement. It is probable, therefore, that the successorship will not be settled at any early date. There are, apparently, several small factions, at least two of which are distinct, within what is known as the "regular" organization in Georgia.

Johnson, whose passing came as unexpected news, has not lived in Georgia in several years. Since the inauguration of the republican administration in 1921 he has lived in Washington. He was appointed registrar of deeds for the District of Columbia, but failed of confirmation because of the opposition of Senators Harris and Watson. He was elected to the national committeemanship following a sensational battle before the national committee at the Chicago convention in 1920, at which convention the Georgia delegation led by him was seated over another delegation known as the "lily white" wing of the party in this state.

President Harding did not approve the idea of turning the patronage of Georgia over to a negro committeeman, and authorized the organization of a white party in Georgia. Following this order a new committee was chosen at a state-wide republican meeting, and J. L. Phillips, of Thomasville, was made chairman. Mr. Phillips was made patronage referee and controlled the patronage until the successful contest waged by Johnson and his backers at the Cleveland convention in 1924. At that convention Johnson was reelected national committeeman and the Phillips delegation was not seated. Since that time, therefore, Johnson was, until his death Thursday, a potent influence in patronage affairs relating to Georgia.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 11, 1925

NEGRESS IN COMMITTEE

Mrs. Georgia S. Williams Joins Republican Body.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

The Sun Bureau,
Washington, Sept. 11.

The death here yesterday of Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, has temporarily made a negress, Georgia S. Williams of Savannah, a member of the Republican National Committee. She was the alternate and automatically succeeds to Johnson's place.

It is not likely, however, she ever will sit as a member of the committee, for no meeting of the committee is in sight for some months, and it is understood the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia will meet in about thirty days to choose a successor to Johnson.

Republican politicians see in the passing of Johnson the loss of one of the most adroit and skilful negro politicians the party has ever known. Year after year he has fought and nearly always won his struggles with the "Lily Whites" for control of Republican politics in Georgia, and for that reason he has been the dispenser of Federal patronage there.

Though Georgians never would have elected Johnson to public office, the white people there liked and respected him. He was well educated and well informed and used his education to prevent conflicts between the whites and blacks. He was a fraduate of the University of Michigan Law School and practiced la win Georgia.

Last winter President Coolidge named him to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, but the Senate would not confirm the nomination. Recently, Johnson was active in bringing about the appointment of M. O. Dunning, a Democrat, to the office of Collector of the oPrt of Savanah, the Republicans having been unable to agree on a candidate.

Naming of Colored Leader Is Upheld and G. O. P. Leaders Elated Over Ben Davis

Washington.—Republican leaders here are pleased with the selection of Ben Davis, prominent leader of Georgia, to succeed Henry L. Johnson as National Committeeman. Davis built up a prosperous insurance business in Atlanta and owns a newspaper. He has been a delegate to Republican National Conventions every four years for two decades or longer and has served as the Georgia member of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

An effort was made to have the President help bring about the election of a white man to succeed Johnson, but he would not touch the proposition. His advice was to let the Georgia Republicans work out their own plans and name the man.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS, editor of the Atlanta Independent, has been elected or recommended as Republican National Committeeman from the lynch law rotten borough called Georgia. Davis is well known throughout these United States. He is known among Odd Fellows as a man who had a lodge, all his own down in Georgia, which was not recognized by the national organization. He will long be remembered, by Negroes as the man who advocated that Negroes should take good money and buy rebel half dollar pieces to help Georgia mob artists perpetuate the memory of the cruelest period in American history.

But for all that we would just as soon see Ben Davis on the Republican National Committee as any other Negro. In fact we would rather see him there than some Negroes we know. We like to see him there because he is the type of Negro that should have membership in such an organization. Davis is an arch opportunist, he believes in doing the expedient thing. No man who believes uncompromisingly in truth, justice and permanent opportunity for his people should allow himself to be voted into a group of hypocrites such as is the membership of our shuffling, lying, "lily white," G. O. P. National Committee.

The only Negro who could get the smile of approval from this committee is the pussy-foot sychophant who "knows his place" and keeps it. The Negro who does well among the big guns, of the Republican Party, is the Negro who raises cain over some trivial issue, but who lies low on all things of paramount importance to his race.

Just before the next elections we exspect to hear of Mr. Davis putting the ropes, shot guns and torches, of Georgia behind him and invading the voting precincts of the North. There he will attempt to advise Negroes—who have the privilege of voting without the danger of a gun being poked in their ribs, or a club laid across their heads, or without seeing a sign bearing the legend "white primaries"—whom they shall cast their ballots for. And then Ben will go back to Georgia and cast his own vote—Perhaps.

Political—1925

Georgia.

Office Holding.

Kelly Miller Says

Henry Lincoln Johnson wielded more political power than any other Negro politician during the past three quadrenniums. Indeed he is almost the only Negro whom the party felt forced to deal with as a serious factor.

He was the only Negro politician who was able to fight the lily whites to a standstill. For twelve years he held the fortunes of the Republican party in Georgia in the hollow of his hand.

Henry Lincoln Johnson is dead. The outstanding Negro politician of the last quarter of a century has passed away.

The career of Henry Lincoln Johnson marked a distinct epoch in the political history of the Negro race. He was born in 1870 when the reconstruction experiment was at its height. This spectacular experiment was brilliant but brief. It flourished in full bloom for the brief space of eight years.

During that time Negro politicians flourished with dazzling brilliance and display. No public office was beyond the purview of his ambition and hope. Legislators, Governors, Congressmen and Senators were the order of the day.

Even now we look back with amazement upon the promptness with which the Negro met the political demand thrust suddenly upon him. Men of real public understanding and political genius rose to meet the demand without a moment's preparation.

Reconstruction Regime

We may as well pass by the inevitable grossness and imperfections of the reconstruction regime. Much of this inhered in the nature of the situation and circumstances. The grotesque and bizarre aspects of reconstruction have been exploited for two generations by those who would discredit the Negro's participation in public affairs. But the reconstruction experiment was bound to fail. It but expresstd a spasm of political virtue superinduced by the fever heat of the Civil War.

In 1876 the regime was overthrown by contrivanc of the South and connivance of the North. But a flavor of its influence survived for fully a generation. The taste of political power still lingered in the mouth of the Negro politician.

They still retained a lingering hope of regaining the lost seats of power up to the time of the enactment of revised constitutions which virtually negatived the avowed purpose of the war amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This took place in the early and middle nineties.

From University of Michigan

It was about this time that Henry Lincoln Johnson, a breadless, briefless barrister fresh from the University of Michigan, entered upon the scene. The old order was gradually passing away. Pinchback, Bruce, Lynch and Langston had yielded hope and sought asylum in the city of Washington. The second election of Grover Cleveland in 1892 clinched the nails in the coffin in which lay the remains of the Negro's political hope. A few stout spirits remained to fight it out on the field, such as White in North Carolina, C. Hill in Missippi, Cuney in Texas and Pledger in Georgia.

Young Johnson had the good fortune to follow in the good graces of Pledger, one of the asstutest of the estute.

He secured his political tutilage at the hands of a master craftsman, and became the connecting link between the old dispensation and the new.

In a word, the difference between the two regimes consisted in the simple circumstance that the older order sought to secure votes and to be elected to office; the new leadership confined its energies to corraling and controlling delegates for the national Republican convention.

There was no hope or txpectation of functioning in local elections. The Mark Hanna machine made it perfectly plain that the Grand Old Party was willing to exploit the Negroe's political power only in quadrenilal conventions. Henry Lincoln Johnson became the chief exponent of this school of political expediency. Like Gen Abaden, his name has led all of the rest. He was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896, and has been chosen to succeed himself in every convention to the time of his death. Those who have followed the history of Southern Republican politics for the last quarter of a centruy are aware that it has been a double featured conflict. The Negro politicians have been fighting fiercely among themselves and then with the lily whites who would deprive them all of power. Henry Lincoln Johnson proved himself an adept in both features of the contest. Political warfare is brutal. It has its own system of ethics which recks not of niceties of Sunday School moral maxims. Success is the crowning political virtue. The means are subordinated to the end.

Lincoln oJhnson played the game for victory. He subordinated his program to the conceit of the lily whites to overthrow his Negro rivals, and then flung his forces with consumate politcal skill to overcome the lily whites with whom he had previously consorted for a purpose.

Fought Lily Whites to a Standstill

Johnson is the only Negro politician who has been able to fight the lily whites to a standstill. For three consecutive quadrenniums he has been able to have himself elected to membership on the National Republican Committee against their bitterest opposition and protest.

He has held the political fortune of the Rpublican party in Georgia in the hollow of his hand for fully twelve years. Neither his bitter Negro political foes nor the fierce lily white antagonism has been able to wrest this control from him.

Lincoln has wielded more political power than any other Negro politician during the past three quadreniums. Indeed, he is almost the only Negro whom the party felt forced to deal with as a serious factor.

No Negro has held the strategic postion which he occupied at the National Republican Convention in 1912. He held the fate of the party in his hands. The choice was for Roosevelt or Taft according as Link Johnson cast the die. It was he who saved the regularity of the party organization.

Held Balance of Power

His agust decision profoundly affected the future fortune of the Republican party, whether for good or ill must be left to individual judgment and speculation. Suppose Roosevelt had been nominated and elected instead of Woodrow Wilson what would have been the ensuing effect on Amercan history?

It should never be allowed to be forgotten that a Negro had the decisive say at that critical hour. Let the Negro student of history study profoundly the Republican Convention of nineteen twelve, and keep keenly alive in the minds of the American people that it was the voice of a Negro that determined the momentous outcome.

There is no gratitude in politics. The man who is crowned today will be crucified tomorrow according to the shifting mood of the multitude. After Lincoln Johnson had saved the regularly Republican organization and the Roosevelt progressive propaganda had put Woodrow Wilson in the White House for eight years, the old machine again came back into power.

Link was as true to the organization as the needle to the pole.

Nominated Recorder of Deeds

Harding nominated him Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, a position which he had previously held under President Taft. The party was in full control of the Senate, but allowed his nomination to be defeated on the specious ground of senatorial courtesy.

The Demcoratic Senator from Georgia was allowed to encompass his defeat on the score that Johnson was personally objectionable to him. This was an act of party cowardice and perfidy which would have caused any ordinary normally minded politician to curse and quit. But not so with Lincoln Johnson. He bowed his neck in humble fealty, and said to the organization—'though you slay me yet will I serve you!'

Lincoln Johnson was a straight Republican. His political vision was wholly linear. He could see no advantage in any other direction. To him the greatest Republican vice was better than the highest Democratic virtue.

Humiliated and stung to the heart by the treatment received in the house of his friends he went back into the arena, buckled on his armor and redoubled his energies in behalf of the party of his loyalty and his love. He was as regular as a regular verb.

New Alignment of Political Leadership

During the past four or five years a sharp alignment of political leadership has sprung up between the North and the South. Negroes in the voting states have resented and resisted the dominance by voteless politicians from the South. The brunt of this battle rages around the head of Lincoln Johnson.

As usual the leadership is divided into two hostile camps. It will be interesting to watch the course of this internecine struggle, now that Lincoln Johnson has fallen on sleep.

So far the race as a whole might well say, 'plague on both of your houses,' for neither has yet secured any political favors from the powers that be.

The Negro race has lost its easiest point of contact with high political functionaries in the Republican party and in the personnel of the government. There was hardly any name in political circles that was more familiar by face and sobriquet than 'Link' as he was universally known. As a member of the National Republican Committee his card brought an immediate audience. He was always ready to use his good offices for any worthy racial cause.

Greatest Politician Since Reconstruction

Lincoln Johnson was generous to a fault. There was not a mean streak in his makeup. Even his bitterest political enemies will readily concede him this vrtue.

He defeated antagonists in the catalogue of political misdeeds. The merits of the contention must be determined in the calm light of historical retrospect when the engendered heat of conflict has died away. However this may be, the indisputable fact remains that Henry Lincoln Johnson was the most conspicuous figure that the Negro race has produced since reconstruction.

Now that he is gone, his mantle falls on Perry W. Howard, the national committeman from Mississipi, his close associate and understudy, who adheres to the same general school of political philosophy.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

The recent death of Henry Lincoln Johnson ought to open an opportunity for the white republicans of Georgia who are actuated by party ideals and unselfish motives to build up a strong, forceful and possibly contesting republican party in this state.

Johnson, a negro, had enough ability, coupled with political cunning and a dangerous racial appeal, to overthrow every serious attempt in the past few years to that end.

As national committeeman from Georgia, the only negro thus alligned with national party affairs, he not only was able to arrest any successful movement toward a white-controlled republican organization in Georgia but in the other states of the south. With everything to gain and nothing to lose, and with politics his stock-in-trade, Johnson's threat of reprisal in the border states, in which the negro republican vote is substantial enough to swing the balances, should it be corralled, went far toward undoing all that had been done toward creating an opposition party in the south that could be recognized as an organization worthy of respectable recognition.

Under his leadership movements of outstanding citizens, who are republicans from unselfish adherence to party principles, and are not mere patronage parasites, met such expediency rebuffs that no substantial progress could be made.

The late President Harding saw the necessity for building a white party in the south, even after the convention in which he was nominated had made the negro Johnson, of Georgia, a national committeeman. He directed the experiment in Georgia. For a while it succeeded. Being an administration year, however, in which practically all federal office holders changed in political complexion, the movement finally succumbed to Johnson and a coalition of all the disappointed and disgruntled office seekers, and the other elements of patronage exploiters who saw the opportunity of capitalizing the dis-

cordant factions. The death of President Harding finished the process of wrecking, which was already well under way.

Johnson is gone, and there is no negro politician in the south who can take his place. That may or may not be a compliment. At any rate it is true. It offers an opportunity as we see it for a real service to Georgia, and to the character of Georgia politics generally, not only to erect a strong and representative white republican party, but to put Georgia in that very much desired position of having two contending parties among its voting citizenship instead of personal factions within a single party as at present. With the negro question eliminated, this would be better for every southern state. It would clarify, and decidedly purify our political situation. We have said so repeatedly before. We do not hesitate to say it again. There is not a broad-minded democrat in Georgia, who can see beyond some political job that may be in the offing, who will not take the same view.

Many thousands of as good whit citizens as there are in Georgia wh believe wholeheartedly in the platform declarations of the republican party. On domestic issues there are but few differences between the two major parties, the tariff issue being predominant. There are many white citizens of Georgia who vote with the democratic party because they feel they cannot in self-respect vote otherwise. They are, however, conscientious advocates of a high tariff.

Tens of thousands of Georgians who vote the democratic ticket believe wholeheartedly in the revenue policy of the present republican administration. It is not, or should not be, a political issue.

We believe inherently and instinctively in the tenets of the democratic bill of rights. We have nothing to do with the republican affairs, and certainly do not intend to assume any attitude—even of suggestion. But we do believe that two white parties, even of relative strength, would be infinitely better for the south, materially and socially, than the present grade of politics that cuts off debate, permits the consideration of only one side of a question and narrows the horizon of our ideals to the limits of the appeal to race prejudice.

A contest between two parties is a fair and open contest on public issues and the best plan to solve them. A contest between personal factions in one party degenerates into character assassination. We prefer the former.

The time is ripe now for upstanding white republicans in Georgia to build a party of potentialities. They can do it with the proper kind of cooperation from the president and from the party leaders on the national committee. The national committee elects the national committeeman from each state. The state central committee can do more than recommend. At any rate, it is up to the national republican organization to say whether or not it wants strong, virile party following in the south, or, as at present, state organizations maintained merely for the farming out of federal patronage.

Boston, Ga. TRAVELER

OCT 10 1925

BOOM GILLIAM FOR CONGRESS

White Wing of Republicans to Give Him Their Support

MACON TELEGRAPH BUREAU
The Kimball House

ATLANTA, Oct. 9.—A new tack is being taken by the white Republicans in the State, according to information received here today.

It has been conceded that, when the State Central Committee of the party meets in Atlanta on Oct. 15, the election of a national committeeman to succeed Lincoln Johnson will go to Ben J. Davis, the negro banker, newspaper editor, secret order leader and nominal negro political boss in Atlanta, and that all hope of getting a white Republican in the place is gone. The national committee, it is said, wants it that way, "because of the effect on the negro vote in the East."

In the next campaign in this State, though, according to reported plans, the white wing of the Republican party is going to make another splutter in State politics. They are going out after the selection of one congressman out of the twelve anyway. Up in the Eighth District Dr. W. Y. Gilliam is to be made the candidate, and the white Republicans of the entire State are to get behind him for the election.

Once the white wing of the party gets a man in Washington, it is said, it will be able to better choke off the negro domination in Georgia and that's the plan at this time.

JOHN W. HAMMOND.

J.B.DAVIS IS ELECTED

Republican State Central Committee Recommends Editor Davis for Election by the National Committee to Succee Henry Lincoln Johnson.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia held at the Fulton County Court House Thursday at noon, Honorable B. J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent, was recommended by the committee to the Republican National Committee for election as committeeman for Georgia to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson.

The meeting opened at noon with Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, state chairman, presiding. Upon roll call, 59 of the 60 members of the committee were present. After the reading of the call, B. J. Davis, Dr. W. H. Harris, and W. R. Tucker were nominated for National Committeeman. Upon the vote by roll call, Davis received 42 votes, Harris 9, and Tucker 7. Upon motion by Dr. Harris, the vote to make the election unanimous was carried except one vote, A. Graves, participating by proxy. The meeting was harmonious throughout. Of special significance was the fact that at no time was any semblance of "race" injected into the deliberations.

'Linc' Johnson Is Succeeded By Ben Davis

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—Following a turbulent battle, since the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National committeeman, Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta "Independent," and prominent Odd Fellow, was selected Thursday.

There were several white candidates in the field for the place, but none of them developed sufficient strength to defeat Davis. Among the candidates were Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, chairman of the state committee; Charles Adamson, of Cedartown; Clark Grier, of Augusta; John W. Martin, of Atlanta; and Benj. J. Davis, of Atlanta. There were sixty members of the state committee, eighteen of whom were white men and the others Negroes.

Selection of a national committeeman by the state committee, however, does not guarantee membership on the national body, which elects its own members, but unanimous endorsement of a man by the state committee ordinarily insures election to the national body.

BEN DAVIS NAMED AS SUCCESSOR TO "LINC" JOHNSON

Victory Over His Opponent Marred By Suit Charging Character Defamation

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent and prominent Odd Fellow, was selected by the state organization as Republican National Committeeman after a long-drawn out fight, marked by much bitterness and one suit for criminal libel and defamation.

There were several white candidates in the field for the place but none of them developed sufficient strength to deeat Davis. Among the candidates were Dr. W. X. Gilliam, chairman of tthe state committee; Charles Adamson, of Cedartown; Clark Grier, of Augusta; John W. Martin, of Atlanta; and Ben. J. Davis, of Atlanta. There were sixty members of the state committee, 18 of whom were white men.

Selection of a national committeeman by the state committee, however, does not guarantee membership on the national body, which elects its own members, but usually fairly unanimous endorsement of a man by the state committee ordinarily insures election to the national body.

Davis Indicted Following Election

As an aftermath of the election, the Emanuel county grand jury has returned an indictment against Davis, charging criminal libel and defamation of character. The indictment charges the act complained of against Clark Grier of Augusta, an opponent of Davis in the recent tilt.

MATTHEWS' APPOINTMENT

Announcement has been made of the appointment of W. C. Matthews as a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. It is a great honor for one of our men to be appointed to such a position. The selection of some one else instead of Mr. Matthews would have been received with greater satisfaction. Not because the appointee does not measure up to the job, but that instead of being in the receiving line, he should be in a position to demand outstanding places for deserving ones who have been loyal to party principles and labored for its success during the last campaign.

Mr. Matthews was selected as the head of the colored department during the last presidential campaign. All joined in commending him for his great generalship. He should now retain that commanding position in forcing recognition for the faithful lieutenants in the several states who assisted in carrying the party to success. Since the inauguration of the president major appointments have been woefully lacking. Mr. Matthews should have used his commanding influence in this direction. Now for him to be placed on the pay roll, he can not in a forceful way demand recognition for others. Leaders among us should be leaders indeed. They should first see that the rank and file are satisfied and not lead a mad scramble for self.

Political- 1925

Office Holding.

Georgia.

Bainbridge, Ga., Post Searchlight

NOV 5 - 1925

IN RE BEN DAVIS, ATLANTA NEGRO EDITOR

Ben Davis, the negro editor, has about come to his rows end. He is the wrong type of a man to lead any race of folks without regard to color. He is so full of preduice that he would never give or get justice in any critical time. He is an amusing nigger though and this paper has watched with amusement his trying to fix responsibility on some white republicans for the passage of the Anti-Mass Meeting law which was introduced and passed by this editor. The passage of that bill was in no manner connected with the lilly white republicans as Davis has tried to show so hard in trying to feather his next. The author of this bill is not acquainted with a half dozen white republicans in the state. Nor does he care about whether they are in control or not but HE DOES care when a negro delegate comes along and demands money from white postmistresses or he will threaten to use his influence with his party organization to defeat her re-appointment. We also know of a number of cases where unqauified negro voters have met in mass meeting and traded off fderal offices and AGAINST THE ADVICE of the best of their race in that mass meeting who were qualified to vote. The negro editor Davis in all his fuming against the bill has never seen that it only makes negroes have the same responsibilities as white men. No white man in Georgia can express himself as to his desires as to the office holder of his community UNLESS HE IS a qualified voter and in a primary that has to be advertised thirty days. They law requires and it is just that all parties taking a part in politics should be qualified voters, be he colored, white, yellow or green. If Davis or any one else says that the bill was introduced or passed at the request of any white republicans he is just a common liar and that is all there is to it. It was passed to correct an injustice toward the white people of the state and the best class of colored people. We have negroes in Decatur county that Davis is not even fit to associate with, and every time they try o do anyhing in a public way their best efforts are blocked by gang of unqualified non-voting negroes that pay no taxes and meet no qualifications and are not entitled to have any hearing in public matters if they don't pay their taxes. The author did not know that Davis was lying or misrepresening the bill, trying to use it as a vehicle to have himself elected national committeeman, until a few days ago. NOT ONE white republican ever sent us a copy of his trades had we served them so wondrously as Davis stated it does look like some one would have sent us a copy of his filthy lying about the bill. For the information of Davis, the bill was born in a little county postoffice where there was a white woman postmistress that was being held up by the professional negro politicians that trade and traffic in endorsements. Any other statement about it is a black lie and he knows it. AND the BEST NEGROES of this county knew that the bill was going to be passed while no white man did. Because the author of the bill consulted with the best negroes in Decatur county, whose friend he has always been. Davis and his kind will not be able to control unless they can do it through the best negroes and not the no-citizen negro. Another one of Davis mis-statements that was made for gain was that no mass meeting could be held for mayors etc. The bill is very plain "A mass meeting for the purpose of electing delegates to the county, district, state or national conventions" is the only mass meeting that it affects. We only wish that he had sent us a copy of the paper that he has been belching in before the election of a committeeman and we would set him straight on the matter if he wanted to be, but from his language we see that he is so glad that the bill was passed so he could use it as a club to beat the negroes into line and follow him as a Moses. Davis would not take ten thousand dollars for the passage of that bill and he knows it. He had about lost out with the colored people and it gave him a chance to wave his color flag some and mislead the old ignorant element. We have this to remark and that is, "if he were to use such language towards us as he has towards the white republicans he would never get to Emanuel county to be tried there." But he has not at all, he either misunderstands the bill or is using his misrepresentation to profit by it.

Bainbridge, Ga., Post Searchlight

NOV 5 - 1925

IN RE BEN DAVIS, ATLANTA NEGRO EDITOR

Ben Davis, the negro editor, has about come to his rows end. He is the wrong type of a man to lead any race of folks without regard to color. He is so full of preduice that he would never give or get justice in any critical time. He is an amusing nigger though and this paper has watched with amusement his trying to fix responsibility on some white republicans for the passage of the Anti-Mass Meeting law which was introduced and passed by this editor. The passage of that bill was in no manner connected with the lilly white republicans as Davis has tried to show so hard in trying to feather his next. The author of this bill is not acquainted with a half dozen white republicans in the state. Nor does he care about whether they are in control or not but HE DOES care when a negro delegate comes along and demands money from white postmistresses or he will threaten to use his influence with his party organization to defeat her re-appointment. We also know of a number of cases where unqauified negro voters have met in mass meeting and traded off fderal offices and AGAINST THE ADVICE of the best of their race in that mass meeting who were qualified to vote. The negro editor Davis in all his fuming against the bill has never seen that it only makes negroes have the same responsibilities as white men. No white man in Georgia can express himself as to his desires as to the office holder of his community UNLESS HE IS a qualified voter and in a primary that has to be advertised thirty days. They law requires and it is just that all parties taking a part in politics should be qualified voters, be he colored, white, yellow or green. If Davis or any one else says that the bill was introduced or passed at the request of any white republicans he is just a common liar and that is all there is to it. It was passed to correct an injustice toward the white people of the state and the best class of colored people. We have negroes in Decatur county that Davis is not even fit to associate with, and every time they try o do anyhing in a public way their best efforts are blocked by gang of unqualified non-voting negroes that pay no taxes and meet no qualifications and are not entitled to have any hearing in public matters if they don't pay their taxes. The author did not know that Davis was lying or misrepresening the bill, trying to use it as a vehicle to have himself elected national committeeman, until a few days ago. NOT ONE white republican ever sent us a copy of his trades had we served them so wondrously as Davis stated it does look like some one would have sent us a copy of his filthy lying about the bill. For the information of Davis, the bill was born in a little county postoffice where there was a white woman postmistress that was being held up by the professional negro politicians that trade and traffic in endorsements. Any other statement about it is a black lie and he knows it. AND the BEST NEGROES of this county knew that the bill was going to be passed while no white man did. Because the author of the bill consulted with the best negroes in Decatur county, whose friend he has always been. Davis and his kind will not be able to control unless they can do it through the best negroes and not the no-citizen negro. Another one of Davis mis-statements that was made for gain was that no mass meeting could be held for mayors etc. The bill is very plain "A mass meeting for the purpose of electing delegates to the county, district, state or national conventions" is the only mass meeting that it affects. We only wish that he had sent us a copy of the paper that he has been belching in before the election of a committeeman and we would set him straight on the matter if he wanted to be, but from his language we see that he is so glad that the bill was passed so he could use it as a club to beat the negroes into line and follow him as a Moses. Davis would not take ten thousand dollars for the passage of that bill and he knows it. He had about lost out with the colored people and it gave him a chance to wave his color flag some and mislead the old ignorant element. We have this to remark and that is, "if he were to use such language towards us as he has towards the white republicans he would never get to Emanuel county to be tried there." But he has not at all, he either misunderstands the bill or is using his misrepresentation to profit by it.

Political — 1925.

Office Holding.

Illinois.

BULLETIN!

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.— (By A. N. P.)—Latest returns anent the aldermanic election shows Alderman Louis B. Anderson re-elected by a huge majority over Augustus L. Williams in the Second ward, while Robert R. Jackson beats Dr. R. A. Williams, De Priest candidate, by 2,000 votes in Third ward.

Sen. Adelbert H. Roberts Heads Senate Committee

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 30.—Senator Adelbert H. Roberts of Chicago, the first member of our Race to be elected to the upper house of the Illinois legislature, was honored Tuesday when Governor Small, who [illegible] named chairman of the senate committee on criminal procedure of the 54th general assembly.

When Speaker Robert Scholes presented Senator Roberts' name along with the many others it was heartily approved. Senator Roberts was sworn into office on Tuesday, Jan 7, when the 54th general assembly convened.

Senator Roberts has served three terms as state representative. Previous to his appointment he was clerk in the municipal courts of Chicago. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Senator And 4 Representatives Take Seats In Illinois

By Charles E. Griffin
Member Illinois Legislature

Springfield, Ill., Jan.—(Exclusively For The Associated Negro Press)—Springfield, the city of Abrahamable Lincoln, the Great Emancipator and Capital of the State of Illinois is seething with excitement as the Illinois Senate and Legislature convenes for the 54th General Assembly.

There seems to be a concerted opinion among the solons that Governor Len Small will be able to organize both branches with little opposition. Representative Scholes of Peoria, who was Governor Small's floor leader in the last Legislature was unanimously re-elected speaker of the House, and Senator Richard Barr, of Joliet was chosen President pro-tem of the Senate. There was no actual business transacted with the exception of the organization of the two Houses.

The outstanding feature, however, was the swearing in of Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, who has the honor and distinction of being the first colored person to arise to the magnificent honor in any State during the last decade. Senator Roberts is a brilliant scholar; refined and cultured and an orator without a peer, and without doubt he will make an enviable record and be an outstanding character in the upper branch of the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

Also in the House of Representatives the race had the distinction of having four members to take the oath of office: Representative S. B. Turner, who is serving his fifth term, a man of great force and broad acquaintance. He is considered the Dean of the House of Representatives. Representative Warren B. Douglass, who resumes his seat for the Third Term, a lawyer of rare distinction and an able orator. Representative William E. King, also a lawyer who has made a splendid record as Assistant States Attorney in the City of Chicago and also the writer.

All of those had the pleasure of receiving beautiful floral contributions placed on their desks by admiring friends.

Many receptions were given by the citizens of Springfield in honor of the elected officials; the most outstanding was the reception given in honor of Senator Roberts and his wife by Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Ware at their beautiful and palatial residence. A stream of beautiful and gorgeously gowned ladies and prominent citizens attended. In the receiving line were Sen. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Ware, Co., Otis B. Duncan, Rep. and Mrs. William E. King, Representatives Warren B. Douglas, and S. B. Turner, Misses Ruth McCoo and Essie Arnold, Mrs. Anna Malone, Hon. Edward H. Wright, Industrial Commissioner and myself. This beautiful affair was fitting climax to the history-making opening of the 54th General Assembly.

The Representatives in company with the Hon. Edward H. Wright, visited Governor Len Small at his beautiful mansion, and were very cordially received by him. He expressed great gratification at their presence and congratulated them on their achievements and assured them that he was at all time at their services as Governor of the State and a hope for the continued progress of the Race. His policy for the next four years will be to lighten the burden of taxation, strict economy in office and a square deal for every citizen regardless of race, creed, or condition. He thanked us for our interview and we returned appropriate felicitations to him.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATORS SWORN INTO OFFICE

By CARY B. LEWIS

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 16.—The convening of the 54th general assembly of the state of Illinois on Tuesday, Jan. 7, will go down in history as an epoch-making event in that a member of our Race, Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts, took the oath as state senator. This is the first time we have had a senator since the days of the reconstruction period. When the name of Roberts was called by Lieutenant Governor Sterling and the oath administered by Justice Young of the Illinois supreme court, applause was heard by friends who sat on the main floor of the senate and in the galleries. Among the first to congratulate [illegible] was E. H. Wright, a member of the Illinois commerce commission; Col. Otis B. Duncan of the Eighth infantry; Mrs. Annie Malone, Pres. colleges, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. A. Ware, State Senator Marks and many other senators, who admire the brilliant statesmanship of Mr. Roberts. As soon as she could make her way to the senatorial desk Mrs. Roberts, pleasing and charming, congratulated her husband. His desk was filled with American beauty roses, coming from the Springfield Women's club, Mrs. Charles Gibbs president; State of Illinois Employment league, C. D Pickett, president, and Mrs. Mary Rollis.

S. B. Turner

After the senate was in order and the formal resolutions passed to set the machinery in motion, Governor Sterling appointed six members of the senate to inform Governor Small that this body was ready to receive him or any communication. The name of Senator Roberts of the Third senatorial district was among the six. They were Clark, Roberts, Sneed, Glackin Borher and Petrowiski. There is a stately bearing, a dignified poise, an intelligent look about Senator Roberts that commands respect and this was never more in evidence than on Tuesday. All the state officials gave him a hearty handshake and there was a general comment that he is one of the best qualified of the 51 senators. It has been his standing for the right on all questions that has made Senator Roberts a commanding figure at the state capital. At the Republican caucus Monday night at the Leland hotel, Senator Roberts was the cynosure of all eyes, the expression being made, "That's our new senator; we are proud of him."

Makes Splendid Record

The records of the state legislature will show that while he was a member of the lower house, he made one of the best records in that body. He was a constructive legislator. Roberts made a name for himself and he Race when the world was looking at the state of Illinois on the prohibition question. He delivered a speech that put Illinois in the prohibition column which ratified the 18th amendment to the United States Constitution. This address was favorably commented upon by daily papers all over the country and ranked him as a statesman of the "first class." He served three terms in the house. One of the most constructive bills he passed was that of the establishment of the Illinois free employment agency, which has secured 18,000 positions for members of our group. He passed the bombing bill which has stayed the hand of the midnight bombing assassin. He also passed the anti Klu Klux Klan bill, which has been a great blessing to our people. Just recently he passed an appropriation bill for $15,000, for buying a piece of property next to Lincoln's homestead that this landmark of the sainted Saryti might be preserved and beautified. While in the house he served on the appropriation committee, educational judiciary and military affairs. In his time he passed more bills in the house than any member during the terms he served.

Merited the Honor

Senator Roberts has merited the honor as a senator. His 25 years experience in the municipal court as clerk, studying the questions of the state and national politics, serving his people on the platform unceasingly, allying himself with the Republican organization, working day and night, put him in the front rank—today he is a senator—won by his own accomplishments. His speeches on Lincoln, Fred Douglass and Booker T. Washington are literary gems. As an orator, Mr. Roberts has few equals today. No one has appreciated his rise to destination more than his estimable wife, Mrs. Adelbert H. Roberts, and their son.

Charles Griffin

Given a Reception

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Ware, 1502 Washington St., gave a reception in honor of Senator and Mrs. Roberts. It was a beautiful affair. Mrs. Ware was a charming hostess. American beauty roses decorated the entire home. Delightful music was played while the guests were introduced to the receiving line and served.

Those assisting Dr. and Mrs. Ware in meeting Senator and Mrs. Roberts were Col. Otis B. Duncan, Representative and Mrs. William E. King, Representatives Warren B. Douglass, Charles A. Griffin and S. B. Turner, Miss Ruth McCoo, Miss Essie Arnold and Mrs. Lena Hall, wife of Charles Hall, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Annie Malone, St. Louis, Mo., were among the destinguished guests, and Hon. E. H. Wright, Chicago, Ill.

Representatives Seated

State Representatives Warren B. Douglass, S. B. Turner, William E. King and Charles Griffin took their oaths in the house on Tuesday. The four representatives received large baskets of American beauties. Within four years the hope was expressed that a member of our group would take the oath in the house of congress.

The former members of the Illinois legislature of our group who have served were: John E. Thomas, George Eckton, Edward H. Morris, Major John C. Buckner, John E. Bish, John G. Jones, W. L. Martin, Edward D. Green, Dr. Alexander Lane, Benjamin Lucas, Major R. R. Jackson, A. H. Roberts and George T. Kersey. John E. Thomas passed the first civil rights bill, and it was subsequently amended by E. H. Morris and Edward D. Green.

Wm. E. King

AN UNFAVORABLE OPINION OF SEN. BUTLER FROM THE COLORED WEST

(Chicago Whip, Aug. 15, 1925)

A recent release gives out the news that William Butler who was Chairman of the Republican National Committee and is now senator (by appointment) from the state of Massachusetts, states that he is opposed to Federal segregation.

Mr. Butler, you see, is to run for the office he now holds by appointment. And the colored vote will have much to say as to whether or not he shall return to Washington. But here is the significant thing. Mr. Butler says he is opposed to introducing a law against federal segregation. He thinks that it is a matter for executive and administrative control.

In short, he is not opposed to segregation. He wants to be elected. But he wants to get the colored votes withot making any substanial fight for his colored constituency. If he can fool the colored people by talk until he is elected he will then turn a deaf ear to their every need as Coolidge has done.

Segregation in Washington is due to Coolidge. It could not flourish without his sancton. Mr. Butler was Mr. Coolidge's campaign manager. He "put him over." He is his closest political adviser. If he feels that the death to segregation is an executive matter, why has he not advised the president before now? If he has advised the president and has been ignored, why does he say it is not a matter for federal legislation when, from these facts, he must know that it is the only remedy?

Listen. The old say about "the fine old New England yankee" is a dead adage. Mr. Coolidge is from Vermont. Not much to recommend New England. Mr. Butler is from Massachusetts. You won't find much improvement there.

Southern tradition grows apace in the north. The Mason and Dixon line has moved up to the St. Lawrence River. It will take sense, judgment and action to erase it.

—CHICAGO WHIP.

Political - 1925.

Office Holding.

Illinois.

NEGRO ELECTED MEMBER OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Bergie Bates First Of His Race To Be So Honored At Murphysboro, Ill.

For the first time in the history of Murphysboro, a Negro has been elected to a seat in the city council. He officially took his seat last Friday when the new administration took over city affairs.

The person above referred to is Bergie Bates, who for forty years, has been a citizen of Murphysboro and active in civic, social and political affairs of the country. At one time there was strong opposition to Mr. Bates on the part of the white people of the city; efforts were made to get him to withdraw from the race under the threat that if elected, the white members would not sit with him in session. The recent disaster, however, which laid Murphysboro low, seems to have taken some of the starch out of the opponents of Mr. Bates, hence, he was elected by a large majority. It may be proper to state here that Mr. Bates received the solid Negro vote of the city.

M'GILL APPOINTED STATE'S ATTORNEY

In acknowledgment of the service rendered to the Republican party of Cook county by The Chicago Defender, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe appointed Attorney N. K. McGill assistant state's attorney of Cook county Tuesday afternoon. Attorney McGill has already been assigned to duty in court.

The new assistant is a man of exceptional ability and fine legal talent. He is a graduate of Boston university, Boston, Mass., and has been practicing law for 10 years. Prior to his advent in Chicago he was an accredited member of the law firm of McGill & McGill of Jacksonville, Fla., in which place he enjoyed the distinction of being a member of the state bar as well as being admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. He is attorney for The Chicago Defender and several other corporations. He has been a member of the Illinois state bar for eight years.

Mr. McGill's appointment in Chicago is one more example of the Defender's contention that the North is the only place for our Race in this country. His appointment could have happened only in a place where there is social equality, upon which all other forms of equality are based. In the South, in spite of all the interracial commissions, our people are Jim Crowed and humiliated at every turn.

Even in Florida, where Attorney McGill's ability as a lawyer was recognized, he could never aspire to be anything more than a practicing lawyer, and even then not entirely secure. The Defender urges our people to come and live where a dollar is worth at least 98 cents and you have a chance to fight for the other 2 cents. In the South a dollar is not worth 1 cent in your hands.

Attorney McGill, whose wife is Mrs. Idalee McGill, is a brother-in-law of Robert S. Abbott. The couple have two boys, N. K., Jr., and S. D., 6 years and 9 months old, respectively.

5-2-25

Political — 1925

Kentucky

Office Holding

COLLECTOR NICHOLS APPOINTS COLORED STENOGRAPHERS.

(Columbian Press Bureau.)

On recommendation of Wm. C. Matthews, Malcolm E. Nichols today appointed Miss Irma Pack a stenographer in the Department of Internal Revenue, Miss Pack's appointment was sanctioned by Senator Wm. M. Butler.

Miss Pack is a graduate of the Class of 1923 of the Girls' High School. She is a very efficient stenographer, and has been assisting Mrs. Newman at the Settlement House of St. Marks' Church. She lives at 504 Shawmut Ave.

Mr. Nichols has also appointed Miss Doris Dandridge of Cambridge, a niece of Mr. Charles H. Sheppard, as a clerk. Like Miss Pack, Miss Dandridge i sa recent graduate of the Girls' High School.

Mr. Charle sE .Newman has been promoted to a position of Deputy Collector of Iteral Revenue, while two other colored appointees have had the indorsement of Senator Wm. M. Butler.

Political — 1925

Office Holding.

Louisiana.

RENEW EFFORTS TO OUST COHEN

Southerners Will Take Matters To U. S. Supreme Court To Test The Right Of Negroes' Citizenship

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—It was learned here today that further efforts will be made to oust Walter L. Cohen, Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans.. Edwin Bolte and Browne Mackenzie announced they would leave Monday for New Orleans to perfect plans to bring to the Supreme Court their case against Cohen. Efforts to remove Cohen are based on the constitutionality of the fourteenth amendment enfranchising Negroes. 1-9-25

Bolte and Mackenzie called at the White House and left with Secretary Sloan a resolution they said had been adopted by the Louisiana club for segregtion. It set forth that "the alleged fourteenth amendment to the constitution is not and never has been the will of the people, but was by means of a tyranical force and unconstitutional acts forced on the people."

NEW [illegible] POST

AUG 28 1925

W. L. COHEN INDICTED AS RUM RING AGENT

Negro Customs Controller at New Orleans Named With Others in Plot to Import Liquor

REPUBLICAN LEADER IN SOUTH

New Orleans, La., Aug. 28 (AP).—Prompt application for warrants charging thirty-four persons with conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act was expected to follow indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury here.

Walter L. Cohen, negro controller of the New Orleans customs district and a Republican political leader in the South, was among those indicted, as was Dr. L. A. Meraux, Sheriff of St. Bernard Parish.

Cohen's appointment created a storm and the Senate refused twice to confirm it. The appointment finally was approved two years ago after Presidents Harding and Coolidge had insisted upon it. In 1922 President Harding gave Cohen the first of three recess appointments and he served without pay until confirmation.

Captain Joseph Johnson, now under suspension from the New Orleans Police Department; Corporal Joseph Conrad and Patrolman, Paul Gilmore, were among others indicted. The corporal and patrolman have been dismissed with charges pending against the captain.

The list also included Alonso Patterson and Arthur Battistella, alleged head of extensive rum running activities. The indictments against the alleged rum runners follow their arrest in recent raids on the Gulf Coast by Federal agents.

The conspiracy charge sets up the allegation that various persons named in the indictment planned to transport 4250 cases of liquor from Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans. Three policemen were alleged to have assisted in the landing of the contraband from a speed boat, said to be the property of Patterson.

Battistella's part was represented as that of the purchaser, while he was also charged with being responsible for the liquor's transportation part of the way to the shores of the United States.

Furnishing information on the movements of customs boats is the charge made against Cohen. The indictment alleges that Patterson consulted with Cohen July 27 regarding the whereabouts of a customs launch.

Washington, Aug. 28 (AP).—Walter Cohen was confirmed as controller of customs at New Orleans on March 17, 1924, only after two Presidents had insisted upon it and after the Senate twice had refused to agree to the appointment.

In the face of determined opposition by Democrats, led by the Louisiana Senators, Cohen was retained in office by Presidents Harding and Coolidge by means of three recess appointments and he served without pay from November 4, 1922, until his final confirmation.

Reconsideration of the Senate's earlier rejection of the negro was brought about by a motion by Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, who had voted against confirmation. The Senator was one of two who changed their votes in the third balloting, which confirmed Cohen 39 to 38.

50 MEN INVOLVED IN ORLEANS RUM SCANDAL

Coolidge's Negro Collector Is Out on Bond.

BANKS ARE QUESTIONED

Federal Grand Jury Seeks Data on Profits Made by Liquor Crowd. Negro Collector of Port Accused of Getting Graft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of the New Orleans customs district will be suspended by treasury officials if he cannot immediately show that he is innocent of the charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. The case has not reached Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement and customs. Cohen was indicted on a charge made by Andrews' men.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Preparation of additional bills for the federal grand jury by Asst. Atty. Gen. Arthur N. Sager and United States Atty. Wayne Borah paved the way for possible further action by a Federal grand jury investigating alleged violations of the prohibition act. Thirty-four indictments were returned yesterday, and if the bills now before the body result in indictments, the list of indicted persons will exceed 50.

Three New Orleans banks were directed today to bring their records of the last five years before an internal revenue agent for investigation of possible transactions by alleged bootleggers. Orders were issued by Judge H. D. Clayton, here from his Alabama district to sit during a Federal court vacancy, directed the Canal-Commercial Bank & Trust Company, through officers, to appear at a series of hearings, beginning Sept. 2, before Revenue Agent John J. Finnorn, to whom they were directed to submit all of their books and records for the years 1920 to 1924, inclusive.

The order also set forth that should the records disclose that these banks had had business from Alonzo C. Patterson, Anson Gravolet, Arthur Battistella, W. A. Walsingham and their wives, the banks shall be required to disclose to the revenue officials full details of such transactions.

Patterson and Battistella were among those indicted yesterday when the grand jury also moved against Walter L. Cohen, negro comptroller of customs, Dr. L. A. Meraux and 30 others. Bail in the sum of $5,000 each was furnished by the accused persons today.

Cohen's appointment created a storm, and the Senate refused to confirm it. The appointment was finally approved two years ago after Presidents Harding and Coolidge had insisted upon it. In 1922 President Harding gave Cohen the first of three recess appointments and he served without pay until confirmation.

E. C. Yellowley, former chief of general prohibition agents, who is to be administrator of the newly created San Francisco district, who was here recently to observe an extensive raiding programme returned today and issued a statement declaring "We are going to continue raiding through the New Orleans sector."

Cohen's bond was signed by Gus Oertling, a Republican and former brewer.

Cohen issued a statement today, in which he said that he had employed counsel and arranged to give bond. He declared that he was "as much surprised as any person in New Orleans when I heard of the indictment. I was at my summer home at Bay St. Louis when I was notified of it and I at once returned to the city." The brief statement concluded with an expression of assurance of vindication.

WALTER COHEN NEGRO-CATHOLIC JEW INDICTED

New Orleans Customs Comptroller Faces Liquor Charges.

RUM RING FOUND

Federal Grand Jury Investigation Involves Thirty-Two Others.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Walter L. Cohen, Negro, comptroller of the customs for the New Orleans district; Dr. L. A. Meraux, sheriff of St. Bernard Parish, and thirty-two others, including Alonzo Patterson, and Arthur Battistella, alleged heads of a gigantic rum ring, were indicted by the Federal grand jury here late today on charges of conspiring to violate the national prohibition act.

The indictment specifies a single instance in which it is charged that Cohen, Dr. Meraux and the thirty-two others conspired to transport 5,250 cases of liquor from Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans between June 1 and August 10.

Cohen is involved by allegations that he was consulted by heads of the rum-running conspiracy on the movement of customs craft, that he advised when and how it would be "safe" to transport liquor from the Cuban capital into the United States.

Progress of the alleged conspiracy is traced from early June when Battistella is said to have gone to Cuba to purchase a shipment of liquor which the indictments charged was shipped to "Rum Row" aboard the schooner Paulina B. Moslier.

That the principals involved believed they were buying "protection" for their traffic is indicated by a charge that $10,000 was paid to Patrick Needham, a prohibition agent, with the understanding that it was to be turned over to O. D. Jackson, Federal prohibition director for Louisiana.

This money, officials said, was collected by Needham, who was operating under instructions to accept such payments, and it [illegible] held as evidence.

Walter L. Cohen, Sheriff L. A. Meraux and Thirty-One Others Indicted by Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans

JURORS COMMENDED BY JUDGE HENRY CLAYTON

Allege Conspiracy to Bring 4,250 Cases of Liquor Into United States

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 27.—By The Associated Press.—Walter L. Cohen, negro comptroller of the customs for the New Orleans district; Dr. L. A. Meraux, sheriff of St. Bernard parish; Captain Joseph Johnson of the New Orleans police department, now

under suspension; and thirty-one others were indicted by the federal grand jury here late today charged with conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act.

The indictments also name Alonzo Patterson and Arthur Battistella, alleged heads of a gigantic rum ring, both of whom were arrested charged as bootleggers during the recent campaign conducted on the gulf coast by more than 200 dry raiders, who were directed by E. C. Yellowley, chief of general prohibition agents, and Assistant Attorney-General A. A. Sager.

The grand jury's report, containing a clause which said it has been decided by this body that it is time to awaken to the menaces which are growing up from indifference to violations of the Volstead act," was the subject of a court pronouncement by United States Judge W. D. Clayton, of Alabama, temporarily assigned to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge Charlton R. Beattie.

Judge Clayton Commends.

Judge Clayton after commending the jurors for "faithfulness and courage in doing their duty," said:

"The example of defiance represented by the continued presence of a 'rum row' at our doorstep in the Gulf of Mexico is the greatest insult ever given the United States."

The indictments alleged that Cohen, Sheriff Meraux and others conspired to transport 4,250 cases of liquor from Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans, between June 1, and August 10; that Police Captain Johnson, with two members of the New Orleans force, assisted in the landing of liquor from the speed boat Champion, said to belong to Patterson, and that $10,000 in 'protection" money was paid over to Patrick Needham, a prohibition agent, in connection with the deal.

Cohen's part in the alleged conspiracy is contained in allegations that he contributed to the conspiracy by furnishing information concerning the movements of customs craft which made it possible to ship the liquor with no danger of interference or capture, and that he was consulted on July 27, in one instance by Patterson, on the whereabouts of the custom launch Rita, after which, it is alleged, a boat load of liquor was brought to New Orleans by the Champion, and guarded by Captain Johnson on the way to the Patterson home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mayor Hylan was accused of being in conference with the Ku Klux Klan at the democratic convention in Madison Square Garden in 1924 by Governor Alfred E. Smith tonight in the governor's first address in behalf of State Senator James J. Walker's candidacy for the democratic mayoralty nomination.

The governor spoke at a meeting in Brooklyn. His charge that the mayor had worked with the klan came in a ed and placed under charges soon after the incident, and Conrad and the patrolman were tried and dismissed from the force. Charges against Captain Johnson are pending.

Battistella made the purchase of liquor from a firm in Havana, the indictment charges, and conveyed it to "rum row" aboard the schooner Paulina B. Mosher, during June.

The payment of $10,000 to Needham was made, federal officials said, with the dry agent acting under instructions to accept such money, in an effort to learn the identity of the heads of the alleged ring.

At the office of Cohen it was said he was out of the city.

APPOINTED BY HARDING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Walter L. Cohen, indicted on prohibition law conspiracy charges at New Orleans today, was confirmed as comptroller of customs at New Orleans on March 17, 1924, only after two presidents had insisted upon it and after the senate twice had refused to agree to the appointment.

In the face of determined opposition by democrats, led by the Louisiana senators, Cohen was retained in office by Presidents Harding and Coolidge by means of three recess appointments, and he served without pay from November 4, 1922 until his final confirmation.

Reconsideration by the senate's earlier rejection of the negro was brought about by a motion by Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor, who had voted against confirmation. The senator was one of two who changed their votes in the third balloting which confirmed Cohen 39 to 38.

Ransdell Charged "Deals"

Reports of 'deals" and "trades" were current at the time the motion for reconsideration was brought before the senate, and Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, characterized the insistence of the administration upon confirmation of the appointee as "an outrageous proceeding."

Cohen first was given a recess appointment by President Harding, on November 4, 1922. No action was taken on his nomination at the special session of congress, which began that month, and he was given another recess appointment.

His name was sent to the senate for the second time December 6, 1922, and he was rejected March 1, 1923. A third recess appointment was given Cohen by President Coolidge, who sent the negro's name to the senate again December 10, 1923, only to have confirmation defeated by two votes, February 18, 1924. Cohen then offered to continue to serve as comptroller without pay and President Coolidge gave his approval, but this arrangements was ended a month later by his confirmation.

COHEN PLEADS NOT GUILTY; NO RE-INDICTMENT

(Houston Informer Special.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—Hon. Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, through his attorneys, St. Clair Adams, former state district attorney, and Edwin C. Hollins, pleaded not guilty when arraigned Tuesday before Judge Ben C. Dawkins in the United States district court on a charge of conspiracy in alleged liquor operations.

The Daily States, an afternoon paper, Wednesday afternoon printed a story claiming that Mr. Cohen had been reindicted, but officials of the district attorney and United States marshal's office denied the report.

Comptroller Cohen was charged in the indictment, to which he pleaded not guilty Tuesday, with having furnished rum-runners with information as to the movements of the government revenue cutter Rita. As soon as the indictment was brought in a clamor went up to have him removed from office, but Secretary of Treasury Mellon instead sent special secret service men here to investigate the charges and following their investigation, which is reported to have absolved the comptroller from any connection with the charges, Mr. Cohen was not removed and announcement was made from Washington that orders had been given to enlarge his office here

Anything that can be done to involve or embarrass, is regarded by the comptroller's friends as no more than is to be expected, for the forces which so vigorously opposed the appointment of a colored man to any federal position here are known to have not become reconciled to his appointment.

SENSATIONS MARK REPUBLICAN NEGRO LIQUOR RING TRIAL

Collector of Customs at New Orleans Faces Court in Conspiracy Case; Prohi Agent Tells of Operations

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Sensational testimony by Patrick Needham, a prohibition agent, figured today in the most important trial yet started in federal district court here as a result of raids last August in which more than $1,000,000 worth of liquor and supplies for its manufacture was captured.

The case is that of Walter Cohen, negro comptroller of customs and republican party leader, and 37 others, all charged with conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws. More than 150 witnesses, including Mayor Martin Behrman, have been summoned. Several prominent business men were selected to serve on the jury.

Needham told of taking Cohen to the home of Alonzo Patterson, recently convicted of paying bribes totaling more than $15,000 to Needham and another agent and now a joint defendant with Cohen. The witness testified that he heard Cohen promise to help Patterson in his alleged wholesale liquor transactions and that Patterson gave Cohen several bottles of liquor, beer and gin.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

A jury which heard evidence in the case of Salvadore Giacona, charged with bribing prohibition agents, was dismissed and a mistrial entered after the jury foreman reported today that the body could not agree on a verdict.

COHEN NOT GUILTY OF RUM PLOT

White Defendants Bare Inside Operations Of Huge Smuggling Syndicate In Gulf Of Mexico

SAY WHITE U. S. OFFICER LED RING; COHEN "GOAT"

Charge Acting Surveyor Of Customs Directed Cutter So That They Would Not Interfere

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23—Walter Cohen, United States Collector of Customs of the Port of New Orleans has been absolved of the sensational charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act brought against him and 33 whites last August. United States District Court Judge N. J. Structh, presiding at the trial, Saturday directed the jury hearing the case to deliver a verdict freeing Cohen.

Accuse White Officer

Instruction for the acquital of Cohen followed a startling development in the case when two of eight white defendants being tried, Alonza Patterson and Arthur Battistella plead guilty and baring the operations of the rum ring from the stand implicated Henry De Deaux acting surveyor of customs, as the ring leader of the band.

Directed Smugglers

Patterson and Battistella swore that De Deaux had invested $25,000 in the smuggling syndicate. Patterson who had been previously convicted of bribing prohibition officers testified that De Deaux directed the patrolling of the revenue cutters so that liquor belonging to the ring could be brought inside the 12-mile zone and landed in New Orleans without danger of confiscation.

Cleared Cohen

As a result of this testimony Cohen, who had been charged with complicity in directing of patrol boats to other sections when a "syndicate" shipment was due to arrive, was absolved of blame and the court directed a verdict of acquittal

De Deaux immediately was placed under arrest by department of justice agents and furnished $10,000 bond on a liquor conspiracy charge.

Four Plead Guilty

After the sensational confessions of Patterson and Battistella, Fred Jeanfreau, Robert Spar and Albert Morris changed their pleas to guilty and threw themseles on the mercy of the court.

Joseph Conrad, former New Orleans police sergeant; Fred Haab, Joseph Thompson and Salvadore Guissamo entered pleas of not guilty.

Cohen's Second Victory

The acquittal of Cohen was the second significant victory of the distinguished colored citizen. The first triumph came when attempts to prove that he was an alien, and that it was unconstitutional for him to remain in the office, were overthrown. Both President Harding and Coolidge upheld his right to the office.

Political — 1925

Office Holding.

Maryland.

Baltimore Man Assigned to Diplomatic Post

Washington, May 21.—While officials of the State Department declined to make direct comment today on a report that Clifton R. Wharton, a Baltimore man, had been appointed to a minor diplomatic post at Monrovia, Liberia, without adequate training in the department's diplomatic school, because of protests against his presence made by white students, it was admitted that Mr. Wharton had received an appointment soon after qualifying.

It was explained that a vacancy occurred in the staff of Solomon P. Hood, American Minister to Liberia, and that as Mr. Wharton was regarded as well equipped to fill the post he was sent to Monrovia early in April. Mr. Wharton passed his entrance examination for the diplomatic training school on Jan. 31, but remained there only a short time.

Department officials said that training in most instances this year had been limited to four months, but that hereafter all who enrolled would be required to remain at least a year before they were assigned. The time was limited this year owing to the pressing need of assistance at many points in the diplomatic service abroad, officials said.

Colored Clerk Moves Up In Baltimore P. O.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Aaron M. Cummings, formerly senior clerk at the Falls Station of the Baltimore Post Office, has been promoted by Postmaster Benjamin F. Woelper, Jr., to the position of foreman at the Falls Station, which is the largest United States substation in the Baltimore District.

Mr. Cummings, who has been in the Postal Service for more than 30 years, won his way to the promotions by efficient service from one post to another in the Baltimore office. He enters upon the duties of his new post with an expert knowledge of the postal machinery and a long acquaintance with the 100 clerks and carriers now assigned under his direction at the Falls Station.

NEGRO FOREMAN APPOINTED IN BALTIMORE P. O.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24.—Aaron M. Cummings, formerly senior clerk at the Falls Station of the Baltimore Post Office, has been promoted by Postmaster Benjamin F. Woelper, Jr., to the position of foreman at the Falls Station, which is the largest U. S. substation in the Baltimore district.

Mr. Cummings, who has been in the postal service for more than thirty years, won his way to the promotion by efficient service from one post to another in the Baltimore office. He enters upon the duties of his new post with an expert knowledge of the postal machinery and a long acquaintance with the 100 clerks and carriers now assigned under his direction at the Falls Station.

The new appointee is a brother of the deceased Harry S. Cummings, the first Negro councilman ever elected by Baltimore voters.

FORMER ST. PAUL SCHOOL BOY IS NOW A CITY ALDERMAN

In the year 1896, from Annapolis, Maryland, came Dorsey Garver, a rather shy, retiring kind of a student. He came from St. Philip's Parochial School of his city. Dorsey was a bright student and after spending three years at St. Paul's he entered Morgan College, staying a year there. Leaving college, he entered the U. S. Navy, spending some years in the service. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he decided to apply for a position under the State government. He was successful, serving in various capacities until the World War broke out. He entered his country's service and was assigned to one of the service battalions as a mechanic and put at renovating the U. S. Naval Hospital at Annapolis. After the signing of the Armistice, he became an employee of the Governor's mansion and was regarded as one of the most trusted and efficient of the Executive Mansion's employees. When Gov. Harrington turned over the reins of government to Gov. Ritchie, he was continued in the same capacity until the death of Ernest De Vaul, white, caretaker of the Executive Mansion, when he was appointed as Vaul's successor.

In the city election of 1923, he was placed on the ticket and was elected alderman by a handsome majority. Henry Bell was also elected, making two Negroes on the Board of Aldermen, the first ever to serve on the Board in the history of the city. Mr. Garver still holds the position of caretaker of the Executive Mansion and so efficient is he, that the management of all social and State functions is entrusted to his supervision. Gov. Ritchie places high value upon his services.

...ocese was one of the best on record. It was ... attended and much work of a constructive character accomplished. Perhaps the largest representation in the history of the auxiliary was present from the Convocation for Colored Work. At the meeting of the Convocation at St. Mary's, LaCrosse, Mrs. Whichard, Vice-President of the ...

DORSEY GARVER

Former St. Paul Student

City Alderman, Annapolis, Md.

Political — 1925.

Office Holding.

Michigan.

REPUBLICANS LIKE WARREN APPOINTMENT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Colored Republicans are elated over the selection of Charles Beecher Warren, of Michigan, to succeed Harlan F. Stone as Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Stone has been nominated to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of Justice Joseph McKenna, resigned.

Mr. Warren won the gratitude of colored Republicans at the Chicago convention in 1920. When the National Committee met to hear contests and prepare a temporary roll for the National Convention, he championed their cause against the "lily-whites."

After the hearing of a number of contests from Southern States involving the seating of delegates elected at conventions held in hotels which barred Negroes, Mr. Warren offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the National Committee:

"Henceforth no delegates will be recognized or seated at a convention session who have been elected at a meeting held in a hotel or other place at which Republicans have been excluded or barred."

"If the country had been combed," says Perry W. Howard, National Committeeman for Mississippi, and a special assistant to the Attorney General, "a finer successor to Attorney General Stone could not have been obtained. Added to his pre-eminent ability as a lawyer and statesman is his spirit of justice and fairplay for all Americans."

Henry Lincoln Johnson, the Georgia member of the Republican National Committee, says that "the cause of justice, the vigorous and just, but not the malicious enforcement of the Federal laws, received a decided boon in the appointment of Charles Beecher Warren as the law and justice head of the Government. I know of no one who even approaches the high standard of benevolence, sympathy and even-handed justice for the American Negro as has characterized the life and attitude of Mr. Warren."

Agro Times 1-17-25

Baltimore Md.

Grand Rapids Mich. Leadership 3/21/25

Recognizing the Negro.

When an Elections Committee of the House of Representatives, in a report to that body some years ago, declared that "the most sacred gift of a free government to its citizens is the right to vote; and next to that, the most sacred gift is the right to hold office," the declaration so made set up nothing new, but merely restated what has been the very soul of American institutions since the Boston Massacre sealed forever the doom of "taxation without representation" as a principle of our National existence. Among those killed in the Boston Massacer was Crispus Attucks, a negro.

With the foregoing as a platform upon which all can stand, let us turn for a moment to the year 1896. It was in that year that the Democratic party went down to cataclysmic defeat before William McKinley, of Ohio, and the triumphant hosts of Republicanism. The victory was due in large measure to thousands upon thousands of colored men who to the last man voted the Republican ticket.

So notable, indeed, from the very beginning, has been the colored man's devotion to the Republican party, that upon the crest of the victory of 1896 a great National daily—the Washington Post—editorially called attention to the remarkable progress made by the colored people since their emancipation, pointed to the political solidarity of this group as a continuing source of strength to the Republican party, and suggested that the time had come for the party to recognize in a substantial way this important element in its line-up. The Post thereupon nominated the late Booker T. Washington to be Secretary of Agriculture in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Thirty years have passed since these stirring events took place, and it is now the year 1925. Morally, mentally and financially the colored man is thirty years ahead of where he stood on the day The Post's editorial of 1896 was written, and the Republican Party is again about to succeed itself in office as a result in large measure of the unswerving loyalty of the negro voter.

What is the record of the colored man's appointment to office to-day? One appointee 5,000 miles away in a fever-infested section of Africa, a recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, a customs officer at New Orleans and a collector of internal revenue at New York—four offices. Record these and stop writing! And yet the truth is that the colored people can present a greater number of men and women of unquestioned eligibility for appointment to office than ever before in their American history.

Why cannot some negro men and women be appointed, for example, to the Railway Labor Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Tariff Commission, the Farm Loan Board or the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor? These are but a few of the commissions and boards galore, with salaries ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, to which white men and women are being appointed every day. Is the colored man to be used only when there's need for cannon fodder and his sister only when there's need for a scrubwoman?

James C. Waters, Jr.

Political — 1925.

Office Holding.

Massachusetts.

Appoints Colored Sec'y To Governor's Council

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—(K. N. S. Service.)—What Monroe Trotter's "Boston Guardian" characterizes as the "best appointment ever given a Colored citizen by a governor of Massachusetts since Gov. Benjamin F. Butler made George L. Ruffin a judge," came to William L. Reed from Governor Cox just before he gave up his office for his incoming successor. Mr. Reed had held the position of governor's messenger under ten governors of the state. 1-16-25

The Council confirmed the appointment at once, without holding it over as a compliment to the new appointee.

Mr. Reed was born in Danville, Va., and educated in the public schools at Stoneham, Mass. Later he entered Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College. He studied law under Charles H. Innes and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1911. For several years he was a member of the Republican City Committee of Boston and was twice elected to the House of Representatives of the State from the Back Bay and Beacon Hill sections.

Political — 1925

Office Holding.

Massachusetts.

APPOINTED TO DIPLOMATIC SERVICE In LIBERIA

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Atty. Clifton R. Wharton of Boston, Mass., has been appointed to the diplomatic service as secretary of the United States legation at Monrovia, Liberia, it was announced last Wednesday. Attorney Wharton is a native of Maryland, but a product of the Boston schools.

He took the examination for foreign service under the new reform act of 1924, and of the 150 who took the examination only 20 passed, and Attorney Wharton was one of those. He has been connected with the state department here for several months.

BOSTON ATTORNEY APPOINTED

To Diplomatic Service In Liberia

Washington, D. C., April 16 (PNS). Attorney Clifton R. Wharton, of Boston, Mass., has just been appointed to the Diplomatic Service as Secretary of the United States Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, it was announced last Wednesday. Attorney Wharton is a native of Maryland, but a product of the Boston schools.

He took the examination for foreign service under the new reform act of 1924, an dof the 150 who took the examination only 20 passed, and Attorney Wharton was one of those. He has been connected with the State Department for several months.

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington, D. C., June 8—Mr. Clifton R. Wharton, a colored attorney of Boston, has been appointed to diplomatic Service as Secretary of the United States Legation at Monrovia, Liberia. Mr. Wharton took the examination for the Foreign Service under the new reform act of 1924. Of the 150 who took the examination only 20 passed and Mr. Wharton was one of those. He has been connected with the State Department here for several months and although a native of Maryland, is a product of Boston schools.

First Alumnus Of Diplomatic School, Negro

(From Washington Tribune)

President Coolidge last Tuesday transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Clifton R. Wharton of Massachusetts to be a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States.

This nomination recalls the coup of the State Department last spring to rid itself of the only colored person in the Foreign Service School.

In order that American diplomats should be trained in all the wiles of international diplomacy before being sent abroad, a bill was passed in the last Congress providing for a Foreign Service School in the State Department.

An examination was held last January. Among the successful candidates for admission to the Foreign Service School was Mr. Wharton, who was already a clerk in the State Department. Only nineteen others passed the examination.

When the school was about ready to start there were objections to Mr. Wharton on account of his color. Here was a diplomatic problem of major importance to be solved before the students had even learned the first principles of diplomacy.

The veteran diplomats of the department were called together in solemn and secret consultation. A diplomatic coup was quietly achieved. Mr. Wharton was graduated forth with. Without taking a day of the year's required training, he was solemnly and officially declared a full-fledged diplomat, given the department's blessings as the first alumnus of the Foreign Service School and sent to Africa. He was given a recess appointment as secretary of the American legation at Monrovia, Liberia. A month later with the only country, the Foreign Service School began.

William Clarence Matthews of Massachusetts may be regarded as the biggest thing in Afro-American politics, as far as influence with the Coolidge Administration is concerned. He lives in the President's State. He had charge of the Afro-American end of the campaign to elect President Coolidge. He is a Harvard man and a lawyer. He is, it appears on the face of it, one of the elect, whether white or black, and to clinch matters he was born in Virginia, nurtured at the breast of the Mother of Presidents. Very good. What then? Mr. Matthews has been appointed a special assistant to the Attorney-General and sent West on a first assignment. Are we to understand that no Afro-American is to receive a higher appointment from the President than Mr. Matthews has received from the Attorney-General?

Jones Goes Out

Boston.—Victory of the Republicans in the municipality election here means that Joshua H. Jones, son of Bishop Joshua Jones of the A. M. E. Church and secretary to the present Democratic mayor, will go out with his chief.

Political – 1925.

Missouri.

Office Holding.

MOORE TAKES OFFICE OATH

Sworn In Second Time As A Member Of The Missouri Legislature. Was Presented With Bouquet.

His Major Efforts Will Be Along Educational Lines. Jones H. Parker Is Made Speaker Of The House

Special to St. Louis Argus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Fifty-third Missouri General Assembly convened here today, and the members of the new legislative bodies took the oath of office which set in motion the law making body of the state for the next two years.

Conspicuous among the members of the House of Representatives was Walthall M. Moore of St. Louis, who was elected from the Third Representative District of the state at the general election last November. This is the second time that Mr. Moore has been so honored by the voters of his district, having served in the same body during the Fifty-first General Assembly, 1921.

Mr. Moore's seat is No. 1, being in the front row to the right of the Speaker of the House.

Shortly after Secretary of State Charles U. Becker called the House to order, at noon to-day, and the members found their seats, Mr. Moore was presented with a large, beautiful bouquet of choice flowers by J. E. Mitchell on behalf of the St. Louis Argus. This, of course, attracted no little attention, and for the moment all eyes were upon Moore. In casting about, it was observed that no other members of that body were recipients of flowers.

At the close of the session, many representatives, some of whom were former members of that body, shook hands and congratulated Mr. Moore upon his second victory. Several ladies passed his seat and admired the flowers. Readily taking advantage of Mr. Moore's offer, they plucked many of the roses from the bouquet. The observer did not know whether or not the lady member of the House was among those who plucked the roses.

Jonas H. Parker, Speaker

Judging from the expressions of aproval, the colored people of the state were highly pleased with the election of Jonas H. Parker of St. Louis as Speaker of the House. It was pointed out that Mr. Parker has the reputation of being fair and liberal toward colored people, and judging from the manner in which he handled the brief session to-day, there is no doubt but that he will make the best speaker in the history of the House.

It will be Mr. Moore's desire to be placed upon some of the important committees, especially the Appropriation Committee, and it is believed, at present that the Speaker will make the appointment.

In an interview here to-day, Mr. Moore stated that he expected to represent all the people in his district, as well as, serve the state at large, but he would major along educational lines.

Oath of Office

The following is the oath of office administered to Mr. Moore:

"I, Walthall M. Moore, Representative, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office; and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The same oath was administered to each representative.

THE NEGRO AND STATE APPOINTMENTS

Governor Baker has been elected. He has been inaugurated and he is now exercising his power to appoint capable men and women to fill important positions in the State Government. By shrewd politics and the exercise of his suave and easy manner, he Governor has surmounted one difficulty after another in making his appointments stick. He made former Governor Hyde eat out of his hand; he cajoled an inimical Senate into accepting his selections against their will; he rewarded Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, his personal friend and deserving supporter, with probably the largest appointment at his command, while State Chairman Phares and National Committeeman Clements looked on with scorn; and he has completely assumed control of The State Highway Commission, the State Eleemosynary Board, the Department of Food and Drugs, the Penal Board and every other department of consequence in the State machinery. This may or may not be as it should be. St. Louis Argus

The outstanding feature, to our mind, is that the Governor in his selections has overlooked a very important group of citizens who were his loyal supporters during the primary campaign and also the general election. 3-6-25

Governor Baker therefore has an opportunity to serve, peculiarly his own. He must rise or fall on his own decisions. It is our contention that in view of the fact that he only won the election by less than 6000 votes, that he owes the 15,000 Negro voters of Missouri, a very definite share of the appointments under his control. We urge that they should be made on the same basis of efficiency as required by others and disapprove of any awards not in line with the same.

It would be a splendid thing for the Governor to call in a group of Negro representatives and hear their opinion on this matter. There is a growing sentiment that our group, whose votes were so earnestly solicited in November, is now being sidetracked or held in the background until all worthwhile positions are filled. This has been done repeatedly, it is pointed out, and results in no representation on party councils for the race. The Race looks to those, who from the rostrum and platform extolled the virtues of Governor Baker and the Republican party, to make good their promise of a square deal. We hope that Governor Baker will measure up to their pre-election oratory by doing something worthwhile. There are numerous departments where his recommendation would be acceptable. Why can't we have some recognition after election as well as before? The Governor has the answer in his own hands.

C. G. WILLIAMS IS LET OUT OF HIS STATE JOB

Act Seen By Outsiders As Indication Of His Loss Of Political Power. It Is Said He Deceived Governor Baker By Saying Negroes Were Satisfied.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 9—Special to the Argus.—It was learned here yesterday that C. G. Williams has lost his job as food and drug inspector, a state job which carries a salary of $200.00 per month. Rumor still persists that the cause of Williams losing his job is that he is losing ground with the governor who, it is said, accuses Williams of "double crossing" or deceiving the governor on matters affecting the Negroes of the State. Williams admits that he is out, but says that he will be "taken care of" by the State in some other way. He wants, it is understood, an easy job at Jefferson City.

It will be remembered that a short while ago, Williams was a target for criticism from the colored people throughout the State for his action toward Lincoln University. It was charged at the time that Williams was the factor in trying to put Lincoln University under the old political "Spoils System" where he could control all the teachers and run the University. Some went so far as to charge Williams with being a traitor to his race.

In the meanwhile news comes now that Rufus Logan, who was also one of the Negroes in the food and drug department of the State has also lost his job, it being said that he will be "taken care of" by the police department at Kansas City.

Political — 1925

Office Holding.

Nebraska.

Nebraska Has First Negro State Official

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 11.—The first colored man to ever hold a state office in Nebraska, Rev. E. H. McDonald was recently appointed to the position by Governor McMullen. His new office is that of deputy oil inspector

Political — 1925

Office Holding.

Nebraska.

RACE WOMAN RECEIVES ASSESSORSHIP IN OMAHA

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—Miss Na omi Lee, a young race woman of this city, has been appointed assessor of district 16 of the city by County Assessor Sam Ka Greenleaf. Miss Lee is the first colored person ever selected to fill this capacity in Omaha.

Political—1925.

Office Holding.

New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
FEBRUARY 4 1925

New Jersey Negroes Seek More Patronage for Race

Want Colored Cabinet Member—Ministers to Haiti and Liberia

NORTHSIDE BUREAU
1711 Arctic Avenue

The annual conference of New Jersey state colored republicans took place in the Mt. Zion A. M. E. church at Trenton Thursday with President George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, presiding.

The delegates, numbering 75, came from 14 counties of the state. They expressed considerable discontent because of the republican leaders, growing disposition in ignoring colored workers in the distribution of patronage.

The conference adopted the following resolution: We congratulate the republicans of the state and nation upon republican success in both the senate and house. It is with pride that we point to the fact that the Negro voters of New Jersey did their full duty in helping to bring about this much to be desired political result. The re-election of Senator Walter E. Edge and the election of republican congressman from nearly all of the districts of New Jersey is a source of great gratification. We have faith and high confidence in Senator Walter E. Edge and the republican members of the house of representatives.

We trust the republicans of the State of New Jersey will present a solid front and elect a republican governor this year. We believe that the great majority of the people of New Jersey are republicans in principle, and we further believe that the republicans of the state should put aside all factional differences and rally around the common standard bearer of the party and restore our state government to the control of the republican party.

We call upon the government to give us representation in proportion to our political strength represented in the cabinet, colored ministers to represent the country in Liberia and Hayti, and a general restoration of the position formerly held in the government service.

We call upon the administration to issue an executive order to abolish the requirement of the civil service commission that applicants for positions be required to furnish photographs, because we believe it has been made to identify the applicant's race.

We call upon the state committee to revoke the special order excluding the advisory committee from its councils except upon special invitation.

We hereby recommend that the United States senators and the leaders of the republican party shall always retain one position on the staff of the United States district attorney for New Jersey for one of our group.

That this conference now in session take steps to organize each county in the state into county organizations and, that each county organization be requested to send delegates to meet in state conference called by the president. That a committee be appointed on the revision of the civil rights bill."

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City; vice president, Mrs. M. E. Burrell, of Newark; secretary, Attorney Robert Queen, of Trenton; treasurer, William H. DePaur, of Summit.

Male Quartet at Asbury

The combined usher board of Asbury M. E. church will present the all-star Male Quartet, of Philadelphia, tonight in the main auditorium of the church. Admission is free, but a silver offering will be taken.

IS NAMED JUSTICE

Bordentown, N. J., Jan. 16 (A. N. P.)—Mr. W. Marshall Morrell of this city, has been appointed Justice of Peace. This is the first time such an honor has been conferred upon a member of the race here. Mr. Morrell is a well known and substantial citizen of Bordentown.

Political – 1925.
Office Holding

New York.

Harris' Aldermanic Aspirations, Like Tailless Kite, Dashed to Earth

Theodore B. Smith Designated by Republican Organization of 21st A. D.—Triumph for J. C. Hawkins

BY THE POLITICAL OBSERVER

Like a kite suddenly divested of its tail by a bitter wind, George W. Harris, former Alderman, seeking the redesignation of the Republican organization in the [illegible] for the same office, came dangling to earth Monday night, never, some say, to rise again. The County Committee designated Theodore B. Smith, a prominent fraternity man, by an almost unanimous vote.

Nor has Harris anyone to blame, except himself, for his old enemy, Robert S. Conklin, executive leader of the district, relinquished the chair to Mr. Igstatter, who is a friend of the former Alderman. More than this, Conklin made a little speech in which he paid respects to Harris' ability, his training and fitness for the office. In fact, according to Conklin, Harris has every qualification for the office, except the all-important following to be elected.

Nominations were then in order.

Mr. Smith was placed in nomination by Tom Evans; next followed Mrs. Hortense Warner, and then John C. Payne nominated Harris. All the "friendly enemies" were there—Hawkins, Harris, Travis, Roberts, Mitchell, Warner and their cohorts.

John Clifford Hawkins, three times elected to the Assembly and now holding an important post with the U. S. Shipping Board and leader of the Bradhurst Republican Club, sat over in the corner of the room, his face clouded with his cynical smile. Hawkins and his gang know the game of politics and play it straight, keeping their cards on the table at all times—apparently, at least. They don't believe in stacking the cards. Their aim is to control the card factory, and Monday night they controlled it.

Hawkins knew that the Mitchell-

but

district and elec[illegible]
er. He knew, too, that th[illegible]
crowd was opposed to the [illegible]
tion of Mrs. Warner or Geo[illegible]
Harris, and for the same r[illegible]

Yes, Hawkins smiled, a[illegible]
whichever the reader cho[illegible]
call it. "Which of the thr[illegible]
will the Mitchell-Roberts[illegible]
faction support," he thought to himself as he [illegible]
Travis, strategist of the [illegible]
ell-Roberts-Travis trio, an[illegible]
ains like each other about [illegible]
as Harris liked Conklin tw[illegible]
ago, which is liking some[illegible]

"Nomination closed!"

The vote was cast and [illegible]
Smith received 68 vo[illegible]
Warner, 14, and Honorable [illegible]
V. Harris, former Aldern[illegible]
tor of the New York News [illegible]
signation of Smith, who [illegible]
the Mitchell-Roberts-Travi[illegible]
addition to the support [illegible]
Bradhurst crowds contr[illegible]
Hawkins, the latter prob[illegible]
ficient to put him over, wa[illegible]
unanimous.

The redesignation of Pom[illegible]
lups for the Assembly was [illegible]
mous.

George W. Harris will [illegible]
run in the primary as an i[illegible]
dent, but few persons belie[illegible]
this will give him any cons[illegible]
Nearly everyone questione[illegible]
it as their opinion that H[illegible]
through with politics in t[illegible]
A. D., whether or not he [illegible]
realizes it.

Why? Some say it is bec[illegible]
his "extreme selfishness."
say it is because he is not l[illegible]
those believed to be his f[illegible]
either of which, if true, are [illegible]
to deprive him of elective o[illegible]

NEW BILL IS INTRODUCED IN NEW YORK

By ARCHIE MORGAN

Albany, N. Y., March 13.—For the first time in the history of this state a bill affecting benevolent organizations representing millions of members of our Race was favorably introduced to the assembly judiciary committee by Assemblyman Billups, the fiery assemblyman of the 21st New York district. The Billups bill, a far-reaching measure, is an act to amend benevolent orders law, thereby giving the state recognition to benevolent orders for members of our Race, who heretofore though incorporated [illegible] recognized by the state to the extent of [illegible] ing protection therefrom as organizations of the opposite race.

Assemblyman Billups presented his bill with a speech clean cut and convincing. He produced a power to be reckoned with as one of the most representative and influential groups ever assembled on such an occasion. This group consisted of more than 50 leaders in well known organizations. Aboard the delegation train was Mayor Hylan, who being well acquainted with the majority of the delegation mingled freely in conversation during the entire trip.

The delegation arrived at the capital at 11:30 a. m., and was obliged to loll about the assembly chambers until late in the afternoon. It was fully five o'clock before the judiciary committee, of which Edmund Jenks is chairman, assembled in their quarters.

Assemblyman Billups presented his bill, then called upon the following notables whose remarks in behalf of the measure were strikingly impressive. David Parker, state grand master of Prince Hall Masons; Arthur A. Schoromburg, grand secretary of Prince Hall Masons; Lee Crawford, Knights of Pythias grand chancellor; J. J. Henry, treasurer of the Odd Fellows; J. Bolmus Steele, exalted ruler Manhattan lodge Elks; Abraham Grenthall (white) assemblyman of the 19th district of New York, and George E. Wibecan, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks.

After presentation of the bill it was voted on by the committee, who gave evidence of being favorably impressed. Chairman Jenks highly complimented Assemblyman Billups for the splendid and well-managed manner in which he presented his delegation.

Political — 1925
Office Holdings.

New York.

Negro Is Certified For Appointment As Inspector Of Carpentry and Masonry

Jacob Roy Scott of 206 West 143rd street has been certified for appointment by the Municipal Civil Service Commission to the position of Inspector of Carpentry and Masonry for the Building Departmetn of the City of New York. Mr. Scott was sucessful in passing the examination several months ago and expects to receive the appointment within the next few weeks.

So far as can be learned he is the first Negro to take the Civil Service exmination for position of this kind in New York City. He is a native of Virginia and completed the course in carpentry at Hampton Institute. After being discharged from the army in 1919 as a disabled soldier, he was given the vocational course in Building Construction at the College of the City of New York. Upon competion of this course he secured work with Coogan and Runkle, builders, and is now an assistant superintendent with that firm.

The mimimum salary paid inspectors in this department of the city is $2,200 per year.

J. R. Scott Is Appointed Building Inspector Under Local Civil Service Com'n

Jacob Roy Scott, 206 West 143rd street, who was certified for appointment as an inspector of carpentry and masonry several weeks ago, has been appointed to a vacancy in the Borough of Richmond by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He began his duties, which have to do with the inspection of materials used in buildings under construction, on June 16.

The new inspector is thirty years old and has lived in New York for six years. He is the first colored man to pass an exmination for a position of this kind and receive an appointment. His salary for the first year is $2200.

Club's which has for its purpose the Jim-Crowing of Negroes in politics. Mr. Hawkins claims that if any legislative body can enact segregation when Negroes want it the same body can enact it when they do not want it. He further states that whenever the Appomatox Republican Club renounces its present policy and adopts one of equal rights for all his club will join in whole-heartedly.

Colored People Opposed To Plan

There are approximately 200,000 colored people residents of greater New York. The vast majority of them are from Southern cities and towns where they understand the far-reaching and demoralizing effects of segregation. A very careful investigation made among them by the New York representative of this paper indicates that they are more in favor of efficient leadership than in colored leadership. What they most desire is that every tendency towards segregation be immediately curbed. In the Public Schools are white and colored teachers, white and colored children. In the various municipal departments there are white and colored employees, all receiving the same pay and treatment. They cannot, in view of this, understand why they should be called upon to endorse what they know to be a flagrantly discriminatory idea. It is even intimated that to forestall any further efforts on the part of the Appomatox Club to carry out their program there is being formed a committee of citizens to call a public mass meeting.

Political - 1925

Office Holding

New York.

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
AUGUST 10, 1925

Boro Negro, First Guard of Race At Sing Sing, Finds Job Pleasant

Harry N. Quarles of No. 510 Classon avenue, of this boro, the first negro guard to be appointed at Sing Sing yesterday declared himself perfectly satisfied with the job, and said that everybody at the prison had been decidedly courteous, even going out of their way to help him.

Quarles started on his work Thursday night, having qualified by Civil Service examinations.

Quarles said he was as surprised as Sing Sing officials were when he reported for duty and found he was the first of his race on the guard roster. But he asserted he has found no objection to him either by prisoners, other guards or prison officials.

"My hours of duty are from 10.30 at night to 6.30 in the morning," he said, "but, as the last man appointed, I should normally expect this. In fact, I hope I will be allowed to keep this tour of duty, because I commute from home and the hours are perfect, so far as trains are concerned."

Quaries served in France as Regimental Stable Sergeant of the 367th Infantry Supply Company. He is married. His job pays $1,400 a year.

Quarles is a graduate of Public School No. 15 and spent two years in Manual Training School.

Political — 1925
Office Holding.

New York.

Labor Secretary Ousts Dr. Plecker From Gov't Job

NEW YORK, April 6—Yielding to the pressure of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Secretary of Labor Davis has agreed to cancel the appointment of Dr. W. A. Plecker, special agent of the department. Davis announces his decision in a letter to the association, replying to their protest against Plecker's anti-Negro propaganda.

The gravity of Plecker's offense was in his abuse of the free mailing (franking) privileges of the department. In a pamphlet he distributed mail free in wholesale quantities occurred such statesments as the following.

"The mental and moral characteristics of a black man can not even under the best environment and educational advantages become the same as those of a white man.

"Let us turn a deaf ear to those who would interpret Christian brotherhood to mean racial equality."

Davis said he didn't know what Plecker was up to and said that the assignment of vital statistics for Virginia had been designed as special agent without salary, but that his federal appointment had been cancelled on receipt of the association's communication.

Billups' Municipal Court Bill Passed

Believed That Governor Smith May Sign It so Negroes May Elect Judge

After a heated debate in the Assembly, the Billups Bill, providing for the establishing of an additional Municipal Court within the lines of the presest Seventh District Court was passed, and then went to the Senate where it was also passed. Pope Billups, the only colored member of the Assembly sponsored the bill in both houses.

The bill now goes for signature to Governor Smith, and it is believed that he will sign it.

The creation of this new Municipal District Court makes it possible for the Negroes of Harlem to have one or more judges like the colored people of Chicago. Under the terms of the bill the Seventh District Court would comprise all of that territory north of 110th street, west of Eighth and St. Nicholas avenue, to the Hudson River, and north to Spuyten Duyvil.

The Tenth District Court, which would be created by the bill would include all of the territory north of 110th street, to 155th street, east of Eighth and St. Nicholas avenues, to Fifth avenue and the Harlem River.

The dividing line of the district would be Eighth avenue to 123d street, where it would then branch off into St. Nicholas avenue. The other dividing line would go north on Fifth avenue, to the Harlem River, and thence along to 155th street.

Should the Governor sign the measure, it would call for the election of three new Municipal Court Justices at the next election. One would be placed in the present Seventh District, while two would go to the new Tenth District.

The Benevolent Orders Bill, also sponsored by Billups, failed in the senate.

21st A. D. REPUBLICANS DESIGNATE POPE BILLUPS AND T. B. SMITH AS CANDIDATES

Both Are Unanimous Choice of Organization For Assemblyman and Alderman, Respectively—Geo. Harris Will Also Run

After several preliminary conferences in which the colored district leaders under Charles W. B. Mitchel made it clear that colored voters wanted their own candidates for Alderman and State Assembly, the Republicans of the 21st Assembly Distrilt met in caucus to designate candidates for these offices on Monday night, July 20. The Manhattan Club at 3410 Broadway, where the meeting was held, was crowded with captains, members of the county committee and other interested members of the party.

Pope B. Billups, the present Assemblyman, was unopposed for renomination and received a unanimous vote.

Contest For Alderman.

The aldermanic race was a bit more complicated. According to reports Leader Conklin's original plan was to give Mr. Billups the aldermanic nomination and put up a white candidate for the Assembly, but the opposition of his colored conferees was so strong that he is alleged to have changed his plan and announced in opening the meeting that it was his opinion that both offices should go to the colored voters this year.

There were three candidates in the aldermanic race—Theodore B. Smith, former Alderman George W. Harris, and Mrs. Hortense Warner.

In view of his past hostility.. Leader Conklin surprised the delegates by coming out for Mr. Harris as his candidate, but only four of the delegates agreed with him. When the roll was colled the votes showed that Mr. Smith had received 61 votes; Mrs. Warner 14; Mr. Harris 4.

Harris Bolts Caucus.

A motion was made to make the choice of Mr. Smith unanimous, which was done. But it was followed by a statement from Mr. Harris in which he declared that he would enter the primaries as an independent candidate and prove that he was the choice of the people. He said that he had already secured the names of 400 voters to a petition to have his name placed on the ballot.

Mrs. Warner was more graceful in defeat and through her husband. Richard E. Warner, announced that she would stand by the organization's candidate.

Smith Is In U. S. Customs.

The candidates were then presented and thanked the delegates for the honor bestowed upon them. The women seemed especially enthusiastic for Mr. Smith.

He is the president of the Coachmans' Union League and a prominent fraternal man. He was born in Birmingham, Ala., but came to New York more than 20 years ago and has been employed as a clerk in the U. S. Customs House for several years.

Mr. Billups is a practicing attorney and the head of the Monarch Lodge of Elks.

Before the meeting adjourned a resolution was adopted recommending that the name of Leader Robert S. Conklin be placed on the county ticket for one of the judgeships which become vacant this fall.

Committee Writes Letter.

At the preliminary conference on the Monday previous, Mr. Conklin told the County Committee of the "Valley" of his intention to give Mr. Billups the aldermanic nomination and to name a white candidate for the Assembly. The committee voiced strong opposition to this plan and at a second conference on Friday presented a letter setting forth their position in the matter. This letter was as follows:

July 17, 1925.

Mr. Robert S. Conklin,
Executive Member,
21st Assembly District,
3410 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your request that we suggest to you persons whom in our judgment would be available for the Party nomination for Member of Assembly, and for Member of the Board of Aldermen, we regret to advise that we have not been able to arrive at a helpful conclusion. In view of the conditions we wish to record a willingnesss to accept any program determined upon by you in the above respects, with assurance that such program will have our earnest support.

However, for reasons with which you are familiar we desire to make the following reservation: That in our opinion it would be extremely unwise and detrimental to the interests of the organization, as well as to the interests of colored members of the Party to depart from the present alignment, by which the Party nominees for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen are chosen from the eastern end. or colored section of the district.

Yours very turly,

(Signed)
For the Appomattox Republican Club,
For the Republican Captains' Club,
HAMILTON TRAVIS.
ARTHUR E. FRANCIS
JAMES C. H. ANDREWS
CHARLES H. ROBERTS.
CHAS. W. B. MITCHEL.
WM. O. CORNELIUS.

RACE REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK INJECT SEGREGATION ISSUE

Ambition of Colored Leader For Division Of Power Alleged To Have Caused Fight Indignation Widespread.

(*Continued from Page One*)

right to perform all of the duties of the office to which he had been elected by the people.

Many Political Inter-lopers

The most peculiar twist of the aggravated affair is that several of the colored Republicans who are most active in pressing upon Mr. Conkling their demands do not reside in his district and, therefore, have no right under the law to participate in the affairs of his organization. Dr. Hutchins C. Bishop resides in the 13th, Dr. W. W. Brown, and Dr. Thornton, reside in the 19th, Dr. Cullen and Mr. Hamilton W. Travers reside in the 13th. For either or all of them to actively or passively engage in a political embroglio is, it is stated, altogether improper. Most of the ministers, however, and Dr. Frederick A. Cullen particularly, allege that the only reason that their names appeared on the petition to segregate their people politically in New York is because they were duped. In view of their high community standing no one questions the truth of their claim.

Mitchell's Leadership Fought Continuously

The records that are available show that with the advent of Mr. Chas. W. B. Mitchell ,a co-leader to Mr. Conkling, bickering and fighting within the ranks of colored Republicans, have been unprecedented, due entirely, it is claimed, to the fact that he too is ready to accept the advice of those around him instead of resorting at times to his own judgment in matters affecting the race. The majority of his advisors are job-seekers. He, himself, is one of New York's most successful architects. Were he able to regulate and adjust his own political philosophy as he is fully capable of doing without accepting in whole the advice that is given to him by politically disinterested followers it is believed that he would become an important factor in the politics of New York.

Ex-Assemblyman Against Segregation

The thousands of colored people in New York who are opposed to the program of the Appomatox Republican Club are not opposed particularly to the color of any leader, but to the program of segregation which the Appomatox seems to be adhering to. As an evidence of this John Clifford Hawkins, Assemblyman from the 21st district for three terms, and now President of the Bradhurst Republican Club, one of the most influential Republican organizations in New York, is most emphatic in declaring that under no circumstances will he and his club submit to a proposition such as that of the Appomatox Republican

RACE REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK INJECT SEGREGATION ISSUE

Whites Adhere To Party Loyalty While Colored Leaders Of Prominent Club Seek To Have Delegated Authority.

SCHISM REIGNS BETWEEN POWERFUL FACTIONS

(National Service)

New York, May 28—With the political fate of colored people all over New York State hanging in the balance, the Appomatox Republican Club of 108 West 136th St., Colonel Chas. W. Fillmore, president; Chas. W. B. Mitchell, leader, is carrying on a fight to establish political segregation. Its direct cause, as stated by Mr. Travers and Mr. Jas. C. H. Andrews, treasurer of the club, is the refusal of Mr. Robert C. Conkling, white Republican leader of the twenty-first district, to sanction Charles W. B. Mitchell, so-called colored leader, and his followers in their move for a division of power. Mr. Conkling is the duly elected leader of the entire district which is thickly populated by colored and white voters. In Boston, Mass., is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sallie Wood, of 1355 Church street. Miss Washington came especially to be here for Memorial Day, so as to pay tribute to her mother, who was buried here sometime ago. She is expecting to be among those who go out each year to decorate their loved ones' graves.

DORCAS CIRCLE

The Dorcas Circle of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church met at the home of Mrs. Malinda Jarvis Tuesday night, May 19th. The members were pleasantly entertained.

CLOVER LEAF ART CIRCLE

The meeting of the Clover Leaf Art Circle was held with Mrs. J. E. Diggs, of Boulevard Terrace, on Tuesday evening, May 26th. There was a large gathering of members and friends and a most delightful evening was spent. Games were played and in the Guessing Game three held the most points, namely, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Owings. In the cut for the prize, Mrs. Kemp was the successful winner. A vocal solo by Mrs. R. J. Brown and a violin solo by Mrs. J. C. Brooks were enjoyed Dainty refreshments were served

HARRIS NAMED BY PETITION FOR ALDERMAN BY POPULAR VOTE THOUGH TURNED DOWN BY MACHINE

Harlem Official Who Was Robbed of Aldermanic Seat and Reseated by Appellate Division Lauded by Conklin for Superior Fitness—McGruder Named in Nineteenth

"Anticipating the action of this designating convention in opposing me tonight as I did four years ago, I have already been designated by more than four hundred Republicans of both races as a candidate for Alderman from the Twenty-first Assembly District" said George W. Harris at the Manhattan Club caucus on Monday night. "Four years ago" he continued I won against the machine candidates because the cards were stacked against me and the people knew it. For the same reason I shall win again this year because of fifteen years of faithful, unselfish service performed in behalf of those people, because ...blican voters of the district will approve of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which vindicated my right to the seat in the Board of Alderman of which I was robbed. I did not have the politicians with me then only the people. I do not have the politicians with me tonight but only the people' he went on. Thus was the substance of a thrilling announcement of his candidacy and a plea for a square deal at the designating caucus and by a vote suspiciously lopsided had named Theodore B. Smith for the Aldermanic candidate and Assemblyman Pope B. Billups for the Assembly. Harris was named by Thomas H. Evans and seconded by John D. Payne, while Smith was named and seconded by two well known Harlem county committeewomen while Mrs. E. Hortense Warner the associate woman leader was placed in nomination by Mrs. John W. Remer of the Riverside Drive section and seconded by Mrs. Marie L. Barke. The vote that followed was perfunctory and foreseen. Former Assemblyman John C. Hawkins eloquently named Mr. Billups.

Conklin Lauds Alderman Harris

Leader Robert S. Conklin after calling the meeting to order vacated the chair to President Igstardter of the club and made a forceful, studiously frank address. He declared that the situation again demanded the nomination of candidates from the eastern (colored) end of the district for Assemblyman and Alderman. Billups had ingratiated himself into the esteem and confidence of the Assembly and the district and therefore should be renominated. As to the Aldermanic nomination the leader said that while he had the highest esteem for the popular woman candidate (Mrs. Richard E. Warner) he did not believe the mergency justified the naming of a woman this year. Of the two other candidates Conklin spoke with much fervor. The superior fitness of the former Alderman, his intellectual endowment the leader stated very frankly. After reviewing his record he declared his inability to find more than three or four colored captains for Harris and a much larger number for Mr. Smith concerning whose fraternal connections and devotion to the Republican party the leader dilated after short speeches by the designated candidates and a resolution indorsing Conklin for a Supreme Court nomination the meeting which threatened previously to be rent by factions was adjourned.

McGruder Named in 19th

William J. McGruder a colored deputy collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Chas. W. Anderson was nominated by leader David B. Costuma for Alderman while Assemblyman Grenthal was also nominated. Because he too did not think the time ripe for the naming of a woman Dr. Julia H. P. Coleman was not favored. The candidacy of Fred R. Moore for the Aldermanic nomination died aborn. The colored captains were almost unanimously opposed to Moore it is said and after Clerk of Court Michigan C. Brown had placed him in nomination at the suggestion of Costuma on word from Moore his name was withdrawn

Political — 1925.

Office holding.

New York.

FRENCH GETS POSITION IN DEPUTY RANK

To Aid New York State Attorney General

New York City, Jan. 10.—The New York state Republican machine opened the new year auspiciously by announcing the appointment of C. T. A. French, Harlem attorney, as special deputy attorney general for the state. The position is said to carry a salary grade of $6,000 per annum. Attorney French succeeds Cornelius McDougald, a Democrat, whose appointment to the position some months ago, came in the nature of a distinct surprise. Old timers hereabouts are intimating that it marks the reading of the "handwriting on the wall" by G. O. P. state leaders, and that the party has decided to meet Tammany Hall on its own ground of holding our votes through patronage recognition.

C. T. A. French

Attorney French has had a very regular Republican career, even since he began practicing, 1912, he immediately launched into Harlem political activities. For years he has been a district captain, recently having been the right bower of David Costuma, leader of the 19th assembly district. He is also active in community, civic, and literary movements, is a member of Grace Congregational church, serving as chairman of the program committee of the Young People's society, is a member of the N. A. A. C. P., and is affiliated with the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

The new official, who is yet a bachelor, was born in Topeka, Kan., and was educated in the public schools of his state. He received the degree of bachelor of arts from New York university, and the degree of master of arts, bachelor of laws, and master of laws from Columbia university. He is senior member of the law firm of French and French, with offices in the Harlem district.

Buffalo Man Placed On Medical Staff

BUFFALO, N. Y., Mar. 5.—Mayor Frank X. Schwab has appointed Dr. I. L. Scruggs as Assistant Medical School Examiner, it was announced here last week.

The appointment of Dr. Scruggs followed his endorsement by the Trade and Commerce Club, a race organization. Dr. Scruggs is a native Mississippian.

N. Y.

Assemblyman Pope Billups, of Harlem, the only colored member of the Legislature, was greeted upon his arrival in this city by a large group of friends. Pope is going to get down to real business at tonight's session.

NEGRO ATTORNEY GENERAL NAMED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Atty. Clayton T. A. French, of 137 West 135th Street, has been appointed Deputy Attorney General of the State by Attorney General Ottinger, Cornelius McDougall, Negro Democrat relinquishes his post of Special Deputy in the same department.

Atty. French was born in Topeka, Kansas, where he received his high school education. He came to New York in 1900 and entered Columbia University, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law department of the University and studied until he won his LL. B., and A. M. He was endorsed for the place by many prominent Negroes of the city.

N. Y. C. [illegible] EVE. MA

JANUARY 9, 1925

NEGRO ALDERMAN

Elected in 1921, Though Opponent Served Term.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court today unanimously decided that George W. Harris, a negro and a Republican, and not John W. Smith, a Democrat, was elected Alderman from the Twenty-first District in the general election held in November, 1921, and that Smith, who held office during the term ending December 31, 1923, as a result of the Board of Aldermen's decision that he had been chosen, did so without warrant from the voters of the district.

Harris may now sue Smith, if he so elects, to recover the salary which was paid to the latter as "Alderman."

The Appellate Court, after an inspection of the ballots, held to be defective in the Aldermanic count which resulted from a dispute following a close election, decided that 205 votes for Harris which were thrown out should have been counted, and that Smith suffered a loss of only forty-seven votes through illegal exclusion. The net result is a decision that Harris received 5,935 votes and Smith only 5,823 votes, Harris' plurality being 113 votes.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1925

HARRIS WON AS ALDERMAN

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day unanimously decided that George W. Harris, Republican, a negro, and not John W. Smith, Democrat, was elected alderman from the Twenty-first District in November, 1921, and that Smith, who held office during the term ending December 31, 1923, has a result of the Board of Alderman's decision, did so without warrant.

Harris may now sue Smith if he so elects to recover the salary which was paid to the latter.

The Appellate Court decided that 205 votes for Harris, which were thrown out, should have been counted, and that Smith suffered a loss of only forty-seven votes through illegal exclusion. The net result is a decision that Harris received 5,935 votes and Smith only 5,823.

ALDERMAN JOHN WILLIAM SMITH DEFEATED FOR RENOMINATION BY TAMMANY DESIGNEE SHIELDS

The Regular Rep[illegible] Designee, Theodore B. Smith, Reported Wednesday Morning To Be Leading Geo. Harris By About 200 Votes

Early returns from the primary Aldermanic race in the 21st Aldermanic District show that Henri Shields, former Assemblyman, defeated the present Alderman of the district, John William Smith. The returns Wednesday morning gave Shields 592 votes as against 389 for Smith.

The Republican contest in the district between Theodore B. Smith and George W. Harris appears to have been much closer. Early returns gave Smith a majority number of votes in the colored ditsricts but the returns from the white districts may cut into his lead considerably.

The ticket put into the field by Associate Leader Charles W. B. Mitchel for membership in the County Committee appears to have defeated the opposing ticket.

In the white districts the Republican returns show that in some of the districts no votes were recorded for Alderman, while in most of those in which votes were recorded, Harris was leading by a substantial majority. In none of the white districts did the regular organization candidate receive a majority.

Latest returns show Theodore Smith to be leading by 200 votes.

Negro Porter Made School Treasurer

Elmsford, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The election of Chester A. Wilson, negro porter at the Grand Central Railroad Station, Manhattan, as treasurer of the school district, has brought on a new controversy here indirectly traceable to the "rubber-hose" discipline war several months ago.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Avery, who has been treasurer and postmistress seven years and whom Wilson replaced, are expected to call an indignation meeting to try to force Wilson to resign in favor of Mrs. Avery.

Thomas English, president of the school board, cast the deciding vote for Wilson, a leader among the negro voters here.

Fred R. Moore First Negro Candidate To N. Y. State Assembly

The following clipping from the Brooklyn Daily Times of October 20 reminds colored voters that it has been only 25 years ago that a Negro first ran for the Assembly in this state:

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

"Action of Republicans in the Eighth Assembly District in nominating Frederick R. Moore, a Negro, for the Assembly seen as a move in local competition with Democrats for Negro vote."

At the time of Mr. Moore's nomination, few Negroes had held public office in the Empire State and none had ever before been nominated for election to so important a position. The Eighth Assembly District of Brooklyn up to that time had been overwhelmingly Democratic but in the election 1900, Mr. Moore was beaten by a comparatively small vote.

Among the Repubican candidates on the ticket that year were: Benjamin B. Odell for Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor; John T. McDonough, Secretary of State; John P. Jaeckel, Treasurer, John C. Davies, Attorney General; and Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor

NEGRO ALDERMAN WIELDS THE GAVEL

John W. Smith, Harlem Member, Presides for a Time at Final Session.

WALK OUT ON FALCONER

Two Tammany Men Slam Desks and Leave as Retiring Republican Takes the Dais.

McMANUS MAY BE LEADER

Slated for the Vice Chairmanship—Only Three Republicans on Incoming Board.

For the first time in the history of the City of New York a negro member of the Board of Aldermen presided over the deliberations of that body yesterday when the board of 1924-1925 dissolved after having held its final regular weekly meeting in the City Hall.

One of the final acts of William T. Collins, President of the board who is County Clerk-elect, was to extend the gavel to Alderman John William Smith, representing the negro section of Harlem and to permit him to preside over part of the board's last session. Mr. Smith ascended the rostrum amid his colleagues' applause.

Since the November elections, Mr. Collins at each meeting has allowed a retiring member of the boardt o exercise the functions of the presiding officer and the courtesy has been extended to Democratic and Republican members alike. It was on the motion of Mr. Collins that the old board finally adjourned sine die.

Alderman Bruce M. Falconer, retiring Republican member from the Fifteenth District, also was permitted to preside at part of the session. Mr. Falconer has been regarded as "the story petrel" of the passing board. When he strode up to the dais and took the gavel the slim Republican delegation, which is cut down to three members in the incoming board, applauded mildly, but two of his Tammany opponents stalked out of the chamber. Alderman Edward J. Sullivan of the lower west side slammed down the lid of his desk and walked out, followed by James J. Hagan, Tammany leader and Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, who was sitting as the representative of Borough President Julius Miller of Manhattan.

McManus May Be Floor Leader.

Although the appointment has not been officially announced by Tammany, it was credibly reported at the City Hall yesterday that Alderman Charles A. McManus of the Fifth District, Manhattan, had been selected as the Democratic floor leader of the incoming board. Alderman Edward J. Sullivan, from the lower west side, and Alderman Timothy J. Sullivan, from upper Manhattan, were applicants for the post.

Since Mr. Collins succeeded Murray Hulbert, ousted Aldermanic President, the board has been without a Vice Chairman or floor leader, as he is commonly known. Various Manhattan and Brooklyn Aldermen have assumed the role in the last six months.

In the recent election the only two Republican members of the present board returned to office were Alderman John J. Keller of Brooklyn, and Alderman Frank J. Dotzler of Manhattan. Mrs. Ruth Proatt, Republican, the first woman elected to the Board of Aldermen, is the third Republican in the board. Mrs. Pratt replaces Alderman Falconer.

Among those who were defeated in the Democratic Fall landslide was the Republican leader of the Board of Alderman, John Wirth of Brooklyn, who, after twenty years service in the board, lost by only eighty-two votes.

Aldermen now get $5,000 a year and the minority and majority leaders get $2,500 additional. It is reported that the Republican minority of three members may go unbossed in the incoming board, as the attitude of some Republican leaders is that it would seem ridiculous to have a minority leader for only two associates. For that reason Republican city leaders may recommend that no one be designated for the minority leadership.

It is conceded that Alderman Frank A. Cunningham, Democrat, of Brooklyn, will be continued at his post of Chairman of the Finance Committee, which likewise carries an additional compensation of $2,500 a year and membership in the Sinking Fund Commission.

Justice Joseph V. McKee of the Bronx, Aldermanic President-elect, will preside ovr the deliberations of the 1926-1927 Board of Aldermen.

A Session of Farewell.

More than one hour's time was consumed by the Aldermen yesterday in a farewell to outgoing members. Partisan issues were forgotten. The outgoing minority leader, John Wirth, expressed his appreciation of the fair treatment accorded to him by the Democratic majority during his long service in the board. Ovations were given William T. Collins, outgoing Aldermanic President, and the other retiring members.

The personnel and occupation of the incoming 1926-1927 Board of Aldermen follows:

MANHATTAN MEMBERS.

Alderman.	Occupation.
Martin F Tanahey, D.,	appraiser.
Moritz Graubard, D.,	insurance broker.
Edward J. Sullivan, D.,	salesman.
Murray W. Stand, D.,	restaurateur.
Charles A. McManus, D.,	insurance.
Frank J. Dotzler, R.,	contractor.
*Walter F. Hagan, D.,	insurance.
Louis J. Wronker, D.,	optometrist.
Dennis J. Mahon, D.,	insurance broker.
*William J. McAuliffe, D.,	ladyer.
Thomas O'Reilly, D.,	funeral director.
*John J. Barrett Jr., D.,	lawyer.
Patrick S. Dowd, D.,	transportation.
Jeremiah R. O'Leary, D.,	insurance broker.
*Mrs. Ruth Pratt, R.	
Edward Cassidy, D.,	metal dealer.
William Solomon, D.,	insurance.
Timothy J. Sullivan, D.,	real estate and insurance.
Hugh H. Masterson, D.,	caviar dealer.
Edward H. Kelly, D.,	automobiles.
*Henry W. Shields, D.,	lawyer.
John B. Henrich, D.,	engineering and contractor.
Joseph R. Smith, D.,	vaudeville booking agent.
Charles J. McGillick, D.,	former cafe proprietor.
Edward W. Curley, D.,	former cafe proprietor.

BRONX

Edward W. Curley, D.	
Albert G. Halberstadt, D.,	President and general manager, paper business.
James M. Fitzpatrick, D.,	examiner and adjuster.
William P. Sullivan, D.	
Peter Donovan, D.,	newspaper man.
Edward J. Walsh, D.,	lawyer.
Rudolph Hannoch, D.,	accountant.
Alford J. Williams,	engineer.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick J. McCann, D.,	inspector.
Francis D. McGarey, D.,	lawyer.
Joseph W. Sullivan, D.,	real estate.
Frank A. Cunningham, D.	
James J. Molen, D.,	real estate.
George J. Joyce, D.,	lawyer.
Thomas J. Cox, D.,	president Cox's baths.
Charles W. Dunn, D.	
James F. Kiernan, D.,	real estate and insurance.
William L. Weber, D.,	retired.
John J. Compbell, D.,	shipping.
John J. Keller, R.,	insurance.
James B. Allen, D.,	business agent.
Howard Fenn, D.,	sales manager.
George W. Friel, D.,	leather merchant.
*John Cashmore, D.,	furniture manufact'r.
*Joseph Reich, D.,	jeweler.
*Walter R. Hart, D.,	lawyer.
John J. McCusker, D.,	horseshoer.
Peter J. McGuinness, D.,	lumber inspector.
George Hilkemeier, D.,	real estate.
Stephen A. Rudd, D.,	lawyer.
Louis J. Zettler, D.,	salesman.
James J. Morris, D.,	salesman.

QUEENS.

John J. Lenihan, D.,	truckman.
*Arthur M. Twombly, Dr.,	contractor.
James M. Murtha, Dr.,	Secretary to Borough President.
Frank J. Schmitz, D.,	printer.
Bernhard Schwab, D.,	retired.
Samuel J. Burden, Dr.,	real estate.

RICHMOND.

John J. Corcoran, D.,	contractor.
Reinhard E. Kaltenmeier, D.,	stevedore.
John R. Dalton, D.,	real estate.

*Indicates new members.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

COLORED JUDGE IN VIRGIN ISLANDS DEAD

New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1925.—A special despatch to the Amsterdam News from the Virgin Islands brought information of the death on Dec. 5 of Christopher M. Payne, formerly United States Consul to the Danish West Indies, and up to the time of his death a judge under the present Administration of the islands purchased from Denmark by this country many years ago.

For fifteen years Judge Payne served in the diplomatic service and built up a record in the consular service for efficiency and faithfulness, of which his friends in this country have been justly proud. A native of Virginia, he was one of the astute politicians of his section and in his early day a close friend of the late Revered Moss of Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Political – 1925.

Ohio.

Office Holding.

Harry Davis Heads Ohio Legislative Committee

CLEVELAND, O. Jan. 22—(Special)—Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio State Legislature, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been made chairman of the State Legislative Code Committee. A local newspaper reports that every bill sponsored by the latter in the last session of the Ohio Legislative was enacted into law.

Appointed Special Agent For U. S.

Benjamin James Johnson, of the National Urban League of Canton, Ohio, has been appointed special agent under the U. S. Employment Service, making an immediate contact and helpful cooperation between the public employment office, of which Mr. Johnson is now in charge, the Ohio State Public Employment Service, and the Federal Employment Service, under an arrangement which now exists as to a number of colored officials in various U. S. cities, where unemployment is a constant problem.

Mr. Johnson is well known in North Carolina, having been a few years ago connected with one of the largest fraternal insurance concerns in the State.

Political – 1925.
Office Holding
Pennsylvania.

L. A. Bellinger Quits City Architects Office

Philadelphia American 12-22-25

Mr. L. A. Bellinger, draughtsman employed in the city architect's department has tendered his resignation to Mayor Macey to take effect immediately. Mr. Bellinger when seen by an American reporter, declared that the number of insults and vile names, he has been unjustifiably forced to endure since he has been connected with the city architect's department, are unbelievable. Clandestine methods in production of drawings have been used under conditions, which are without precedent in the canons of ethics of his profession, he says. Repeated reports to the proper authority brought no apparent redress, he said. Mr. Bellinger is noted for his ability to get along under difficult circumstances. He states that he is of the opinion that the latest move of his immediate superior in outlining certain functions which he knew to be distasteful, was done to place him in an untenable position.

THE ISSUE SETTLED

Philadelphia Tribune 12-26-25

THE bitter Fifth Ward aldermanic fight is now numbered among the events of the past. And the inglorious results of the contest has brought its sorrows and regrets. Our one and only claim to electoral recognition passed out with the defeat of the two opposing race candidates in Tuesday's primaries and once more the power of the Ward reverts into the hands of Anglo Saxon bosses.

It was our fear for this very result that prompted us to urge the colored voters in the District, first to qualify and on election day Go Blind on every other aldermanic candidate save Logan. We pleaded for a concentrated and united front, and advocated Sams withdrawal, for what it meant to the possible success of the race. But all to no avail! Our colored voters failed to discharge their duty as citizens, by refusing to qualify and vote for their own candidate. Sams refused to withdraw his name from the list, and thereby made his obstinate contribution to inevitable failure by dividing our strength. The white voters, qualified and voted for their candidate to the limit of their strength. The contest resolved itself into a race issue in which we fought and lost.

The results of the voting show that even had the votes given Sams been added to Logan's total, Griffin would still have been the winner. But let us analyze the situation further. Some five hundred Negroes failed to vote one way or the other. Further, if Logan had been the lone Negro candidate in the race, it is likely that an agreement might have been effected whereby Logan would have benefitted by the Jewish vote in the ward. But the presence of a rival Negro candidate served only to intensify and provoke a condition that rendered any alliances out of the question. Narrowed down to an issue of white and black, defeat was inevitable due to the superior voting strength of the opposite group. Logan suffered the loss of support of Negroes who refused to vote. He lost that support which went to Sams and as well the white vote which likely would have been given him under a more normal circumstance.

The result now restores Marty Griffin to the office of Alderman in the Fifth Ward with Malone, the boss, who wields the big stick. Six years ago Logan defeated Griffin for this same office and by his victory gave the race its first claim to office recognition in the field of politics. Both the power and office might have been perpetuated had, Sams been altruistic enough to obey solicitations of those who read the hand writing on the wall, and as well, had Negroes been more obedient to their duty.

Well should the failure rise to shame us. But there is no virtue in crying over an issue that has been settled. The failure should go home to us as a dearly bought experience that will serve to guide our conduct in the future. Griffin came back after six years and so can we, if we see to it that we avoid the mistakes of this year.

MR. MALONE IS FETED.

Philadelphia American 12-26-25

A GROUP OF WHITES got together, at the William Penn Hotel, on Saturday night to applaud the achievements and accomplishments of Mr. James Malone "Councilman of the FIFTH WARD." As far as we can learn none of the black brethren were invited. They didn't get a chance to ride the service elevator to the banquet hall and gaze in on Boss Jim and the other "nice white folks." No Sir, Mr. Earl Sams was not present to present greetings from colored "friends" and "neighbors." The omission of Mr. Sams' name from the invitation list was a real surprise to us. One would expect to hear that Mr. Sams was seated at Mr. Malone's right or directly behind him.

Mrs. Murray King was also absent. It is not true, as rumored, that Mrs. King came with greetings and felicitations from the colored women of the ward. And Mrs. Arthur Jackson was also among the missing. There are others who we expected to hear of being present but alas, they were not.

There you have it kind friends. A white man living in a ward where Negroes hold the balance of power, is taken to a hotel from which Negroes are rigidly excluded, and praised and congratulated on his rise to power and influence. Negroes who aided mightily in his rise are totally ignored. These white men praise Mr. Malone because he has tied a few Negro parasites to himself and made them bring in the votes. He is a big man and Negro men and women, for whom he has no respect, have made him big. He was not born great, he did not achieve greatness but these little Negroes have thrust greatness upon him.

Mr. Malone is shrewd enough to preserve this support by passing out an insignificant job now and then. And for these small favors we call ourselves his to have and to hold, forever and forever. Amen!

Pinchot Appoints Henry Magistrate

Direct Blow to Old Order of Things in Thirteenth Ward in Philadelphia

By EDGAR W. ROSTER.
(In the Philadelphia Tribune.)

Amsterdam News 12-16-25 New York, N.Y.

Contrary to the expressed opinions of many old-line politicians that Governor Pinchot would appoint a white person to fill the vacancy in the minor judiciary caused by the death of Hon. Amos M. Scott, the Governor Wednesday appointed Edward W. Henry as magistrate to preside over Magistrate's Court No. 2.

The news spread like wildfire and there was exceedingly great rejoicing in the camps of the independent forces, for they believed that Governor Pinchot had made a wise selection and at the same time strengthened himself with colored voters of every shade of political opinion.

Disaster for McCoach.

Those who are supposed to know politics think that the appointment of Mr. Henry by an independent governor means disaster for William McCoach, the acknowledged boss of the thickly populated 30th Ward. Mr. McCoach has consistently refused to consider any colored person fit for any important position in spite of the fact that colored votes keep him in office. The present crisis gives the colored voters a chance to work for their friends and tear the 30th Ward from the clutches of a man who cares nothing for their civic and moral development. The slogan of the 30th Ward may already be heard around the clubs and streets, "Down with McCoach and his type of leadership."

Mr. Henry Fit for Job.

Edward W. Henry, the man appointed to the magistracy, is capable and well fitted for the position. He is a trained lawyer. In everything that touches the civic life of Philadelphia and the Negro race he may be found giving his aid and support. He cries out against wrong and commends the right. With faith in his people and the belief that right will ultimately triumph over wrong, he dares to challenge injustice in the face of hostile criticism. He believes that wise men change their opinions when sufficient facts are shown to warrant a change, but fools remain steadfast even in defiance of facts and justice.

For five years Mr. Henry was president of the Citizens' Club. He resigned because he could not consistently support Coolidge and Dawes, the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President respectively. At the present time he is a candidate for the presidency of the club. Mr. Henry is a graduate of Atlanta University. He received his legal training at Howard. He is a member of several secret organizations and stands high in fraternal circles. Because of his personality he is exceedingly popular. The term expires January 1, 1928.

PINCHOT NAMES DEMOCRAT FOR SCOTT'S PLACE

Edward Henry Is Appointed 30th Ward Police Judge By Governor

BOLTED REPUBLICANS IN LAST ELECTION

Henry Stumped Smith For John W. Davis Democrat For President

By JOHN E. RAYMOND

Philadelphia,—Gov. Pinchot, announced the appointment of Hon. Edward W. Henry, a widely known lawyer and former president of the Citizens' Club, as magistrate of the Thirtieth Ward.

His appointment was announced the recent death of Hon, Amos M. Scott, the first race man to be named police magistrate in a city wide election.

His appointment was announced following a visit by Henry and a delegation of prominent citizens, to the executive's office in Harrisburg.

He will preside at the South and Fitzwater Street police station and Court number 2 at 1500 Christian street. His term will expire in 1928.

Magistrate Henry resides at 756 South Martin street. He is married and has [illegible]. Born in Buffalo, he attended public schools there, later he earned his college degree at Atlanta Uniersity and studied law at Howard.

He was president of the Citizens' Club for five years, and resigned in 1924, at the request of a majority faction led by Scott. At the same time he resigned from the National Conference of Colored Republicans, declaring that he could no longer ignore, condone nor submit to the very unfair and unjust treatment imposed on the colored people by the Republican party.

His resignation was brought on by his adverse political ideas of the republican party. He flatly refused to endorse the Coolidge-Dawes ticket, to which the club had pledged itself. He took the stump in the south for John W. Davis, the Democratic Presidential nominee, declaring in his speeches that Davis was the colored people's friend, who believed in justice regardless of who you are. Since then Mr. Henry has come back to the G. O. P. again.

At an election of the officers of the Citizens' Club, next week, he will run again for the presidency, this time against John A. Sparks, assistant City Solicitor, who maintains a strong Republican backing. Mr. Henry, as an independent in politics, is eminently qualified for the new post and has the confidence of all classes of people.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
NOVEMBER 25, 1925

MRS. FAHNESTOCK MAY SUCCEED SCOTT

Many Negro Residents, However, Seek Appointment of Another Colored Man

Hall and Many Other G. O. P. Leaders Back Their Appeal to Governor

Negro residents of the city are looking to Governor Pinchot to name a colored man as magistrate to succeed Amos Scott, who died early yesterday morning.

Magistrate Scott was the first of his race to serve on the minor bench in Philadelphia, and colored leaders are of the opinion the Governor could give recognition to the negroes in filling the vacancy.

A number of Republican organization leaders, notably Charles B. Hall, president of Council, are of the same opinion. Mr. Hall believes that inasmuch as a colored man was elected to the place another member of the race should be appointed.

Mrs. Fahnestock Mentioned

While the movement in behalf of another colored Magistrate gained impetus yesterday, there also was wide speculation on the possibility of Governor Pinchot naming Magistrate Violet E. Fahnestock to the place.

Magistrate Fahnestock, an appointee of the Governor, was defeated for nomination in the primary. She lost out again in the general election when she ran on the pre-empted Freemen's Party ticket.

Governor Pinchot refused to discuss his probable course of action.

Governer Undecided Yet

"I am always concerned over the death of a worthy public official," said the Governor. "I have just learned of the death of Magistrate Scott, and, of course, I haven't had time to consider the question of an appointment."

Reports last night had it that Magistrate Fahnestock would land the berth. An appointment would carry her over until the election of 1928.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
DECEMBER 14, 1925

Appointment of a New Magistrate

The appointment of Edward W. Henry as a magistrate to succeed the late Amos M. Scott shows wisdom on the part of Governor Pinchot, who continues the recognition of the numerous negro citizens of Philadelphia by a place on the minor judiciary. Mr. Henry is a graduate of Atlanta University and a member of the bar, and brings excellent qualifications to an office which unfortunately is seldom filled by men trained in the law. He can perform valuable pubiic service, particularly in the district downtown which is so heavily populated by members of his race.

He has a great responsibility upon his shoulders. He has been made an outstanding representative of his people in the third city of the Nation, as well as an officer of the Commonwealth sworn to uphold and administer its laws.

Political-1925
Office Holding

Tennessee

BOB CHURCH IS VISITOR AT WHITE HOUSE

Confers on Tennessee Patronage Matters

Chicago Defender
10-3-25
Chicago, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., with National Committeeman [illegible] lor of Tennessee were visitors at the White House last Saturday morning. It is understood that they conferred with the President on Tennessee patronage matters.

Robert Church

Earlier in the week Mr. Church is credited with having secured the appointment of Capt. Harry Anderson of Memphis to succeed the late J. Will Ross as United States judge for the western district of Tennessee.

Church is said to have blocked the appointment of Eugene Murray of Memphis, who has been aligned with the "lily white" faction in Shelby county, when he made a trip to the summer White House at Swampscott sometime ago and made known his objection to this appointment to President Coolidge. It is understood that he made it plain that the "black and tan" element was the mainstay of the Republican party in western Tennessee and that it would be good policy to appoint their candidate.

Political - 1925
Office Holding.

Texas.

Senate Elections Sub-Committee Returns Favorable Recommendation for Texan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The contest against the election of Senator Mayfield, democrat Texas, apparently was ended today when the senate elections sub-committee which has conducted extensive hearings on the case recommended unanimously that he be seated.

The sub-committee report on the charges filed by George E. B. Peddy, republican and independent democratic candidate against Mayfield in the 1922 election, will be presented to the full elections committee Friday and early action is expected by Chairman Spencer, republican, Missouri.

The sub-committee's action concluded hearings continued for more than a year in which particular attention was given to Peddy's charges of excessive expenditures, fraud and intimation in the campaign. Pending conclusion of the case, Senator Mayfield, has been holding the disputed seat in the senate.

Mr. Peddy in filing his contest, asserted that Senator Mayfield was the candidate of the Ku Klux Klan and that this organization had conspired in the election to defeat and violate federal and state statutes. The name of the Klan was brought frequently into the hearings.

The petition for a contest filed by Mr. Peddy charged also illegal counting of the ballots and that Mr. Mayfield had abused his powers as railroad commissioner of Texas to aid his election.

In the course of inquiry, the subcommittee had the ballots of the election recounted and it was declared such count favored Senator Mayfield. At the last session, the committee declared unfounded the charges of excessive expenditures, but eight additional witnesses were heard at this session on the charges of fraud and intimidation.

The sub-committee in addition to Chairman Spencer, included Senator Watson, Indiana and Ernst, Kentucky, republicans, and King, Utah, and Neely West Virginia, democrats.

NEXT TO NOTHING AT ALL

Wm. Matthews has been appointed, rather tardily to the position of Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. This is probably the largest "sop" which the G. O. P. has thrown out as the result of the participation of Negroes in the election of President Coolidge. All of this due despite the fact in this campaign more than in any other ,there was high class political maneuvering which called forth a response from the masses of the race in a manner never before seen.

The complaints of all of those who have declared that the Negro was without a friend at court in the G. O. P. have been well founded. Evidences point to the fact that the contribution of the "Colored Brother" is a thing which that party values rather slightly. Less offices of a large nature have been given during this administration than ever before. Less attention has been paid to the needs of the race than ever before. At least, this aspect of the question is most evident, now that we are finding that there is not as much to hope for from the Coolidge regime, as had been anticipated. It would seem rather that the panderini of the party to the invitation of he Klan element in several states was bearing fruit in the lessened regard for the contribution of the Negro; that less and less attention is being paid to his ability to work effectively for the party.

But there is another aspect of the question which is much more important than the consideration of the question from political angels only. Whether or not there is any definite contribution to the success of the party that the Negro can make; and it is a well recognized fact that he is the balance of power in many of the pivotal states; the welfare of America is closely bound up with the attitude which the G. O. P. maintains toward this submerged group. Political expediency will pale into insignificance before the greater problem of saving America from herself, a task which tradition has made it impossible for the Democratic Party to do. It is this aspect of the problem which should so engage the attention of G. O. P. leaders that they would go actively about their task in a way calculated to get more lasting results than they now can guarantee by their policy of pondering to prejudiced elements which exist only for a season. So far, the party has done nothing at all along this line. It has contented itself with the feeble expressions on the part of its leaders regarding law enforcement and tolerance but it has moved most slowly in the actual effort to bring the desired end to pass. There can be no doubt but that Negroes everywhere are realizing the futility of a belief in the desire of the Grand Old Party to do anything really constructive in straightening out the tangles of America which are growing more complicated each day. They are coming to the point that they are willing to declare their disdain of the empty promises which greet them on the eve of every election. They desire action, not delayed sops to their gullibility. They realize that they, as integral parts of this nation are entitled to a greater share in its government than they now receive. They believe that the Republican Party is the one party which should bend its efforts toward the democratizing of America, if it is to continue to parade itself before the country as holding hard to its old traditions. But they are no longer duped by such appointments as that of Matthews. They realize that it means next to nothing. Let the G. O. P. bend its efforts to stop lynching; let its head, the President, take action in regard to segregation in the departments at Washington; let the leaders declare themselves as unalterably opposed to mob rule and the forms of segregation which are becoming a menace to the peace of these same states in which Negroes are the balance of power; then, such appointments as that of Matthews will have a more definite meaning and those to whom they are thrown will have room for more belief in them as sincere indications of a realization on the part of the party that it has a real duty to perform for America.

DALLAS' NEW CHURCHES

Dallas will probably be known soon as the "City of Beautiful Churches" if the plans of its various congregations are carried to completion as successfully as have been these of the congregations of Macedonia Baptist Church and St. Paul M. E. Church during recent months. The congregation of Macedonia moved into its new and beautiful edifice several weeks ago and just last Sunday the congregation of St. Paul saw the culmination of many years of sacrifice when their new structure was dedicated to service.

These two churches but join other churches just as splendid and different only as to time of completion and denomination. All of them represent many months of struggle and many days of sacrificing toil on the part of both pastor and congregation. But there are none to say that the days for sacrificing toil which they entailed may of the neighborhoods in which they are located.

But a consideration of the added equipment for service which the completion of these churches gives to those who make them up and who direct them, gives room for the hope that they will be as great in their service to the communities in which they are, as they are beautiful and that the days fo sacrificing toil which they entailed may be justified in the greater peace of soul and splendor of life which they bring to those who stand most in need of it. This must happen or these mighty monuments to the ability of Negro congregations to accumulate will have been reared in vain. With these greater facilities for service, these churches must move forward educationally, onward morally, upward spiritually till they all shall be known for the size of their contribution to the welfare of the people, not only of Dallas but of Texas.

Each of these pastors and all of these memberships are due the congratulation of the general public for the way in which these structures have been reared and dedicated to the service of God. They have wrought well in the completion of them. They have proven their ability to sacrifice and to cooperate in things material. But their greatest duty lies in the future and it consists in service to the general mass of society; and the amount of this service

must be in conformity to the increase in the ability to serve which these splendid structures give.

THE NINTH MAN AND HIS DUTY TO HIMSELF

The Moorland Branch of the Y. M. C.A. of Dallas entertained nearly seventy men at a banquet last week and enlisted the services of nearly every one of them in an effort to make of that work a success in the city. Many of those present expressed themselves as anxious to see the time come in this city when a well equipped building served the needs of those who now are are unprovided for in this way. To a limited extent, the history of the attempts at establishing a thriving branch of that work in this city were reviewed and all were agreed in their desire that this attempt result in permanent good. An interesting folder was distributed by the Executive Secretary during his plea for co-operation with the movement. This folder described the Negro as "The Ninth Man" in America saying that "One out of every nine men in the United States is a Colored man. With his destiny the fate of the others is intertwined. All nine rise or fall together. What manner of man is this ninth man?"

From many view points this ninth man is as other men in America. He has made definite contribution to the welfare of his country in as many ways as his abilities and opportunities have allowed him. He has distinguished himself as a soldier, as an educator, as an author. as an inventive genius and as a worker. In so far as these things are concerned, he is as other men. But, in thinking of the plight of this ninth man in Dallas, particularly as far as the Y. M. C. A. is concerned, there is room for the feeling that he has not been as fair to himself as others have been to him. Time after time, those of his group have started this movement only to see it die by the wayside. And its death has not been due to the pressure of outside influence. It has been a death caused by lack of application. The project has failed to become an institution solely because of the lack of that interest in which would cause it to grow to the size of a real virile institution for the betterment of the man and boy life of this city.

And it is literally true that the other "eight men" at least in Dallas have been more interested in this phase of the development of "the ninth man" than he has been himself. They have made it possible for his to continue this work after his active interest had lagged. They have, in his instance, made it possible for him to make a fresh start after the miserable failures of the past.

What will be his attitude in this latest venture? What manner of man will he prove himself to be now? Certainly, if there is in him the sort of desire for the better things which have proven their worth to men and boys of other groups, he will rise to the emergency and work heartily for the success of this venture. He will take this method of proving his interest in his own welfare. Dallas needs a virile Y. M. C. A. There can be no more doubt of the truth of this statement than there can be of the fact that the majority of the thinking members of the race realize that this is a real need. Dallas can support such an institution and cause it to grow to the size, both in point of equipment and service, of any in Americ. The response of the members of the race in this city to the efforts now being put forth to cause the growth of this needed agency will go far toward proving to the world "of what sort the ninth man is."

Political—1925.

Legislation Suggested, etc.,

See Also: Political: Elections.

Office Holding

Politics: Women in

Suffrage, etc.,

Political-1925 I.
Legislation Suggested, etc.,

56th Congress Last to Applaud Speech of Race Representative

Rep. George H. White of N. C. Challenges Nation to Meet Race Issue Fairly

FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT

The very last address ever made in the United States house of representatives by a member of the Race was delivered by the Hon. George H. White, representative in the 55th and 56th congresses from the state of North Carolina, and the last member of the Race to hold a seat in the house. With his passing from the halls of congress an era unique in Race history came to an end and the Race was forced once more to rely upon white representation in the national legislature.

The speech which Representative White made upon the "Race Problem" marked the very last time that a member of the race set out to plead the cause of his people upon the floor of the national legislature. Representative White made other appeals for his Race while in the house, notably during a speech upon a proposed agricultural bill, but interest will always attach to the speech here given as his last. It was the closing plea of a regime which now belongs to the past—when dark-skinned congressmen legislated in the highest law-making body in the nation.

George White first became a candidate for a seat in congress in 1894, but the opposition massed against him was too heavy. He received the nomination, but the protest throughout the South was so strong that it was deemed best for him to withdraw in the interest of his party. He was returned into nomination by the Republicans at the next election and was sent not only to the 55th but to the 56th congress as well.

He served in the house of representatives throughout the Spanish-American war and he was an active supporter of the war measures. While scattered here and there throughout both houses of congress were members who opposed the struggle and who stood in the way of the government's attempts to prosecute the war, George H. White backed every government measure that seemed likely to bring the conflict to a speedy and successful termination. He voted for the appropriation measures asked by the government and gave his support on the floor to every bill tending to aid the Cubans.

White saw in the war a struggle in behalf of an oppressed people and fought not only to have a Cubans liberated from Spain, but to have this country take over the conquered territory in both Cuba and the Philippines. "I favor the acquisition of all the territory that is within our grasp as a result of the war," he declared on the floor of the house.

"To say that we cannot accept, to say that we will not extend to these outraged people the civilization of our country, the Christian manhood and womanhood we enjoy, is to do them a distinct wrong and to take a step backward," he argued.

He fought for a stronger standing army and a more effective naval force. "Our army at the time of the outbreak of hostilities was a mere bagatelle," he said, "and our navy consisted only of a few crafts hanging around our shores."

DIVERTS TO RACE PROBLEM

It was while taking the floor for a few remarks on the aftermath of the war with Spain that he launched into his speech on the "Race Problem." He refused to accept the intermission that his Race "keep quiet about its wrongs." "How long must we keep quiet?" he asked of congress. "We have kept quiet while numerically we are entitled to 51 representatives—and I am the only one left.

"We have kept quiet, sitting down while our rights one by one have been taken away from us. How much longer, I ask, are we expected to acquiesce?"

It was a series of slurs upon the Race cast during the speeches of various white southern representatives that roused his ire and led him to address himself as he did to the chair. His entire speech follows:

Mr. Chairman: There is another problem, possibly more vexing than the one we have now under consideration. I know that you will pardon me if I do not address myself to the question before us when you recollect that I am the only representative on this floor of 10,000,000 people. They have no one else to speak for them except myself.

I shall therefore address the remainder of my time to another phase of the situation in this country, to another great problem that confronts us, and one which I trust ere long we shall have the manhood to stand up in our places and meet like American citizens, not like sectional cowards. I refer to the race problem.

I have sat here in my place and heard discussions pro and con; I have heard my Race referred to in terms anything else than dignified and complimentary. I have heard them referred to as savages, as aliens, as brutes, as vile, vicious and worthless, and I have heard but little or nothing said with reference to their better qualities, their manhood, their developed American citizenship. It is therefore in reply to those seemingly unguarded expressions that I wish to speak.

I have listened to gentlemen here, particularly one of the gentlemen from the state of Mississippi (Mr. Williams), in his great eloquence about white supremacy. Permit me to say that I have no respect for a supremacy, white or black, which has been obtained through fraud, intimidation, carnage and death. I did not know that it required any specific reference of this kind for the world to know that the Anglo-Saxon will rule the United States. We constitute as a Race less than one-seventh, possibly, of the population. We have been enslaved; we have worked for 240 years without any compensation. After you have had all this labor of ours you are unwilling at this late day to give us a man's share in the race of life.

Give us 240 years' start of you, give us your labor for 240 years without compensation, give us the wealth the brawny arm of the black man made for you, give us the education that this unpaid labor gave your boys and girls and we will lead you to heights of achievement yet unseen. We do not expect any special legislation. We do not expect any "40 acres and a mule."

The mule died long ago of old age and the land grabbers have taken the 40 acres. We do not expect any of those things, but we have a right to expect a man's chance and an opportunity to carve out our own destiny. That is all we ask, and that we demand.

PASSING THROUGH "PECULIAR CRISIS"

This problem is confronting the nation. We seem as a race to be going through a peculiar crisis. Possibly more than by any other thing it has been brought about by the fact that despite all the depression which has fallen upon our shoulders we have been rising, steadily rising, and are able to measure our achievements with those of all other men and women of our land. This tendency to assert our manhood along all lines is, I fear, what has brought about this changed condition. Shall the nation stand by listlessly, or shall it recognize as declared in the organic law that all men are born free and equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

During the discussion here since the pendency of the treaty of peace I have heard a good deal said, both in the house and at the other end of the capitol about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. I have heard a good deal said about Thomas Jefferson and others who had to do with drafting that instrument. And it has been alleged that they did not mean what they said in that declaration for the reason that they owned slaves, and therefore when they spoke of all men being free and equal they did not mean the black population. The Constitution is a very elastic instrument when you have a purpose to serve.

I heard once of a learned lawyer who was instructing his class preparatory to their examination before the supreme court of the state for license. He said to them one day: "My dear boys, whenever you have a case in regard to which the law is in your favor and the facts against you, you must lean hard on the law; but if the law is against you and the facts in your favor, then lean hard on the facts."

One bright young fellow said, "Well, judge, suppose both the law and the facts are against us; then what must we do?"

"Ah, my boy," said the judge, "then you must beat about the bush."

DENIED EQUAL JUSTICE IN COURTS

It occurs to me that every time a construction of the Constitution or an interpretation of the law is made with reference to my Race the principle of that old judge's instructions is brought into play. If the law is in favor of the Negro and the facts against him, they lean hard on the facts. If the reverse is true, they lean hard on the law, but if the Negro happens to have both the law and the facts on his side, they beat around the bush.

Now the problem to which I refer not only touches my people, but it ramifies and affects every citizen of the American republic. How long will you sit in your seats here and see the principles that underlie the foundations of this government sapped away?

The question does not pinch anybody else as it does me and my Race. But it will come home to you. You will have to meet it. You have got this problem to settle and the sooner it is settled the better it will be for all parties concerned. I speak this in all charity, with no hostility. I am not a pessimist; I take rather the other view. I am optimistic in my views and believe that these problems will adjust themselves one day. I believe that the Negro problem in less than 50 years will be a thing of the past.

When I recall that 30 years ago, one generation ago, four and a half millions of these people were liberated on the plantations of their former masters, and that right by their side they have worked out their destiny thus far, have arisen from poverty to a taxation of $400,000,000 of property in the United States; when it is remembered that they have arisen from no homes to the purchase in many instances of decent tracts of land with splendid homes and good property, I think I am justified in saying that this problem will work itself out. Many of them have acquired professions. We are ramifying and stretching out as best we can in all departments of life, with a view of making ourselves good citizens.

My plea is for justice, simple justice. Unmitigated justice is what we ask.

You have the wrong conception. You have the idea that any means that will disfranchise him and prevent him from exercising the rights which are given him under the Constitution is legitimate, that the end justifies the means. It is a wrong conception of a civilized government. It is the wrong conception of American citizenship, and the sooner we all reach the conclusion that we are here together, here to live and here to die, the better for all concerned, because th black man is here to stay for all time to come.

The Indians have been driven to the West. He has been driven to the little reservations and he numbers now only a few hundreds thousands. He has died and has been killed and his numbers reduced to minimum, and in 100 years hence a few mummies in the Smithsonian institution or somewhere else will represent an extinct race that was once very distinct in the United States. Not so with the Negro—never. He did not come to this country of his own notion; he is not here of his own act, but being here is here to stay from now henceforth and forever.

He will not die out. I know that some of our friends have consulted the statistics and find that the mortality of the Negro is some large cities is very great and they think he will soon die out. They forgot that the Negro race has never seen a

large city but are healthy and hearty and prolific on the plantations throughout the country.

We are on the increase. The war emancipated 4,500,000. The census of next year will register 10,000,000. The number of Negroes in this country will continually increase.

We do not import Negroes into the United States. It is an evident fact that the riff-raff of all nations of the earth enter this coutnry and find open doors and open hearths, and soon mingle and are lost in the great civilization of this country. We do not ask to be assimilated; we do not ask to be amalgamated; we do not ask for anything but to be permitted to work out our own manhood and womanhood.

Now, gentlemen, what are you going to do with this problem? The time is coming very soon when the color of a man's skin will cut no figure at all. A man will be regarded as a man whether wrapped in a white skin or a black skin. I believe that the time will come when we will have no more riots in the South on account of color, when civilization will so develop all over the nation that there will be no more lynchings and barbarity and no mobocracy now so prevalent in some portions of this country.

When the black man shall have acquired property and wealth and when all the barriers of legislation now in the way shall disappear he will be taken by the hand as a man. I believe the time will come—yes, soon—when the condition that prevails today in Boston, in grand old Massachusetts, where all are recognized, both black and white, will prevail in South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. We cannot live on the dead ashes of the past. Slavery and its institutions, racial distinctions and wrongs will come to an end. We are going forward; we are looking out; we are stretching our arms all over the United States. The nation must care for those at home as well as those abroad.

ORDERED TO "STAY IN PLACE"

We are taunted with being uppish; we are told to keep still and to be quiet. How long must we keep quiet? We have kept quiet while numerically and justly we are entitled to 51 members of this house, and I am the only one left. We kept quiet when numerically we were entitled to a member of the supreme court. We have never had a member and probably never will; but we have kept quiet. We have kept quiet while numerically and justly, according to our population as compared to the other races of the world, so far as the United States is concerned, we should have a place of recognition in the cabinet, but we have not had it; still we have kept quiet and we are making no noise about it.

We are entitled to 13 United States senators, according to justice, and according to our numerical strength, but we have not one and possibly will never get one, and yet we keep quiet. We have kept quiet while hundreds and thousands of our Race have been strung up by the neck unjustly by mobs and murderers. But we have kept quiet; do not say it, do not talk about it. How long must we keept quiet? Constantly sitting down and seeing our rights one by one taken away from us?

We are passing from ignorance to intelligence. The progress may be slow; we may be impatient; public sentiment may be against us, but we are making progress. Do you recollect in history any race of people placed in like circumstances who have done any better than we have? Give us a chance and we will do more. We plead to all of those who are here legislating for the nation that while your sympathy goes out to Cuba—and we are legislating for Cuba—while your hearts burst forth with great love for humanity abroad, remember those who are at your own door. Remember those who have worked for you, who have held up your hands, who have felled your forests, who have filled up your valleys and have lowered your mountains and have helped to make the great Southland what it is today. We are entitled to your recognition. We ask and expect a chance in legislation, and we will be content with nothing else. I was up in Saratoga a few years ago and in conversation with a gentleman there inquired how the people got along. I went before the season opened. Everything looked barren and bleak.

"Well, in the summer we live by skinning the visitors who come here."

I said, "I can very well understand that, but how do you get along in the winter?"

"Then," he said, "we skin each other." (Laughter.)

TIME FOR A NEW DEAL

Gentlemen, the process of skinning the Negro is nearly over. You have about completed the job.

Gentlemen of the North, of the East, of the West; yes, and you of the South, when that is done you have got to have somebody to skin, and you will turn on each other and then possibly the Negro will get his just deserts. (Laughter.)

It is well to stop and consider: you cannot always keep a free man down. When he is once made free it will be difficult ever to enslave him again, either physically or intellectually. Physical slavery is a thing nobody wants. The most ignorant of the southern land lappers out in the woods do not want actual slavery again, but there is a slavery that is even worse than manual slavery—the slavery of the mind, the beclouded intellect. It is there that we ask you to help lift the curtain of darkness, the curtain of ignorance, the curtain of vice. Help break the shackles, that we may look forth in the noonday of life, in the tide of progress and beauty, that we may go up the hill with you, leaving the miasmatic valley of vice and degradation and climb to the top of the mount, where we can breathe God's pure air as American citizens.

G. W. Murray, S. C., One of Few Living Ex-Congressmen

One of the three survivors of the 11 congressmen who represented the Race in the lower house of the national legislature in the trying decade from 1870 to 1880 is George Washington Murray, born of slave parents near the town of Rembert, Sumter county, S. C., Sept. 22, 1853. Given his freedom by the terms of the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, he rose to a position of political strength from which he was able to defeat one of the wealthiest and most powerful Democrats in his state in a hot contest for election to the United States house of representatives.

George W. Murray is one of the few members of his Race ever to have taken collegiate work in one of the large southern white state universities. He matriculated in the University of South Carolina and was granted a scholarship in the school after having passed a competitive examination. Before he had entered his senior year, however, the administration of the university changed hands and in 1875 authorities hostile to mixed education for the races forced him to withdraw.

Emancipation left George Washington Murray at the age of 11 without a near relatives or a close friend to whom he could turn for assistance. He started his career alone in an impoverished section still hostile to his Race for the injuries it had suffered in the war of the rebellion. From the street waifs he picked up his first knowledge of the alphabet and a meager vocabulary, but so rapid was his progress when once he was enabled to get books and acquire a regular training that in 1871 he made his first entry into a schoolhouse, not as a scholar, but as a teacher.

STUDIED AT U. OF NORTH CAROLINA

He taught until the fall of 1874, when he was successful in obtaining admission to the University of South Carolina.

Forced to withdraw, he resumed teaching until his first successful campaign for a seat in congress in 1890. He was returned a victor Feb. 1, 1890, by a board of managers of elections composed almost entirely of Democrats, although his opponent was one of the strongest Democrats in the state. He gained a plurality of 1,000 votes despite the fact that a dozen of the strongest polls were closed against him.

He was re-nominated to the 54th congress and staged an equally hard fight, but the bitterest sort of opposition was brought up against him. Unable to defeat him even after a combination of crooked work at the polls, his opponents succeeded in having a certificate of election awarded to the other candidate, William Elliott, but after a contest Murray won his seat, June 4, 1896.

ottle and fill the bottle with plain raulated sugar syrup and shake horoughly. If you prefer, use clari-ed molasses, honey, or corn syrup, nstead of sugar syrup. Either way, ou get a full pint—a family supply —of much better cough syrup than ou could buy ready-made for three imes the money. Keeps perfectly nd children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co.,

and injustice against the Race in the election systems of the southern states. As precinct chairman and county chairman for the Republican party in his community for a long period he was well informed of the abuses practiced by the white Democrats of the South to prevent what they chose to call "Negro domination." So stirring were his remarks that when the time limit set upon his speech had expired by unanimous consent of the entire body, friend and foe alike, he was allowed to proceed.

Representative Murray exploded the bogey of "Negro domination," warned the Republican party of the loss in effective political strength it suffered from the Democratic abuses and called upon the nation to live up to its professions of equality before the law. Concluding, in a passionate outburst against what he feared was the hopelessness of his attempt to get congress to let the election laws stand, he sounded this grim warning: "But even if you repeal these laws I do not despair. The tardy vengeance of God will sooner or later overtake you. The same omnipotent power that heard the prayers and groans of the black fathers and mothers away down in the valleys of cotton and rice and brought awful retribution upon you for the wrongs committed upon a helpless people, by arraying one section of the country against another in a disastrous war, is not asleep. Those suffering people still pray."

FEDERAL ELECTION OFFICIALS NEEDED

His full speech, delivered before the first session of the 53d congress, follows:

Mr. Speaker: The wild scrambles for homes when a government reservation is opened up to settlement is the only parallel of the scenes around the offices of the supervisors of registration in South Carolina in the year 1882, and it was an outrage upon the boasted citizenship of America when the guardians of liberty would knowingly vote to dispense with officers proven so useful and necessary in aiding the citizens to become qualified as these federal supervisors.

Though section 6 of the election laws of South Carolina requires the supervisors of registration to open their offices for the purpose of issuing, renewing and making transfers of certificates of registration on the first Monday in each month after each election, to and including the first Monday in July preceding the next election, in mine and neighboring counties, and I believe upon information received, throughout the state they have failed to follow these directions until since the incoming of the present administration.

The practice heretofore has been to open the offices of registration only with the first Monday in July, thereby cheating the electors out of 13 of the 20 days allowed by law between the periods of election.

As precinct and county chairman of my party during nearly the entire period covered by the present registration and election laws in my state which requires my active participation in all the registrations and elections during the period, affording me exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with all the practices, I declare to you that no gambler has ever planned more or meaner tricks and schemes to victimize his companions than have been used by the sworn officers of the law to deceive American citizens.

With nearly four-fifths of the electors disfranchised in the conduct of registration, and with the wrongdoers derisively jeering and laughing in the faces of the openly and intentionally disfranchised citizens, in plain violation of all constitutional and statutory laws, both local and federal, the southern press is wont to answer the question as to why the southern vote is so small by a repetition of the worn answer that the Negroes are so well pleased with the government that they do not try to vote.

With one or two rare exceptions custom has made it an unwritten law during the past 12 years for the governor to appoint only his partisans as commissioners of election; they in turn appoint the same class managers of election, which denies the opposition of whatever kind or class the right of any witness in any election booth.

Section 2007, United States revised statutes, says that, "Any citizen offering to fulfill all the conditions required as a prerequisite to qualify him to vote. If the offer fail to be carried out by the omission or wrongful act of the election officer he shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act."

In the conduct of elections the managers have been known to put numbers of ballots of the candidates of the partisans into the ballot boxes before opening the polls, to make fraudulent poll lists account for the same, to deny persons legally qualified to vote, to tamper with the label on the ballot boxes, to obstruct or allow the obstruction of the way into the election booth, to put false votes into the ballot box intermittently during the entire period of voting, to draw out the legal ballots of their opponents and count fraudulent ballots in their stead, thereby giving their partisans a majority instead of a minority.

Political-1925 II

Legislation Suggested, etc.,

SUPERVISORS HINDERED IN CHECKING DISHONESTY

I submit that the federal supervisors act as a check on all such malpractices, but mark you, only as a check. Before the voting begins they have the ballot boxes open for inspection to see that they are clear of everything. Mark, "the outs" can only do this under the federal, not state control. Notwithstanding the practice of placing the partisan ballots in the boxes previous to voting has been so largely advertised. They secure positions as near to the ballot boxes as possible and arrange for keeping their poll lists, which fact impairs their scrutiny very much, but which they are forced to do themselves, as they are not allowed to carry systems into the booths. It may be observed that the managers generally arrange to throw the supervisors of opposing political views as far from the ballot box as possible.

The supervisors of the opposing political views of the managers without leaving the polls, unless permitted to substitute a man of their own selection, remain in their places and watch the conduct of the election during the entire period.

At their post of duty they protest here, correct there, challenge in another place, threaten to do so, until the polls are closed, votes counted and returns made. Sometimes report managers for opening the polls too early or too late or closing them during the election, each one of which practices has been regarded by the county and stte boards of review as sufficient cause to throw the returns where they occur out of the account.

Times fails me to enumerate the many ways in which their presence prevents the violation or evasion of the law, but suffice it to say, humble though they be, armed with the authority of this great government for which even the erring managers of election have not quite lost all respect and fear, they exercise wonderful influence in the interest of fair play when in this election.

These supervisors, representing both parties, generally perform their duties together. At times aid each other in keeping a poll list, and at the close of election sign each other's returns. What honest man can object to the appointment of officers aiding so materially in efforts to have free and fair elections?

CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO STUFF BALLOT BOX

Mr. Speaker, this is the most insidious and diabolical bill that has been reported by a committee of the house in 30 years.

It strikes out the very root of proper government, as it seeks to destroy the very arm with which the nation can protect its citizenship. (Applause on the Republican side.) It truly appears that every man voting for this bill has entered into a conspiracy with ballot box stuffers.

I appeal to all honest men to look beyond the dim political present into the hopeful future when advancing civilization annihilating ignorance and wrong will cause all men to ponder long and earnestly over a bill which must have been conceived in sin and born in iniquity.

I appeal especially to my colleagues, all of whom are respectful men, to give no aid to this measure. I appeal to northern Democrats to force some honest and true men from other sections to support this measure.

I appeal to the Populists of the great West who claims their mission to be the freedom of the human family not only from financial but industrial trial and political slavery, to give no aid in untying the hands of the ballot box stuffers, for he will nip in the bud the beautiful plants now budding and blooming in their hopeful fields in the South, where in time they will secure greatest strength. (Applause on the Republican side.)

I appeal to Republicans everywhere, standing true to the principles of Sumner, Seward, Lincoln and Grant, with all their power and resources.

FIGURES SHOW VOTES ARE TAMPERED WITH

To illustrate further the harm that is being done as regards suffrage, let us compare the votes cast in the last election in three southern states with those of three western states having approximately the same representation on this floor. I have selected for this illustration the states of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana in the South and Minnesota and Kansas in the West. The three former states with a normal voting population of 711,867 in the last congressional election cast 213,603 votes, while the latter with a voting population of 787,510, cast at the same time 767,265 votes. In comparing the votes in certain districts in South Carolina and Mississippi with those certain districts of Kansas or Minnesota the results are still more startling.

The Seventh district of South Carolina, which I have the honor to represent, has a normal voting population of 43,300 and cast and had counted in the last election 9,995 votes, while the First district of Minnesota with a normal voting population of only 37,100 cast and had counted 35,774 votes. Again, the Third district of Mississippi with a normal voting population of 36,800 cast and had counted only 2,654 votes, while the Sixth district of Kansas with a normal voting population of 35,800 cast and had counted 38,916 votes. When it is asked what caused such a disparity between the votes of two different sections could apologists answer that the people of the South are so satisfied with the government that they do not care to vote?

If the suffrage is based upon intelligence there is still too great a disparity between the votes cast in the two sections. For deducting the number of votes representing the percentage of literacy from a normal voting population in the western states leaves us a normal voting population of 740,250, and there were actually cast in the last election 767,265 votes; while after deducting the number of votes represented by a literacy in the three southern states from the normal voting population we have still a voting population of 348,782 casting only 213,605 votes in the late election.

In the normal voting population based upon intelligence we still have a discrepancy of 145,000 votes in the three Southern states and an excess of 125,000 votes in the western states.

WHITE MEN ALSO DENIED SUFFRAGE

The suffrage is not only denied Colored men but in some sections white men opposing the administration party, knowing that their votes will not be counted as cast, remain away from the polls.

I submit that as long as such conditions obtain those laws should remain so that the white as well as black men losing confidence in the fairness and integrity of local government can invoke the majesty of their federal government. As citizens use their votes to protect their lives and property, persons denied the suffrage are in some respects worse off than slaves because even a slave's master's ballot protects him.

The gentleman from Illinois has made it a boast that his party got over 6,611,000 votes in the recent election, a majority of a million and a quarter in favor of the repeal of this bill. Again he asserted that the Populists united with the Democrats on this issue, which I respectfully deny so far as the South is concerned.

While the Populists of the West without knowledge of the true condition of affairs of the country might have joined in this demand for the repeal of these most important of all laws on the federal statute books, those of the South did not, for in the state of Alabama and elsewhere they asked for the enforcement of these very laws to enable them to have friends at least at the federal polls to see what would become of their votes.

It is preposterous to say that these people voted for the destruction of laws which they regarded as their only safeguard.

Before boasting again I would suggest that he would examine the returns of 14 states counted for his party—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—which with a normal voting population of 3,874,017 counted only 2,679,800 votes in the recent election. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Can the gentleman say for whom the 1,200,000 suppressed votes would have been cast? Now if the gentleman would add these 1,200,000 suppressed votes to those of the People's party of the South he would discover his million and a quarter majority would vanish away into a minority of several thousand.

I certainly admire the Democratic party in one respect—it has made the road to the ballot box for its adherents as free from obstruction as the path to Hades, but for its opponents as rugged and dangerous as the road to heaven.

The gentleman from Illinois further said that these laws were intended to benefit only the most ignorant class of American citizens. The assertion is erroneous.

A man brought up under the inspiration of American institutions and devoid of theoretical education is better prepared and entitled to vote than the alien, ignorant alike of our language and our institutions, fresh from some foreign land, who is hurriedly made a citizen and permitted to vote without question. (Applause on the Republican side.)

RACE SUFFERS TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

There is another important feature involved in the question of suffrage which should find more play with the American people than any other—the right of those who are taxed to be represented.

According to the late census returns the black men of the state of South Carolina pay taxes on more than $412,000,000 of property, which is about one-thirteenth of the taxable property of the state. Negroes of the entire country own $265,000,000. Now this country when a mere suckling babe had a seven years' war with the mother country for taxing the colonies without representation. American orators in words that burned said, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

How unjust it is to deny others the right claimed for yourselves.

But, Mr. Speaker, regardless of the fact that we of right have been citizens of the country from its birth; that our forefathers joined with yours in making it what it is; that we are taxed to support this government, and that in hours of danger we are required to stand between it and the guns of its enemies, in obedience to the wish of the friends of this iniquitous measure, I request you to let those laws remain for the sake of the white men in opposition to the local administration parties in the South.

With all the local governments in the hands of white men there are those who have the brazen effrontery to request the repeal of these laws in the interest of white supremacy. What a monstrous proposition.

RACE LAW-ABIDING IN FACE OF LAWLESSNESS

No class of people has ever been more misrepresented, slandered and traduced than the black people of the South. You would search in vain to find a class of people more submissive to law, more forgetful of wrong, more charitable to all men than they.

But whenever robbery, perjury and murder sought to be justified, the old familiar hymn, sweet to the ears of misanthropists, of "Negro domination" is chanted, the press of the country joins in the song and we stand helpless and amazed.

At the very dawn of freedom, when the refusal act on the part of the master class placed the reins of government in his hands with only a handful of white men in its party he gave nearly every position of honor to them. There are instances where when there were not enough white men belonging to the party to fill the offices he even elected Democrats rather than to appear to dominate.

Even now, ruthlessly stripped as he is of almost all participation in the government of his state, and country, with only the shadow of his party left in his section and with still a handful of white men among hundreds of thousands of black men he almost uniformly gives the places of honor to that handful of white men. Yet, gentlemen, with these facts staring them in the face talk to this house of "Negro domination."

I assert without fear of successful contradiction that the black man is generally the most law-abiding citizen in America. He obeys the laws in the strictest sense while whites in many parts of this country are obeying only their own impulses.

Having by foul means driven them from almost all participation in the government of their state and country, having fooled and flattered them to aid you in obtaining control of the federal government, some of you are heartless enough to propose and press the passage of this bill which does not only complete the destruction of their political liberty, but is a real step in the direction in the abrogation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

I request my people everywhere to take the roll when it shall have

Political-1925
Legislation Suggested, etc.

Coolidge Demands Power to Control Coal Strikes

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS URGES REAL AIR SERVICE; APPROVES CUT IN TAXATION

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
DECEMBER 9, 1925

Observance of Prohibition Asked as Law of the Land—Foreign Policy Called Precursor of Peace—Objects to Being Bound to World Court Acts Without U. S. Consent.

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Following is a summary of Presiden Coolidge's annual message, which was read to Congress today:

"The perennial conflict in the coal industry is still going on, to the great detriment of the wage earners, the owners, and especially to the public. With deposits of coal in this country capable of supplying its needs for hundreds of years, inability to manage and control this great resource for the benefit of all concerned is very close to a national economic failure. It has been the subject of repeated investigation and reiterated recommendation. Yet the industry seems never to have accepted modern methods of adjusting differences between employers and employes.

"The industry could serve the public much better and become subject to a much more effective method of control if regional consolidations and more freedom in the formation of marketing associations, under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, were permitted.

"At the present time the National Government has little or no authority to deal with this vital necessity of the life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its only attitude must be humble supplication.

"Authority should be lodged with the President and the Departments of Commerce and Labor, giving them power to deal with an emergency. They should be able to appoint temporary boards with authority to call for witnesses and documents, conciliate differences, encourage arbitration, and in case of threatened scarcity exercise control over distribution.

People Asked to Aid Prohibition as Established Law of Nation

"Under the orderly processes of our fundamental institutions the Constitution was lately amended, providing for national prohibition. The Congress passed an act for its enforcement and similar acts have been provided by most of the States. It is the law of the land. It is the duty of all who come under its jurisdiction to observe the spirit of that law, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department to enforce it.

"Through treaties with foreign Governments and increased activities of the coast guard, revenue agents, district attorneys and enforcement agents effort is being made to prevent these violations. But the Constitution also puts a concurrent duty on the States. We need their active and energetic co-operation.

"I request of the people observance, of the public officers continuing efforts for enforcement and of the Congress favorable action on the budget recommendation for the prosecution of this work.

Nation's Outlay $30 Per Capita; Tax Averages $150 Per Family

"The wealth of our country is not public wealth, but private wealth. It does not belong to the Government, it belongs to the people. The Government has no justification in taking private property except for a public purpose. It is always necessary to keep these principles in mind in the laying of taxes and in the making of appropriations. No right exists to levy on a dollar, or to order the expenditure of a dollar, of the money of the people, except for a necessary public purpose duly authorized by the Constitution. The power over the purse is the power over liberty.

"That is the legal limitation within which the Congress can act.

"We still have an enormous debt of over $20,000.000,000, on which the interest and sinking fund requirements are $1,320,000,000. Our appropriations for the Pension Office and the Veterans' Bureau are $600,000,000. The War and Navy Departments call for $642,000,000. Other requirements, exclusive of the Post Office, which is virtually self-sustaining, brought the appropriations for the current year up to almost $3,100,000,000. This shows an expenditure of close to $30 for every inhabitant of our country. For the average family of five it means a tax directly or indirectly paid, of about $150 for national purposes alone. The local tax adds much more. These enormous expenditures ought not to be increased, but through every possible effort they ought to be reduced.

"Only one of these great items can be ultimately extinguished. That is the item of our war debt. Already this has been reduced by about $6,000,000,000, which means an annual saving in interest of close to $250,000,000. The present interest charge is about $820,000,000 yearly. It would seem to be obvious that the sooner this debt can be retired the more the taxpayers will save in interest and the easier it will be to secure funds with which to prosecute needed running expenses, constructions and improvements.

"The purpose of reducing expenditures is to secure a reduction in taxes. That purpose is about to be realized. With commendable promptness the Ways and Means Committee of the House has undertaken in advance of the meeting of the Congress to frame a revenue act.

"The excessive surtaxes have been reduced, and the Board of Tax Appeals has been reduced, estate tax rates are restored to more reasonable figures, with every prospect of withdrawing from the field when the States have had the opportunity to correct the abuses in their own inheritance tax laws, the gift tax and publicity section are to be repealed, many miscellaneous taxes are lowered or abandoned, further extension along these lines would, in my opinion, impair the integrity of our income tax system."

Congress, he added, would probably afford the proposed tax reductions in time for the March 15 payments next year.

Justice Demanded for Negro; Bigotry Compared to Slavery

"Nearly one-tenth of our population consists of the negro race. The progress which they have made in all the arts of civilization in the last sixty years is almost beyond belief. Our country has no more loyal citizens. But they do still need sympathy, kindness and helpfulness. They need reassurance that the requirements of the Government and society to deal out to them even-handed justice will be met. They should be protected from all violence and supported in the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Those who do violence to them should be punished for their crimes. No other course of action is worthy of the American people.

"Bigotry is only another name for slavery. It reduces to serfdom not only those against whom it is directed, but also those who seek to apply it. An enlarged freedom can only be secured by the application of the Golden Rule.

Settlement of Foreign Debt Called Generous and Beneficial

"Gradually settlements have been made which provide for the liquidation of debts due our Government from foreign governments. Those made with Great Britain, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland have already been approved by the Congress. Since the adjournment, further agreements have been entered into with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Esthonia and Italy. These ten nations, which have already made settlements, represent $6,383,411,669 of the original principal of the loans. The principal sums without interest, still pending, are the debt of France, of $3,340,000,000; Greece, $15,000,000; Jugoslavia, $51,000,000; Rumania, $36,000,000; Liberia, $26,000; Russia, $192,000,000, which those at present in control have undertaken openly to repudiate; Nicaragua, $84,000, which is being paid currently; and Austria, $24,000,000, on which by act of Congress a moratorium of twenty years has been granted.

The only remaining sum is $12,000,000, due from Armenia, which has now ceased to exist as an independent nation.

"In accordance with the settlements made the amount of principal and interest which is to be paid to the United States under these agreements aggregates $15,087,181,993.88. It is obvious that the remaining settlements, which will undoubtedly be made, will bring this sum up to an amount which will more than equal the principal due on our present national debt. While these settlements are very large in the aggregate, it has been felt that the terms granted were in all cases very generous. They impose no undue burden and are mutually beneficial in the observance of international faith and the improvement of international credit.

"Every reasonable effort will be made to secure agreements for liquidation with the remaining countries, whenever they are in such condition that they can be made.

Foreign Policy of America Pictured as Pathway to Peace

"The policy of our foreign relations, casting aside any suggestion of force, rests solely on the foundation of peace, good will, and good works. We have sought, in our intercourse with other nations, better understandings through conference and exchange of views as befits beings endowed with reason.

"The results have been the gradual elimination of disputes, the settlement of controversies, and the establishment of a firmer friendship between America and the rest of the world than has ever existed at any previous time.

"The example of this attitude has not been without its influence upon other countries. Acting upon it, an adjustment was made of the difficult problem of reparations. This was the second step toward peace in Europe. It paved the way for the agreements which were drawn up at the Locarno Conference. When ratified these will represent the third step toward peace.

"While they do not of themselves provide an economic rehabilitation, which is necessary for the progress of Europe, by strengthening the guarantee of peace they diminish the need for great armaments. If the energy which now goes into military effort is transferred to productive endeavor, it will greatly assist economic progress.

"It seems clear that it is the reduction of armies rather than of navies that is of the first importance to the world at the present time. We shall look with great satisfaction upon that effort and give it our approbation and encouragement. If that can be settled, we may more easily consider further reduction and limitation of naval armaments. For that purpose our country has constantly through its Executive, and through repeated acts of Congress, indicated its willingness to call such a conference. Under Congressional sanction it would seem to be wise to participate in any conference of the great Powers for naval limitation of armament proposed upon such conditions that it would hold a fair promise of being effective. The general policy of our country is for disarmament, and it ought not to hesitate to adopt any practical plan that might reasonably be expected to succeed.

"But it would not care to attend a conference which from its location or constituency would in all probability prove futile.

"Last year at my suggestion the general board of the Navy made an investigation and report on the relation of aircraft to warships. As a result authorizations and appropriations were made for more scout cruisers and fleet submarines and for completing aircraft carriers and equipping them with necessary planes. Additional training in aviation was begun at the military and naval academies. A method of co-ordination and co-operation of the Army and Navy and the principal aircraft builders is being perfected. At the suggestion of the Secretaries of War and Navy I appointed a special board to make a further study of the problem of aircraft.

"The report of the air board ought to be reassuring to the country, gratifying to the service and satisfactory to the Congress. It is thoroughly complete and represents the mature thought of the best talent in the country. No radical change in organization of the service seems necessary. The departments of War, Navy and Commerce should each be provided with an additional assistant secretary, not necessarily with statutory duties but who would be available under the direction of the Secretary to give especial attention to air navigation. We must have an air strength worthy of America. Provision should be made for two additional brigadier generals for the Army Air Service. Temporary rank corresponding to their duties should be awarded to active flying officers in both Army and Navy.

"Aviation is of great importance both for national defense and commercial development. We ought to proceed in its improvement by the necessary experiment and investigation. Our country is not behind in this art. It has made records for speed and for the excellence of its planes. It ought to go on maintaining its manufacturing plants capable of rapid production, giving national assistance to the laying out of airways, equipping itself with a moderate number of planes, and keeping an air force trained to the highest efficiency.

Selective Service Act Advised to Perfect Defensive Policy

"Never before in time of peace has our country maintained so large and effective a military force as it now has. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and organized reserves represent a strength of about 558,400 men.

"These forces are well-trained, well-equipped and high in morale.

"A sound selective service act, giving broad authority for the mobilization in time of peril of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials, is needed to perfect our defensive policy in accordance with our ideals of equality.

"The Navy has the full treaty tonnage of capital ships. Work is going forward in modernizing the older ones, building aircraft carriers, additional fleet submarines and fast scout cruisers.

"But we are carefully avoiding anything that might be construed as a competition in armaments with other nations.

World Court Should Not Bind America without Her Consent

"Pending before the Senate for nearly three years is the proposal to adhere to the protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"The proposal submitted to the Senate was made dependent upon four conditions, the first of which is that by supporting the court we do not assume any obligations under the league; second, that we may participate upon an equality with other States in the election of judges; third, that the Congress shall determine what part of the expenses we shall bear; fourth, that the statute creating the court shall not be amended without our consent; and to these I have proposed an additional condition to the effect that we are not to be bound by advisory opinions rendered without our consent.

"The court appears to be independent of the league.

"While not enough time has elapsed to afford a conclusive demonstration, such results as have been secured indicate that our immigration law is on the whole beneficial. It is undoubtedly a protection to the wage earners of this country. The situation should, however, be carefully surveyed, in order to ascertain whether it is working a needless hardship upon our own inhabitants. If it deprives them of the comfort and society of those bound to them by close family ties, such modifications should be adopted as will afford relief.

Political—1925. I
Legislation Suggested, etc.,

DEMOCRATS TRY TO FRUSTRATE DYER BILL

Threaten Filibuster if Sponsors Press Bill This Session

According to a letter received by Mr. Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., from Congressman Nicholas Longworth in reply to a letter sent to him, the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill will not come up before the House this session of Congress.

Mr. Longworth explained that Government supply bills are of a more paramount issue and would have to take precedence over all other matters. He also states that the Democratic leader, Mr. Garrett, had made it plain that if the Dyer bill was pressed that every parliamentary practice that the Democrats knew would be used to hold up the bill. The letter is as follows:

January 12, 1925.

Moorfield Storey, Esq.,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Storey—Your letter of the 8th is received. Like yourself I would be glad if the Dyer bill could be passed at this session of Congress. However, the legislative situation makes it entirely impossible to have it brought up for consideration at this session. The prime necessity is that the Government supply bills should be enacted before adjournment on March 4, and in order that this may be done it is necessary to avoid the bringing in of any highly controversial legislation.

I was advised this morning by Mr. Garrett, the Democratic leader, that if the Dyer bill were pressed for consideration, he would feel justified in using all parliamentary method against not only it but our entire legislative program. The situation would be even more acute in the Senate.

Under the circumstances I would not ask you to come to Washington, because it would be purely a waste of your valuable time.

With cordial regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

Racial Question Raised In Bills Before Assembly

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 29.—Repeal of Colorado's civil rights act, which guarantees equal privileges at all places of public accommodation to citizens of every race and color, is provided for in two bills introduced in the house by Representative E. S. Hawkins of Denver.

The repeal measure is one of the most drastic pieces of legislation presented at the twenty-fifth general assembly. Companion bills were sponsored in the senate by Senator Albert E. Bogdon of Denver.

The first bill repeals section 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131 and 4132 of the compiled statutes. Section 4128 provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and all other places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

The other four sections of the civil rights act provide penalties for violation of the act, the jurisdiction of courts hearing such cases and procedure for appeal.

The second repeal measure rescinds sections 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136 and 4137. The first of these sections forbids the owners or operators of any place of public accommodation or amusement either directly or indirectly, to publish, issue give away or display in any manner any paper, poster or communication calculated to discriminate or actually discriminating against any religious sect, creed, denomination or nationality, or against the members thereof in the matter of furnishing to them any lodgings, housing school tuition or any accommodation or conveniences offered to the general public. That section of the act is designed to prevent the display of advertisements declaring the presence and custom of any particular race, creed, sect, denomination or nationality is not acceptable, desired or solicited.

MEASURE IS AIMED AT NEGRO

Legislator Seeks to Repeal Civil Rights Bills of the State

Repeal of Colorado's civil rights act, which guarantees equal privileges at all places of public accommodation to citizens of every race and color, is provided for in two bills introduced in the House by Representative E. S. Hawkins of Denver.

The repeal measure is one of the most drastic pieces of legislation presented at Twenty-fifth General Assembly. Companion bills were sponsored in the Senate by Senator Albert E. Bogdon of Denver.

The first bill repeals sections 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131 and 4132 of the compiled statutes. Section 4128 provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and all places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

The other four sections of the civil rights act provides penalties for violation of the act, the jurisdiction of courts hearing such cases and procedure for appeal.

The second repeal measure rescinds sections 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136 and 4137. The first of these sections forbids the owners or operators of any place of public accommodation or amusement, either directly or indirectly, to publish, issue, give away or display in any manner any paper, poster or communication calculated to discriminate or actually discriminate against any religious sect, creed, denomination or nationality, or against the members thereof in the manner of furnishing or neglecting or refusing to furnish to them any lodgings, housing, school tuition, or any accommodations or conveniences offered to the general public. That section of the act is designed to prevent the display of advertisements declaring the presence and custom of any particular race, creed, sect, denomination or nationality is not acceptable, desired or solicited.

BULLETIN

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—(Special to The Chicago Whip.)—Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the five colored members of the legislature to support the Cuthbertson bill, which places a limitation upon injunctions that restrain labor union men from quitting their jobs when they feel conditions unjust.

It is conceded that the fate of the bill is in the hands of Senator Roberts and Representatives King, Griffin, Douglas and Turner, due to the closeness of the vote. Heretofore, these men have opposed the bill on the grounds that the American Federation of Labor has not freely admitted colored members, and is, therefore, not due any support from colored constituencies.

Now, however, those colored men who are members of the A. F. of L. are petitioning the assemblymen to support the bill, because, they claim, it will obligate the Federation to let down all bars against colored members in the future.

The bill has just been reported out of the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 16 to 11. A hot fight is predicted.

INDUSTRIAL RACE COMMISSION BILL EXPIRES WITH CONGRESS.

(Clumbian Press Bureau.)

Washington, March 12. The Foster Bill, creating a Federal Negro Industrial Commission, carried forward into the Senate by Senator Cummins of Iiwa, automatically expired with the closing of Congress on March 4.

The proposed legislation which has been pending for nearly two years, and which was merely a new edition of the measure introduced some time ago by Senator Spencer, of Missouri, thus dies, and there can be no Negro Industrial Commission until new legislation has been introduced, which must run the usual course of committees hearing, debate, passage, and signed approval by the President.

Such a commission was originally conceived by the late Col. Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia, who secured substantial support from ex-Congressman Layton, of Delaware, Dr. Jesse Lawson, an eminent Negro sociologist of Washington, and other proponents, both white and colored. Opposition to the industrial bill was quite marked and Miss Sadie Mossell Griffin, of Philadelphia, L. O. Walker, of the Washington Tribune, Attorney James P. Neill, of Washington, and others, were vigorously active in their protests. It is expected that another effort will be made to establish the proposed commission when the new congress convenes.

DIRECT PRIMARY.

Prof. Merriam wants to save the direct primary. Representative Flagg has introduced a bill for its repeal. There are more pros and cons in this respect than there once were. And the righteous and the wicked are not so definitely on different sides of the fence.

The direct primary has raised unfit men to nominations about as often as did the bossed conventions. It has accentuated race discrimination and race separatism in politics. It is a costly method of getting what the people want, and when the people do not know particularly what they want its profit is not great. The direct primary has not entirely justified itself.

But the old fashioned convention did not always justify itself. It, too, chose men irresponsibly, and if it gained in efficiency it lost in flexibility to the public will. Fifty of the 102 counties in Illinois, says Prof. Merriam, are one party counties. In those counties a direct primary is equivalent to election. Without direct primary there is not much suffrage.

Some compromise must be worked out. Perhaps Representative Flagg's bill for direct election of precinct delegates is that compromise. Perhaps it is not.

Appointment of Negro Federal Commission Now Before Congress

Washington, D. C., January 19. —The Negro Industrial Commission is a certainty if—Colored men and women in every section co-operate and express their wishes to members of Congress now.

The Negro Industrial Commission Bill H. R. [illegible] has been on the Union Calendar of the House of Representatives [illegible] since 2nd 1924, when it was unanimously reported from the Judiciary Committee. Senator A. B. Cummins, president pro tempore of the Senate, chairman Senate Judiciary Committee, introduced an identical bill in the Senate January 14, 1925, S-3936.

What was thought as disinterestedness on the part of our National legislators [illegible] the Commission [illegible] the Negro's welfare in general, recent developments disclose that much study was given to the many sided angled Negro question. The Cummins bill is an illustration.

"God help those who help themselves" is an axiom that is true and sound. The Negro Commission bill is before both branches of Congress. A little importuning by wire or letter from back home folk to the lawmakers will put this measure over. What will this Commission mean to the race if authorized? There will be three Colored Commissionrs vested with plenary powers to investigate racial conditions, aid the migrant, assist the tenant, encourage thrift and ownership of farms and homes. See that the church and school house goes up with other building in a new industrial town. It will be a national going concern with an eagle eye open for the interests of the race. An interracial clearing house where grievances and complaints will receive a sympathetic hearing and a righteous adjustment.

GOV. SMITH VETOES BILL INTRODUCED BY BILLUPS

Believed That This Action Was Taken Because of Remote Possibility of Electing Justice of Negro Birth

When Governor Smith vetoed the Billups Court Bill dividing the Seventh District of the Municipal Court, last Thursday, he struck the Harlem voters a blow which will be returned the next time he is a candidate for office in this State. This seems to be the consensus of opinion in Harlem, for not only Negro Republicans, but many Negro Democrats were anxious to see the bill signed.

In his memorandum of the Billups Bill, which was vetoed along with 18 other bills, Governor Smith discussed the question of home rule, salary increases and economy, which have little to do with the Billups Bill. Assemblyman Billups' Bill was not even mentioned directly in the message.

It has been stated that all 18 bills were vetoed in order to pass over the bill redistricting the municipal court in Harlem and in support of this Governor Smith stated that he regretted very much having to veto the Fearon-Jenks Bill, also calling for a reorganization of the municipal courts, supposedly because it increased the salaries of justices.

The Fearon-Jenks Bill was passed upon the recommendation of an unofficial commission appointed by Smith himself and made up of representatives of the Bar associations.

CITIZENS DRAW BILLS OF PROTEST

Ministers, Organizations and Individuals Waging Serious Opposition to Passing of Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2. —Led by a committee representing the A. M. E. Ministers of this city, the Active Republican Workers of Philadelphia and a group of prominent business and professional men headed by G. Edward Dickerson, opposition to the infamous Senate Bill No. 359, drawn with the hidden threat to establish segregation schools in the state, took definite shape last week.

The "snake" in the bill was exposed in The Pittsburgh Courier's last issue, and immediately, from every section of the state, a storm of protest took the form of a veritable cyclone.

Bill Cleverly Worded

The bill, cleverly worded, was torn apart and the veil of chicanery lifted last week.

On the heels of the article, G. Edward Dickerson, Esq., president of the John M. Langston Law club, composed of lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, met Professor Leslie Pinkney Hill, president of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, the bone of contention, in an open debate before the Baptist Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Dickerson stated that the Bill was against the best interests of the group, for the following reasons.

1. That the Bill was legislation by the State creating a separate institution for colored people, and therefore class legislation.

2. That the bill sets up for a normal and technical school for colored only. This was objected to, because, within eight miles of Cheyney there is already a State Normal school at West Chester, which has for many years, accommodated both colored and white alike. And further, that the state law provides that there should be only one state normal school in the district in which West Chester is located, comprising the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks.

Would Lower Standard

3. That the bill undertakes to take said school out of the public school system, and place it under a board of nine directors, appointed by the superintendent of public instruction. This Board, as constituted, has seven white men and only two colored men. The objections to this arrangement are:

(a) That this board, which is responsible to nobody, will undoubtedly fix a longer standard for colored normal graduates, than is required for the regular state normal graduates.

(b) That the board will have authority to say what equipments said school shall have.

(c) Who shall be their teachers and what shall be their salaries.

(d) Who shall attend said school and under what conditions.

(e) That there would be no appeal from the decision of this board, touching the course of study, the attendance of the pupils, the treatment of the pupils and the location from which the pupils should be sent, and the personnel of the pupils.

4. The creation of a separate state normal school would give the various school boards of the state, a lawful excuse, if not legal authority, to compel all colored students seeking a normal school education to pass by the nearest and most convenient normal school, and go at great expense to themselves and parents, to the specially set apart so-called Normal School.

5. Mr. Dickerson, convincingly argued, that such a school was no to be confused with private institutions for colored people, which would receive State aid, such as: Lincoln University, Douglass and Mercy hospitals, and similar institutions.

Takes Rap at Hill

6. He further argued that the effect of creating a larger surplus of teachers, would give Mr. Hill an excuse like he used at Morton, Pennsylvania, to have the various boards of school directors, to set aside the colored children in poorly equipped poorly lighted and heated, and oft- en worn-out buildings, with inferior books and equipment.

7. And when the State shall be honeycombed with these separate and segregated schools. the colored people would wake up to find that they have reproduced a condition that exists in all of the states south of the Masons' and Dixons' line.

After Mr. Dickerson had concluded, against the protests of the many of the ministers Mr. Hill was permitted to make a reply. In his reply he used the old tactics of the scuttle fish, who squirts out black juice, in order to becloud the waters until it can make its escape. Finding himself baffled and unable to answer the argument which had been made against the bill, he resorted to trying to impune the motives of those opposed to the segregation, and appealed to the sympathy of the audience, not to kill a colored institution.

But he was badly beaten. For when he had concluded, it was moved, by one of his supporters that the whole matter be tabled and the Conference take no further steps. Only thirteen ministers voted to table the consideration, while more than fifty voted not to table it and to appoint a committee to report next Monday, on ways and means to prevent further segregation of the colored people of Pennsylvania.

Ministers Take Action

The A. M. E. Preachers' meeting appointed a committee of three to attend a public hearing on the bill at Harrisburg and voice their opposition to it. The committee includes Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., and Drs. Read of Bryn Mawr and J. H. Ringgold. This committee was appointed after hearing the argument of Mr. Dickerson against the measure.

Citizens Object

Objections to the bill were also drawn by a conference called by G. Edward Dickerson. Those attending the meeting included: Mr. Isadore Martin, president of the Philadelphia Branch N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. T. Spotuas Burwell, president John Brown Memorial Association; Dr. N. F. Mossell, medical director Frederick Douglass Hospital; H. H. Thomas, president Equal School Rights league; Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, pastor Central Presbyterian church; Rev. John Logan, minister of St. Simon the Serene Episcopal church; Mr. Paul L. Wootton, real estate dealer; G. Edward Dickerson Esq., president John M. Langston Law club; Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson chairman Educational committee National Federation Colored Women's clubs; Dr. R. Emmet Jones, retired M. D.; Miss Alberta L. Norwood, president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. I. M. Lawrence, president of the Professional club; E. Washington Rhoades, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune; Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, investigator in the Welfare Department of the City of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maude Morrissett, Philadelphia County leader of the Republican

Five general and ten specific objections were drafted. These people will appear before the House Committee to object the bill.

G. O. P. Workers Protest

Magistrate Amos Scott, president of the Active Republican Workers, has, through his organization pending in the House of Representatives for enactment into a law. This Bill undertakes to take the following protest:

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30, 1925.

To the Members of the Committee on Education, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Bill, as it now stands, must be considered

My dear Representative:

Knowledge has come to this Association, that Senate Bill No. 359 is a separate educational institution specifically designed for colored people, shall be the equipment, and what undertakes to take the shall be paid for the same; and

Appointment of Negro Federal Commission Now Before Congress

Washington, D. C., January 19. —The Negro Industrial Commission is a certainty if—Colored men and women in every section co-operate and express their wishes to members of Congress now.

The Negro Industrial Commission Bill H. R. has been on the Union Calendar of the House of Representatives since the 2nd, 1924, when it was unanimously reported from the Judiciary Committee. Senator A. B. Cummins, president pro tempore of the Senate, chairman Senate Judiciary Committee, introduced an identical bill in the Senate January 14, 1925, S-3936.

What was thought as disinterestedness on the part of our National legislators to solve the Negro's welfare in general, recent developments disclose that much study was given to the many sided angled Negro question. The Cummins bill is an illustration.

"God help those who help themselves" is an axiom that is true and sound. The Negro Commission bill is before both branches of Congress. A little importuning by wire or letter from back home folk to the lawmakers will put this measure over. What will this Commission mean to the race if authorized? There will be three Colored Commissioners vested with plenary powers to investigate racial conditions, aid the migrant, assist the tenant, encourage thrift and ownership of farms and homes. See that the church and school house goes up with other building in a new industrial town. It will be a national going concern with an eagle eye open for the interests of the race. An interracial clearing house where grievances and complaints will receive a sympathetic hearing and a righteous adjustment.

GOV. SMITH VETOES BILL INTRODUCED BY BILLUPS

Believed That This Action Was Taken Because of Remote Possibility of Electing Justice of Negro Birth

When Governor Smith vetoed the Billups Court Bill dividing the Seventh District of the Municipal Court, last Thursday, he struck the Harlem voters a blow which will be returned the next time he is a candidate for office in this State. This seems to be the consensus of opinion in Harlem, for not only Negro Republicans, but many Negro Democrats, were anxious to see the bill signed.

In his memorandum of the Billups Bill, which was vetoed along with 18 other bills, Governor Smith discussed the question of home rule, salary increases and economy, which have little to do with the Billups Bill. Assemblyman Billups' Bill was not even mentioned directly in the message.

It has been stated that all 18 bills were vetoed in order to pass over the bill redistricting the municipal court in Harlem and in support of this Governor Smith stated that he regretted very much having to veto the Fearon-Jenks Bill, also calling for a reorganization of the municipal courts, supposedly because it increased the salaries of justices.

The Fearon-Jenks Bill was passed upon the recommendation of an unofficial commission appointed by Smith himself and made up of representatives of the Bar associations.

CITIZENS DRAW BILLS OF PROTEST

Ministers, Organizations and Individuals Waging Serious Opposition to Passing of Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2. —Led by a committee representing the A. M. E. Ministers of this city, the Active Republican Workers of Philadelphia and a group of prominent business and professional men headed by G. Edward Dickerson, opposition to the infamous Senate Bill No. 359, drawn with the hidden threat to establish segregation schools in the state, took definite shape last week.

The "snake" in the bill was exposed in The Pittsburgh Courier's last issue, and immediately, from every section of the state, a storm of protest took the form of a veritable cyclone.

Bill Cleverly Worded

The bill, cleverly worded, was torn apart and the veil of chicanery lifted last week.

On the heels of the article, G. Edward Dickerson, Esq., president of the John M. Langston Law club, composed of lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, met Professor Leslie Pinkney Hill, president of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, the bone of contention, in an open debate before the Baptist Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Dickerson stated that the Bill was against the best interests of the group, for the following reasons.

1. That the Bill was legislation by the State creating a separate institution for colored people, and therefore class legislation.

2. That the bill sets up for a normal and technical school for colored only. This was objected to, because, within eight miles of Cheyney there is already a State Normal school at West Chester, which has for many years, accommodated both colored and white alike. And further, that the state law provides that there should be only one state normal school in the district in which West Chester is located, comprising the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks.

Would Lower Standard

3. That the bill undertakes to take said school out of the public school system, and place it under a board of nine directors, appointed by the superintendent of public instruction. This Board, as constituted, has seven white men and only two colored men. The objections to this arrangement are:

(a) That this board, which is responsible to nobody, will undoubtedly fix a longer standard for colored normal graduates, than is required for the regular state normal graduates.

(b) That the board will have authority to say what equipments said school shall have.

(c) Who shall be their teachers and what shall be their salaries.

(d) Who shall attend said school and under what conditions.

(e) That there would be no appeal from the decision of this board, touching the course of study, the attendance of the pupils, the treatment of the pupils and the location from which the pupils should be sent, and the personnel of the pupils.

4. The creation of a separate state normal school would give the various school boards of the state, a lawful excuse, if not legal authority, to compel all colored students seeking a normal school education to pass by the nearest and most convenient normal school, and go at great expense to themselves and parents, to the specially set apart so-called Normal School.

5. Mr. Dickerson, convincingly argued, that such a school was not to be confused with private institutions for colored people, which would receive State aid, such as: Lincoln University, Douglass and Mercy hospitals, and similar institutions.

Takes Rap at Hill

6. He further argued that the effect of creating a larger surplus of teachers, would give Mr. Hill an excuse like he used at Morton, Pennsylvania, to have the various boards of school directors, to set aside the colored children in poorly equipped poorly lighted and heated, and often worn-out buildings, with inferior books and equipment.

7. And when the State shall be honeycombed with these separate and segregated schools, the colored people would wake up to find that they have reproduced a condition that exists in all of the states south of the Masons' and Dixons' line.

After Mr. Dickerson had concluded, against the protests of the many of the ministers Mr. Hill was permitted to make a reply. In his reply he used the old tactics of the scuttle fish, who squirts out black juice, in order to becloud the waters until it can make its escape. Finding himself baffled and unable to answer the argument which had been made against the bill, he resorted to trying to impune the motives of those opposed to the segregation, and appealed to the sympathy of the audience, not to kill a colored institution.

But he was badly beaten. For when he had concluded, it was moved, by one of his supporters that the whole matter be tabled and the Conference take no further steps. Only thirteen ministers voted to table the consideration, while more than fifty voted not to table it and to appoint a committee to report next Monday, on ways and means to prevent further segregation of the colored people of Pennsylvania.

Ministers Take Action

The A. M. E. Preachers' meeting appointed a committee of three to attend a public hearing on the bill at Harrisburg and voice their opposition to it. The committee includes Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., and Drs. Read of Bryn Mawr and J. H. Ringgold. This committee was appointed after hearing the argument of Mr. Dickerson against the measure.

Citizens Object

Objections to the bill were also drawn by a conference called by G. Edward Dickerson. Those attending the meeting included: Mr. Isadore Martin, president of the Philadelphia Branch N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. T. Spotuas Burwell, president John Brown Memorial Association; Dr. N. F. Mossell, medical director, Frederick Douglass Hospital; H. H. Thomas, president Equal School Rights league; Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, pastor Central Presbyterian church; Rev. John Logan, minister of St. Simon the Serene Episcopal church; Mr. Paul L. Wootton, real estate dealer; G. Edward Dickerson Esq., president John M. Langston Law club; Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson chairman Educational committee National Federation Colored Women's clubs; Dr. R. Emmet Jones, retired M. D.; Miss Alberta L. Norwood, president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. I. M. Lawrence, president of the Professional club; E. Washington Rhoades, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune; Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, investigator in the Welfare Department of the City of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maude Morrissett, Philadelphia County leader of the Republican Women.

Five general and ten specific objections were drafted. These people will appear before the House Committee to object the bill.

G. O. P. Workers Protest

Magistrate Amos Scott, president of the Active Republican Workers, has, through his organization penned the following protest:

Philadelphia, Pa.,
March 30, 1925.

To the Members of the Committee on Education, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Representative:

Knowledge has come to this Association, that Senate Bill No. 359 is now pending in the House of Representatives for enactment into a law of this Commonwealth. We are, therefore, taking this opportunity to voice our opposition to said bill, and to solicit your good offices and valuable influence in opposition to it.

The Bill, as it now stands, must be considered class legislation, for it undertakes to legalize and set up a separate educational institution specially designed for colored people. This Bill undertakes to take the school out of the public school system, and to place it into the hands of a Board of Directors, who will have power to fix their own standard for normal school graduates; to say who shall be the teachers, and what shall be their salaries; to say who shall attend the school and under what conditions; to say what shall be the equipment, and what shall be paid for the same; and

Political – 1925. II

Legislation Suggested, etc.,

therefore, to force or compel the attendance of students from any part of the State, who may desire a normal or technical education.

Under Section No. 907 of the School Code, the State Board of Education has authority "to encourage and promote agricultural education, manual training, domestic science, and such other vocational and practical education, as the needs of this Commonwealth may from time to time require." It will thus be seen that there is no necessity for setting up a special technical school.

The general effect of this Bill will be to drive a wedge between the educational opportunities of the white and colored teachers of the state, which will eventually lead to an expensive and unnecessary, separate, and segregated public school system for the colored people of the State, with all of its attendant evils.

For these and other good and sufficient reasons, we most earnestly urge you to use your best endeavors to see that this Bill is not enacted into law.

Yours for the cause of good government,

Active Republican Workers of Philadelphia,
Amos M. Scott, Pres.,
Percy Smallwood, Sec.

ATLANTA, GA., Const
JUL 14 1925

THIRTY NEW MEASURES INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Thirty new bills were flung into the already congested hoppers of the house of representatives Monday. Among them is a bill, introduced by Davis, of Floyd, which would exempt from taxation all parsonages or ministers' homes owned by denominations, when they are not used for purposes of profit.

The Chatham delegation introduced a bill to appropriate $57,500 to the State Industrial College at Savannah, $20,000 of which would be used for maintenance, $12,500 for heating and furnishing a new school building, and $25,000 for a new dormitory.

The term of office of the state veterinarian would be made two years instead of an indefinite term during good behavior as at present, if a bill introduced by Stanford, of Lowndes, is passed. The governor would be able to name as many state depositories as he wished in towns of 6,500 population or over, instead of being limited to two as at present, under the terms of another bill by Hamilton, of Floyd. Intermarriages of whites and negroes is prohibited in a bill by Davis, of DeKalb. This measure also provides a system of registration and marriage licensing. The supreme court has recently ruled that the counties cannot pay vital statistics registrars, thus crippling the former state vital statistics law, and this measure will, it is said, remedy that situation.

Among appropriation bills is one by Ross, of Richmond, giving $80,000 in 1926 and $90,000 in 1927 to the department of public health and hygiene and $100,000 for a nurses' home, and $250,000 for a new laboratory building at the University of Georgia. Another asks $3,000 for the eleventh district A. & M. school, and still another asks $15,000 for the war on adult illiteracy being conducted by the Georgia illiteracy commission.

The only bill introduced Monday by the Fulton delegation permits laundries to sell uncalled-for goods on which work has been done after 10 days' notice has been posted at the county courthouse.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
JUL 22 1925

24 HOUSE BILLS PASSED BY SENATE AT NIGHT SESSION

House W. & A. Measure, Classification Tax and Appropriation Bill Will Come Up Today.

MAJORITY HIGHWAY REPORT IS ADOPTED

Insurance Agents To Pay New Tax—Bill Passed To Bar Negro Control of G. O. P. Politics.

After passing 24 house bills and concurring in four house amendments to senate bills the state senate adjourned late Friday night in readiness for long session preceding sine die adjournment tonight. It will convene at 9 o'clock this morning.

There are four highly important matters before the senate for consideration today, these being action on refusal by the house to concur in senate amendments to the appropriations bill, the house W. & A. bill appointing a commission to handle the Chattanooga street extension matter, the house classification tax bill and the house gas distillation bill.

Bills Passed Quickly.

Beginning at 8 o'clock Friday night the senate in rapid-fire order passed bills until a motion by Senator J. R. Hutcheson, 39th, for adjournment, brought an end to the night's session with the calendar of the senate practically cleared of house bills, except for the four mentioned above.

The senate today will consider a house resolution to adjourn sine die at 6 o'clock this afternoon. This resolution was brought over from the house Friday night, and a move promptly made to table it, there being considerable opposition expressed to the measure, as some senators voiced the opinion the assembly should stay in session until the vitally important measures, such as the money bill, have been acted upon finally.

House Bills Passed.

House bills of importance which passed the senate almost unanimously Friday night follow:

Providing reciprocity with other states in examining and licensing osteopaths.

Enlarging powers and duties of boards of trustees in those districts which levy a local tax for educational purposes.

Amending the act registering and licensing motor vehicles and chauffers, appropriation of $8,150 for equipping and repairing Harriet Hawkes cottage at the Georgia Training School for Girls.

Authorizing the state school superintendent to set aside for 1925 the sum of $253,000 and for following years beginning with 1926, the sum of $300,000 each year, from the funds collected from the poll tax, for aiding in establishing and maintaining consolidated public school systems.

"Gas Bootleg" Tax.

Providing for a tax to reach alleged "gasoline bottleggers" who bring into Georgia tank cars of gasoline in an effort to evade paying the gasoline tax.

Regulating the business of fire and casualty insurance and imposing a license tax of $10 on nonresident agents.

Authorizing house and senate penitentiary committees to visit prison camps over the state before the next session of the general assembly.

Authorizing appointment of a committee to plan a suitable memorial to Georgia's war heroes.

Amending the civil code relative to different modes of defense.

Authorizing certain members of the assembly to remain over for several days after adjournment for completion of unfinished business.

Issue of Bonds.

Authorizing the governor to issue bonds to the extent of $228,000 to pay the portion of the public debt falling due July 1, 1926.

Amending the state board of embalmers act so the board may charge a license fee up to $25.

Appropriating $35,000 for a supplementary maintenance fund for Georgia Tech.

Appropriating $6,000 for Lumpkin Law school.

Appropriating $4,760.95 for expenses incurred in erecting a death chamber for the state at Milledgeville.

Many other house bills of a minor nature, relating mostly to relief from surety bonds, were passed.

The senate adopted a house substitute for the bill providing for regulation of licensing and registering motor vehicles.

Charter Amendment.

The senate concurred in a house amendment to a senate bill giving corporations the right to be chartered for 30 years, and the privilege of renewal.

The senate considered the house bill providing for the W. & A. commission to dispose of the Chattanooga street extension matter in executive session, but failed to act on the measure. It will be taken up again today.

One house bill, designed to prevent inter-marriage of the races where one of the parties has any negro blood at all, was tabled by its supporters as they feared the bill might be defeated due to the small attendance.

Will Bar Negro Control.

Only registered and qualified voters would be allowed to participate in political mass meetings under a house bill which passed the senate unanimously Friday afternoon. It is understood that the intent of the bill is to keep negroes out of control of Georgia republican politics.

Anther house bll which passed the senate Friday afternoon provides for special occupation tax on insurance agents to be collected through the comptroller general's office instead of through county tax collectors. The bill provides for payment of 5 per cent of amount collected for cost of collection. About $30,000 is being collected at present and it is said that $60,000 would be collected under provisions of the bill at a cost of $3,000.

Four more trustees are added to the University of Georgia's board of trustees by a house bill which passes the senate. The bill provides that the four trustees are to be alumni of the university and are to serve terms of eight years each.

Accept Highway Report.

Adoption of the majority report of the special highway investigation committee by the state senate by a vote of 29 to 15 Friday morning followed charges on the senate floor by Senator E. E. Andrews, 31st, that the entire controversy over the state highway department was a conspiracy between W. T. Anderson, of Macon, and others to "get" John N. Holder, chairman of the board, in which "they used the governor of the great state of Georgia as a catspaw to carry out their designs."

Senator Andrews, who is a signer of the majority report, with Senators J. A. Dixon, H. J. Carswell and J. C. Collier, declared that Anderson and Holder both were complete strangers to him when he first came to the legislature, and that his mind was prejudiced against Holder because of the charges that had been made by Anderson. Since going through records of the hearing and having failed to see any substantiation of Anderson's charges, he concluded that there was no major fault to be found with Mr. Holder, he said.

Remarks of Senator Andrews were supported by Senator Dixon, who added his own voice toward restoring the confidence of the people of Georgia in the state highway department.

In urging the adoption of the minority report, signed by himself, Senator J. R. Hutcheson, 39th, chairman of the investigation committee, said he did not believe that Mr. Holder and the department were entitled to a clean sheet, He scored the custom of salary advances, especially as related to unearned money.

Knox Hits Majority.

Senator Gordon Knox, 3rd, also asked adoption of the minority report. "Even a decent buzzard could not light on the highway department without holding his nose," Senator Knox said. "The sole idea of the majority report is to give the highway board a clean sheet."

The majority report's adoption followed an unsuccessful effort by Senator H. E. Wilkinson, 49th, to have both reports referred to the regular highway committee of the senate for consideration and recommendation.

Those voting in favor of the adoption of the majority report which exonerated Mr. Holder were Senators Andrews, Bell, Carr, Carswell, Clements, Clifton, Cole, of the 42nd; Deto La Perriere, Dixon, Guess, Harrell, Hayes, Hendrix, Hughes, Johnson, Luttrell, Matthews, Memory, Middleton, Miller, McKenzie, Owen, Pickren, Pruett, Ricketson, Stevens, Thompson, Wellborn and Williams.

Those opposed to the adoption of the majority report were: Senators Boykin, Cole, of the 36th; Hutchesn, Knight, Knox, Morgan, Moye, McGregor, Neal, Norman, Parker, Peebles, Perkins, Rountree and Wilkinson.

The gas distillation test bill has been made available for today's senate calendar in spite of an adverse report on the bill by the agricultural committee. The senate disagreed to the report of the agricultural committee in adversing the bill, this placing it in a position available for the calendar.

The vote Friday was regarded as by no means indicative of passage of the bill, which reduces the number of oil inspectors from 168 to 6, as several senators in explaining their votes said they voted to disagree with the committee solely for the purpose of putting the measure on trial for its life, reserving the right to cast their votes otherwise if they so chose today.

COOLIDGE'S USUAL NEGRO CLAUSE CONSIDERED POLITICAL SOP BY UNTRAMMELED COLORED CITIZENS

(By the Associated Negro Press Staff Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C.—There is wide comment on that portion of the message of President Coolidge to congress, devoted to the Negro. This expression is regarded generally as the frankest and boldest deliverance of a modern president on the subject. The comments are not without mixed opinions and emotions, and even those known to be friendly to President Coolidge, are of the opinion that in some respects, his utterances are tempered with a measure of condescension to the "established customs which have long had the sanction of enlightened society." 12-14-25

Daily newspapers north, as is the custom, have pretty generally omitted reference to that portion of the message dealing with the Negro. Daily newspapers, South, have conflicting opinions on the intent and purpose of the chief executive. Some of them read into it just the opposite of what the colored observers read. That is: Some of the South think the president is catering to the Negro in a way, dangerous to the body politic (South), while there are many colored people who feel that the President has patted the South on the back and said, in effect: "Now, we must recognize the advancement and welfare of the Negro, but don't worry; we are not going to reach down in your bailiwick and interfere with your established customs of segregation, disfranchisement, and oppression, for these have 'long had the sanction of enlightened society.'"

Frankness has characterized all the comments. The president has set the pace and he is being followed up in analytical detail. There has never been an utterance that has been divided into such detailed analysis, word for word. For example: There is a group of racial commenters who aver that the reference to "sympathy, kindness and helpfulness" smacks of gratuitous paternalism in a measure out of harmony to the manhood estate attained by Negro America. There are those who say: "All we ask is to be let alone to live our lives as other Americans, without a blanket of maudlin sentiment poured out in our behalf. We are willing to stake our future on our merits as Americans, no more no less."

On the other hand, there is that other element who feel that being an actual minority group, only one in ten of the great population of the nation, with really neither substantial permanent wealth or effective organization on the Negro side. "There are times when we have to take low, and use discretion and diplomacy to accomplish that which others are able to accomplish by intelligently directed force." One may take his choice of the two extremes, or develop for himself a happy mean.

Consideration Up to Congress.

In the matter of accomplishment, there is general opinion that further initiative is actually up to the congress, house and senate in bring to the attention of the nation those phases of political justice which to do with the future welfare of the Negro with the Negro in America. Thoughtful white and black people, in and out of public life, have reached the conclusion that the future status of the American Negro is a subject that cannot be longer ignored.

The American Negro is the issue, and he must present the issue before the American public. He must put his case before the bar of public opinion without fear or favor; without the thought of who is going to be embarrassed. It is contended that there can be no greater embarrassment than that through which black people are now passing, with little militant co-operation from those who receive the benefits of his votes. Therefore, the senators and members of congress, who are expecting to return to their respective places in 1926, should be put on record. They will not like it; they will side-step, get red in the face, and get mad as a hatter, maybe, but, it is contended "That is neither here nor there; we want the facts."

Politically, northern democrats in great centers of Negro population are putting the republicans on the defensive; many of them are acting with greater boldness in their willingness to be fair, or at least politic. This is true of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts; Senator Bruce of Maryland; Governor Donahey of Ohio; Mayor Hylan and Governor Smith of New York, with Mayor-elect Walker in the offing; and with Mayor Dever of Chicago. Few republicans can compare with them in friendly political consideration.

"Will republicans continue to pass the buck?" is asked. Find out, it is urged, by putting up to them the "Four Points": Disfranchisement, Government Segregation, Minister to Haiti, and Register of the Treasury, it is urged. "That gives us a working barometer," remarked one in the know of things political.

Political - 1925
Party Affiliation.

Third Party. (La Follette).

Kelly Miller Says

La Follette was a moral force in American politics. He sealed with his death the lesson of his life. He followed the lead of his conscience and of his intelligence. He wore no yoke. A slave to principle, he called no party master.

Is this a worthwhile lesson for Afro-American youth; Or is Ephriam hopelessly joined to his idol?

The Passing Of La Follette

Negro American,

Senator LaFollette is dead. Senator Lade of North Dakota soon followed his chieftain to the bourne whence no traveler ever returns.

A death blow has been dealt to the cause of the Progressives. President Coolidge was borne under a lucky star. The passing of the great leaders will remove a thorn from his political side. The path of the Grand Old Pary now seems smooth and pleasant. The old line stubborn opposition now flaunders as an army without a leader.

LaFollette has stood for a quarter of a century as the cental figure in progressive American politics. Roosevelt, LaFoleltte and Bryan constituted the trinity of outstanding progressives covering the last decade of the nineteenth and the first two decades of the twentieth century. There has been little progressive output of thought during that period that has not issued from one of these three sources.

La Follette Greatest Of Progressive Trinity

Of the three LaFollette was by all odds the most consistent, persistent and effective. Bryan became the oracle of the progressive movement for a season. He is possessed of great gift of eloquence and persuasive speece. The democratic party made him its mouth piece and idol. He espoused rather than originate idea.s Not a single reform owes its origin to William J. Bryan. But after the suggestion had been put forth he adopted it and gave it an influence and power beyond the ability of its originator to do.

He was three times the candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States. In etach campaign he emphasized that feature of reform that was then uppermost in the minds of the people. At one time it was free silver. At another time the initiative and the referendum and the recall. Then the popular election of senators, the income tax or the enfranchisement of the female sex.

When political issues became defunct he jumped with equal facility to moral issuees involved in the temperance movement. Finally he landed in the fundamentalist camp as advocate of spiritual reaction. His great gymnastic ability by which he hops from limb to limb on the tree of reform has caused the people to question the genuineness of his conviction, and to wonder if after all he was not a queest of a fertile field in which to exercise his oratorical gifts and forensic talent.

His willingness to explain away the constitutional rights of the Negro in order to please a local democratic constituency convicts him of intellectual inconsistency and convinces many of his moral insincerity.

Roosevelt Purged Republican Party

Theodore Roosevelt stands forth as a unique figure in American politics. He tried to indoctrinate the republican party with the spirit of progressiveism, a task doomed to failure from the very nature and structure of the organization.

But by sheer force of his dominant personality he made the grand old party purge itself of the accumulated drossness of a generation of uncontested power. He saved the party from itself, and made it possibel for it to continue to hold the favor of the American peopel. But the party finally cast him out, to found a party of his own on a declared progressive platform.

After experiencing defeat and realizing the hopelessness of making the party the instrument of progressive accomplishment, he surrendered and returned to the fold, a wiser man, if not a sadder one. Had he lived he doubtless would have returned to power as a regular republican.

On the other hand Robert La Follette was a progressive from start to finish. He never wavered or hesitated one hour since he put his hand to the plow of reform. He believed in the doctrine which he preached, becaues the people among whom he lived believed in it.

LaFollete Was Practical Reformer

The Northwestern section of the United States has long chafed of being under financial dominance of the East. LaFollette became the mouthpiece of this revolt. His notions of reform were not idealistic, like those of Bryan, nor yet spectacular like those of Roosevelt. Reform with him was the normal and ordinary procedure of well conducted government. He put into actual operation the whole scheme of his progressive platform in the state of Wisconsin.

His state believed in him because he preached no barren ideality, but a practical doctrine tried and tested in the affairs of his own state. His band was a few but true and tried, their leader frank and bold.

He repudiated Roosevelt as only a make believe reformer. He liked Bryan and Bryan liked him but there lay the great gulf of political division between them.

During the last presidential campaign, LaFollette felt so strongly the righteousness of his position, and the hopeless obsession of the regular republicans of the hide bound type that he headed an independent ticket which at one time seriously threatened to frustrate the whole scheme of both republican and democratic politics.

Third Party Hopes Were Shattered

But something happened ever night that changed the entire aspect of the situation. Just what did happen, and just who brought that happening to pass is still a matter of wonderment to the average unsophistocated American voter. But it happened nevertheless, and LaFollette was not only defeated, but his hopes and expectation were shattered beyond all calculation. And yet he polled five million votes. But it did not make a dent in the armor of Coolidge, the silent. Amidst it all LaFollette lived and died a republican.

La Follette Was Practical Reformer

It was his hope and expectation to bring the party up to the high level of his progressive ideals. He was read out of the party for his effontery to defy the regular order as ordained by the dominant element in the Grand Old Party. He suffered his humiliation in silence. He died a martyr to the political principles in which he devoutly believed. He was sound to the core on every fundamental principle of human rights.

Always Championed 14th And 15th Amendment

While his platform dealt in the main with economic issues, he nevertheless, never forgot that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were vital parts of the Federal Constitution.

The ways of political fortune are past finding out . The death of La Follette gives President Coolidge all out an unconteested field. There is no foreseen result that can or will prevent his triumphiant renomination, and all but unanimous reelection. This will not be due to his achievements or accomplishments but to fortuitous circumstancees of which from the beginning he has been the beneficiary.

Any administration can renominate itself if it is so minded. The democratic party is so far obscured and divided that it can offer little effective opposition. That party is destroyed almost beyond trace in the wets. The border states have so far strayed away from their political first love that it will take much persuasion of the old line republican policy was to be seen in the progressive movement in the west. Now that the great leader of that movement is fallen on sleep, it will be hard for the movement itself to make further effective headway.

If good times continue the even tenure of their way; if trade conditions continue good, if capital continue profitable and labor prosperous, will be a mere pro orma procedure, the renomination and reelection of Calvin Coolidge.

If on the other hand, conditions become disturbed; if the calculated panic occurs, as it has a habit of doing with periodic regularity, then the next republican nominee will be a Lochinvar from the far west. His name is not hard to guess. He will rise upon the pedestal of progressive ideas constructed by Robert L. LaFollette.

Present Political Status Of Negro Baffling

Where does the Negro stand amidst all of these political happenings? There is to-day a calm on the political sea. Since I have begun to notice political movements, I have never seen the Negro so indifferent, and seemingly so content as now.

There is no expression of dissatisfaction in our news papers or organs of public opinion. Our political leaders are silent. We hardly know whether they are simply dumbfounded. He has fallen out of public notice. There are no longer any candidates for high office. If so they have ceased to push their candidacy.

I was in Boston the other day and called to see Mr. William C. Matthews, who represents all that there is left of the Negro's hope in national politics. I was informed that he had gone to Washington to look into political conditions. On return to Washington I do not find a single soul who can or will reveal the influence or result of Mr. Matthews political visit.

It may be they are working in the secrecy of silence shortly to astonish us with resutls in the broad day light. May it be so.

In the last campaign, the result was so overwhelming that the little Negro vote was negligible. No result of importance can be traceable directly to his vote or his influence. Consequencely his demands cannot be so dogmatically asserted. He merely helped to swell the great needless majority. This doubtless, goes far towards tempering the attitude of those in power towards our demands.

Future Depends On Action Now

But what of the future? Many Negroees followed the fortune of LaFollette in the last campaign. I have so far heard no one express regret for his espousal. Now that that influence seems on the wane, what is to become of his Negro following? Will they return to the fold with the great majority of their white fellow countryman, and make the Grand Old Party the practically unanimous choice of the American people, or will they follow the leading of the progressive movement with such gloomy prospects?

Now is the time for our political thinkers to begin to arouse the peopel to the reality of the situation. It is folly to delay until the party munipulators have set the stage for the next election. when there will be nothing to do but to sign the dotted line.

LaFollette was a moral force in American politics. He sealed with his death the lesson of his life. He followed the lead of his conscience and of his intelligence. He wore no yoke. A slave to principle, he called no party master. Is this a worthwhile lesson for Afro-American youth? or is Ephriam hopelessly joined to his idol?

Political—1924.

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

POLITICAL MANAGEMENT.

The Republican National Convention held at Cleveland gave evidence in its closing sessions that there was a division in the management of the party between the old liners, represented by the Senatorial contingent, and the more progressive element brought into control through President Coolidge's candidacy for renomination. While the older regime showed its strength in dictating the nomination for the Vice Presidency, the control of the party machinery fell into the hands of the President's choice, when Mr. Butler was named as chairman of the National Committee.

Chairman Butler is a business man and a newcomer in the field of politics. Nevertheless his management of the convention was undisputed until he blundered in the naming of a Vice President and gave the Old Guard the opportunity to come back. Honors should now be easy between the old and new forces in Republicanism and both may be expected to unite in working for the success of the ticket. All the astuteness which Mr. Butler may have exercised in his business will now be needed in the conduct of the political campaign. Whether Mr. Butler will be able to repeat the success scored by the late Mark Hanna as a business man in politics remains to be seen.

So far as the Negro voters are concerned it is not so much astute management that is required as square dealing that will inspire confidence and renew faith in Republican policies. The failure on the part of the last administration, especially in the Congress, to live up to the principles of the party and to redeem the pledges made in its platform and by its candidates four years ago, weakened the faith of this class of voters. Unless they have some guaranty that the basic principles of Republicanism will be lived up to in the future, they can see no reason for preferring a Republican to a Democratic administration.

If the pernicious practices introduced into the departments at Washington under Wilson are permitted to remain, why vote for a Republican administration? If the rule of the United States marines is to be continued in Haiti, despite the pledges of President Harding to restore autonomy to that subjugated republic, why vote for a Republican administration? If advancement in the civil service is barred to black men and their appointment blocked in the same manner as under Southern Democratic bureau chiefs, what is the advantage of voting for a change of parties? If a Republican administration fears to appoint a Negro as minister to Haiti because the affairs of that country are run by the American Financial Agent and the marines, as stated by an influential Republican in Washington, why worry about the sins of Democracy? These are the questions that Negro voters are asking.

The Democratic party of the South is not the Democratic party of the North, though it frequently dominates the Northern wing to its disadvantage. If the Republicans want to win this campaign they must not only unite on a clean policy and a square deal, but they must bear in mind the original principles on which the party was founded and give evidence of a determination to return to them.

SPECULATION BEGUN ON RESULTS OF CONVENTION

G. O. P. Scored for Failure to Come Out Against the Klan—Two Negroes on National Committee.

By MARK WHITMARK

Now that the Republican Convention is over, Negroes throughout the United States have begun to sum up the results and to speculate on the effect the candidates and the Republican platform will have on the election.

The Convention's answer to the Klan, voiced in the platform, has already been characterized as "weak" by one observer, who declares that the party has "lost its old-time appeal to the Negro." This same observer says that the plank urging an anti-lynching bill is a "joke."

To the vast majority of Negro voters, conditions are not so bad. They have a faith in President Coolidge that is not easily shaken. Coolidge, so far, has not been roped in by his party. He is still, more or less, an outsider, and got the Presidential nomination by a combination of circumstances beyond his and his party's control. If he is re-elected, along with a favorable Congress, several hopes of the Negro in America may be realized.

The Negro delegates triumphed at the Cleveland Convention, whatever that means. Most all of the contests for seats in the convention were settled in their favor and the close of the convention found the race represented by two national committeemen, two national committeewomen and a representative on the resolutions committee.

Henry Lincoln Johnson and Mrs. George S. Williams of Georgia; Perry Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Mississippi, and Ben Davis of Atlanta are the outstanding representatives on the National Committee. Dr. George W. Cannon, delegate-at-large from New Jersey, seconded Coolidge's nomination. This sounds good, but that is about all.

Of recent years colored voters have shown a disposition to disregard altogether campaign promises and to judge all candidates on their merits. This being true, several Senators and Congressmen running on the Republican ticket may be overwhelmingly defeated on the Klan issue alone. The Negro is out to defeat the Klan, party or no party.

The New York World's correspondent, in a report Monday, says that the Negro holds the balance of power in at least twenty doubtful Northern States. Just how this "power" will be wielded in the election is not altogether clear at this date. The Republican Party holds first option, provided it "comes clean" and translates words into actions.

NEGROES THREATEN TO BOLT ON KLAN

Again Appeal to Coolidge to Make an Unequivocal Statement.

REFER TO RIVAL'S STAND

Declare Colored Citizens Are Preparing to Vote Against Republicans Backed by Ku Klux.

Nego voters are preparing to break "their historical allegiance" to the Republican Party and vote against candidates supported by the Ku Klux Klan, no matter by what party they have been nominated, President Coolidge was told in a letter sent to him by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The text of the letter follows:

"I beg leave to call to your attention once again that thousands of colored citizens are still looking for a public statement from you specifically disavowing for the Republican Party the support and endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan. To a previous request for such a statement sent you on May 29 of this year no reply was received. To a telegram sent June 6, Mr. Slemp replied that it came during the closing days of the session of Congress when every moment of your time was occupied and that he hoped to call the message to your attention at an early date. No further reply has been received.

"As we said in our previous letter, the issue involved transcends a mere few votes in the coming election, although on the basis of the Klan issue, we are informed, colored people, breaking their historical allegiance to the Republican Party, are prepared to vote against Klan candidates by whatever party nominated. It is not, however, from the point of view of vote-getting that a repudiation of the Klan should come from the Republican Party. That repudiation should be made clear and decisive on the basis of the Klan's hypocrisy and the violence, disorder and the race and religious hatred known to be an inevitable product of the organization and activity of that body.

"We now feel still greater warrant in asking for some such statement from you, in view of the fact that both the other principal candidates, John W. Davis for the Democrats and Robert M. La Follette for the third party, have declared themselves unequivocally and unmistakably on this issue, both of them naming the Ku Klux Klan, so that there could be no flavor of evasion about their utterances. To take the Klan out of politics as an issue, there is necessary only a statement from you as leader of the Republican Party. It is this statement which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People again respectfully asks you to make."

ASKS NEGRO VOTERS TO CUT PARTY LINES

James Weldon Johnson Says They Must Break Republican Domination.

KEEP POLITICIANS GUESSING

New York Times

Can Get Nothing as Long as Bosses Know How They'll Vote, Says Their Leader in "Crisis."

9-21-24

"Keep the politicians guessing," is the advice to negroes of James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an article which will appear in the October issue of The Crisis. Mr. Johnson calls on negroes to work out by that method their emancipation from the Republican Party, which is trying to hold the negro "and do as little for him as possible."

New York, N.Y.

He points to the negroes who reside in Harlem as a group which has succeeded in working out its own political salvation from Republican bondage.

"The politicians can never foretell to a dead certainty how much of that vote will be Republican, Democratic, Socialist or for the third party," he writes. "Colored Harlem is now represented in the Legislature of New York State by a negro Democrat and in the Aldermanic Board of New York City by a negro Democrat. Has this made the Republican Party less solicitous about negro votes? On the contrary, the hard-boiled Republican machine has just designated for that district a colored man as candidate for Congress."

A "gentleman's agreement" against the negro has been concluded by the leaders of the two older parties, Mr. Johnson writes. This agreement, he declares, is made possible by the disfranchisement of 4,500,000 negroes in the South through the "white primary" and with the connivance of the Republican politicians in Southern States, who are determined not to build up a strong organization, as they would be in a position to do with the aid of the negroes, because if they did there would be too many to divide the Federal patronage dispensed by a Republican Administration at Washington.

Seek Only aPtronage, He Says.

"The Republican Party in the South is not a political party; it is an office-holding oligarchy," Mr. Johnson writes. "The bosses are not interested in building up a party; they are interested solely in taking a hand-picked delegation every four years to the National Convention, and landing on the band wagon. If a Republican President is elected these bosses have all the Federal jobs in the whole empire of the South to parcel out among themselves and their friends. These are fat pickings and are exclusively reserved to relatively a very few persons, for the mass of white Southerners are barred by being Democrats. It is here we have the reason for the rise and growth of Lily-Whiteism: the white men in the game simply wanted all the jobs

"Indeed not only do the Republican bosses in the South neglect to build up a strong party—they could make a fair beginning with nearly five million negro voters to draw from—but a strong Republican Party is precisely what they do not want; such a party would develop too much competition for the Federal jobs. These bosses, without protest, allow the white South to control the local situation and reduce the negro to a political zero in exchange for full control of Federal patronage. This arrangement suits the white South. It is not considered too great a price to pay for the elimination of the negro."

"Where negroes can vote, in the North, the race is still in the Fourth of July stage of politics. The gentlemen's agreement between the Republican and Democratic Parties is possible because practically every negro vote is labeled, sealed, delivered and packed away long before the election. How can the negro expect any worth-while consideration for his vote as long as the politicians are always reasonably sure as to how it will be cast? The Republicans feel sure of it, and the Democrats don't expect it."

Asks for Action This Fall.

The way out for the negro, Mr. Johnson counsels, is for the negro to smash the gentlemen's agreement. It can be smashed in two ways, he concludes:

"In the gradual assertion of political independence on the part of the negro, or it can be done at one blow. The negro can serve notice that he is no longer a part of the agreement by voting in the coming elections in each State against Republicans who have betrayed him, who are in league with the Ku Klux Klan, who are found to be hypocrites and liars on the question of the negro's essential rights and by letting them know he has done it. I am in favor of doing the job at once."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH

Some very respectable Southerners foregathered in Birmingham Tuesday for the frank purpose of discussing ways and means of strengthening the Republican party in the South. It was not a gathering of officeholders and prospective officeholders. It was the first convention of the Southern States Republican League. It is stated that no officeholder is eligible to membership in the League, and that any member of it who becomes a candidate for office will automatically surrender his membership.

Montgomery Advertiser 10-29-25

It is an all-Southern organization. There is no reason to question the loyalty of the members to the higher interests of the South. There is no reason to question their sincerity of purpose, and we note with interest that they were courteously received. Mr. D. E. McLendon, a Democrat, president of the Birmingham City Commission, made an address of welcome, and Mr. Frank Willis Barnett, Democrat, acted for the Democratic governor of Alabama, in speaking a word of welcome on behalf of the State. These gentlemen did not compromise themselves as Democrats by the courtesies extended by them to a convention of political opponents.

Montgomery

The League's first convention, undoubtedly made an auspicious beginning, even though it met in the heart of the South in a Sate whose faithfulness to the Democratic party is proverbial.

If we are to have two parties in the South, the opposition to the Democratic party must come into the court of public opinion with clean hands; and so far as the Repulican League is concerned, it appears that the proposed opposition does come with clean hands, and the purpose of the members must be fairly considered on its merits. They purpose a clash of ideas on a plane of dignity and decency.

What do members of the League desire to accomplish, and what are their prospects of success?

They declare that the South needs two healthy fighting parties. They declare that the South needs a Republican party that can speak from the Southern point of view in the councils of the Nation. The only specific principle to which they commit themselves is the protective tariff. Now that the South promises to become an industrial Golconda, they fancy that the psychological moment for tempting the agrarian Democrats of the South with protectionism has come, and accordingly they call upon their leaders in every Southern Congressional district to organize and make a fight.

There is nothing new in this, except the candor and dignity of the present League's personnel. Every device of cajolery and appeal to cupidity has been resorted to by Republican leaders for 60 years to induce the South to stand with New England for a high tariff. In that time the South has lived under every sort of tariff except outright free trade, varying with the principles of the parties in power. The South has flourished and suffered under a high tariff, and the South has flourished and suffered under a low tariff.

The dreadful days of the seventies, which included a period of panic and depression, were Republican days. Grover Cleveland's "tariff for revenue" was much abused by Republican manufacturers and politicians, but candid historians have demonstrated that the decay of prosperity had already got well under way before Cleveland was inaugurated, and that it was his misfortune that the depression should come with his tariff. It might, and probably would, have come, under a high protective tariff. McKinley was elected in '96, and we went back under protectionism, but prosperity did not return until gold was discovered in the Klondyke and the Spanish-American war came to stimulate certain lines of business. We continued under high tariff until 1913, but in 1907, under Roosevelt, we had a frightful panic, and a spell of hard times. We had eight years of the Underwood tariff which many competent economists have said was the fairest tariff we ever had, and we did extremely well, except for the damage wrought by the outbreak of war in 1914.

If the Democratic tariff under Cleveland caused the panic of '93, how is it that the country prospered under the Underwood tariff through 1913 and up to the outbreak of the war in 1914, and continued prosperous during two Democratic administrations, except for the temporary troubles caused by the war?

The fact is, that the disturbances of '73, '93, 1907 and 1920, were so affected on the one hand by the monetary situation, and on the other by speculation and over-extension of capitalization in business and industry that it is difficult even for the most precise historian to say with assurance just what the whole effect of high tariff and low tariff was at different times. But on the whole, it is not to be disputed that the country did quite as well under Democratic tarifs as under Republican tariffs. Certainly there is as much force as ever in the theory of the Democrats that high protective rates simply mean protection for manufacturers and not for consumers. Consumers do not seem to get the benefits of the greater profits insured certain industries by our policy of taxing foreign competitors to keep them out of our domestic markets—as we are doing now, under the highest tariff rates ever written in America.

The South is still a low tariff region. Moreover, however desirable two strong parties may be in the South, the Southern States Repulican League may as well recognize an obvious truth, viz: The Republican party will never be popular in the South. Nothing in the record of the Republican party is calculated to reassure the South and win its confidence and respect. The solidarity of the white South is still a domestic social necessity. Nearly every Republican politician who has sat in the White House has at one time or another irri ated the race situation in the South.

To go no further back than the beginning of this century, it is recalled that Roosevelt, who at times professed a noble desire to "break" the solid South, created the Crum issue in South Carolina, and the Indianola postoffice issue in Mississippi, while even the genial Harding forced Cohen on New Orleans and in a speech at Birmingham reproached the white people of the South for their attitude on the race question. Mr. Coolidge has had little occasion to deal with the subject, but he has seemed to be typically Eastern in his point of view, and out of sympathy with the ideals of the South. The South likes him very well, but has not felt that it could trust him to deal sanely and wisely with its old question. The South has solved its race question, but it has done so in spite of meddlesome Republican administrations. All of its racial troubles are traceable to the Repulican party.

We do not believe that the Southern States Republican League will get anywhere. Its favorite party, through no fault of the League's membership, has too much to live down.

ASKS NEGRO VOTERS TO CUT PARTY LINES

James Weldon Johnson Says They Must Break Republican Domination.

KEEP POLITICIANS GUESSING

New York Times

Can Get Nothing as Long as Bosses Know How They'll Vote, Says Their Leader in "Crisis."

9-21-24

"Keep the politicians guessing," is the advice to negroes of James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an article which will appear in the October issue of The Crisis. Mr. Johnson calls on negroes to work out by that method their emancipation from the Republican Party, which is trying to hold the negro "and do as little for him as possible."

New York, N.Y.

He points to the negroes who reside in Harlem as a group which has succeeded in working out its own political salvation from Republican bondage.

"The politicians can never foreteli to a dead certainty how much of that vote will be Republican, Democratic, Socialist or for the third party," he writes. "Colored Harlem is now represented in the Legislature of New York State by a negro Democrat and in the Aldermanic Board of New York City by a negro Democrat. Has this made the Republican Party less solicitous about negro votes? On the contrary, the hard-boiled Republican machine has just designated for that district a colored man as candidate for Congress."

A "gentleman's agreement" against the negro has been concluded by the leaders of the two older parties, Mr. Johnson writes. This agreement, he declares, is made possible by the disfranchisement of 4,500,000 negroes in the South through the "white primary" and with the connivance of the Republican politicians in Southern States, who are determined not to build up a strong organization, as they would be in a position to do with the aid of the negroes, because if they did there would be too many to divide the Federal patronage dispensed by a Republican Administration at Washington.

Seek Only aPtronage, He Says.

"The Republican Party in the South is not a political party; it is an office-holding oligarchy," Mr. Johnson writes. "The bosses are not interested in building up a party; they are interested solely in taking a hand-picked delegation every four years to the National Convention, and landing on the band wagon. If a Republican President is elected these bosses have all the Federal jobs in the whole empire of the South to parcel out among themselves and their friends. These are fat pickings and are exclusively reserved to relatively a very few persons, for the mass of white Southerners are barred by being Democrats. It is here we have the reason for the rise and growth of Lily-Whiteism: the white men in the game simply wanted all the jobs

"Indeed not only do the Republican bosses in the South neglect to build up a strong party—they could make a fair beginning with nearly five million negro voters to draw from—but a strong Republican Party is precisely what they do not want; such a party would develop too much competition for the Federal jobs. These bosses, without protest, allow the white South to control the local situation and reduce the negro to a political zero in exchange for full control of Federal patronage. This arrangement suits the white South. It is not considered too great a price to pay for the elimination of the negro."

"Where negroes can vote, in the North, the race is still in the Fourth of July stage of politics. The gentlemen's agreement between the Republican and Democratic Parties is possible because practically every negro vote is labeled, sealed, delivered and packed away long before the election. How can the negro expect any worth-while consideration for his vote as long as the politicians are always reasonably sure as to how it will be cast? The Republicans feel sure of it, and the Democrats don't expect it."

Asks for Action This Fall.

The way out for the negro, Mr. Johnson counsels, is for the negro to smash the gentlemen's agreement. It can be smashed in two ways, he concludes:

"In the gradual assertion of political independence on the part of the negro, or it can be done at one blow. The negro can serve notice that he is no longer a part of the agreement by voting in the coming elections in each State against Republicans who have betrayed him, who are in league with the Ku Klux Klan, who are found to be hypocrites and liars on the question of the negro's essential rights and by letting them know he has done it. I am in favor of doing the job at once."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH

Some very respectable Southerners foregathered in Birmingham Tuesday for the frank purpose of discussing ways and means of strengthening the Republican party in the South. It was not a gathering of officeholders and prospective officeholders. It was the first convention of the Southern States Republican League. It is stated that no officeholder is eligible to membership in the League, and that any member of it who becomes a candidate for office will automatically surrender his membership.

Montgomery Advertiser

It is an all-Southern organization. There is no reason to question the loyalty of the members to the higher interests of the South. There is no reason to question their sincerity of purpose, and we note with interest that they were courteously received. Mr. D. E. McLendon, a Democrat, president of the Birmingham City Commission, made an address of welcome, and Mr. Frank Willis Barnett, Democrat, acted for the Democratic governor of Alabama, in speaking a word of welcome on behalf of the State. These gentlemen did not compromise themselves as Democrats by the courtesies extended by them to a convention of political opponents.

10-21-24

Montgomery Journal

The League's first convention, undoubtedly made an auspicious beginning, even though it met in the heart of the South in a Sate whose faithfulness to the Democratic party is proverbial.

Ala.

If we are to have two parties in the South, the opposition to the Democratic party must come into the court of public opinion with clean hands; and so far as the Repulican League is concerned, it appears that the proposed opposition does come with clean hands, and the purpose of the members must be fairly considered on its merits. They purpose a clash of ideas on a plane of dignity and decency.

What do members of the League desire to accomplish, and what are their prospects of success?

They declare that the South needs two healthy fighting parties. They declare that the South needs a Republican party that can speak from the Southern point of view in the councils of the Nation. The only specific principle to which they commit themselves is the protective tariff. Now that the South promises to become an industrial Golconda, they fancy that the psychological moment for tempting the agrarian Democrats of the South with protectionism has come, and accordingly they call upon their leaders in every Southern Congressional district to organize and make a fight.

There is nothing new in this, except the candor and dignity of the present League's personnel. Every device of cajolery and appeal to cupidity has been resorted to by Republican leaders for 60 years to induce the South to stand with New England for a high tariff. In that time the South has lived under every sort of tariff except outright free trade, varying with the principles of the parties in power. The South has flourished and suffered under a high tariff, and the South has flourished and suffered under a low tariff.

The dreadful days of the seventies, which included a period of panic and depression, were Republican days. Grover Cleveland's "tariff for revenue" was much abused by Republican manufacturers and politicians, but candid historians have demonstrated that the decay of prosperity had already got well under way before Cleveland was inaugurated, and that it was his misfortune that the depression should come with his tariff. It might, and probably would, have come, under a high protective tariff. McKinley was elected in '96, and we went back under protectionism, but prosperity did not return until gold was discovered in the Klondyke and the Spanish-American war came to stimulate certain lines of business. We continued under high tariff until 1913, but in 1907, under Roosevelt, we had a frightful panic, and a spell of hard times. We had eight years of the Underwood tariff which many competent economists have said was the fairest tariff we ever had, and we did extremely well, except for the damage wrought by the outbreak of war in 1914.

If the Democratic tariff under Cleveland caused the panic of '93, how is it that the country prospered under the Underwood tariff through 1913 and up to the outbreak of the war in 1914, and continued prosperous during two Democratic administrations, except for the temporary troubles caused by the war?

The fact is, that the disturbances of '73, '93, 1907 and 1920, were so affected on the one hand by the monetary situation, and on the other by speculation and over-extension of capitalization in business and industry that it is difficult even for the most precise historian to say with assurance just what the whole effect of high tariff and low tariff was at different times. But on the whole, it is not to be disputed that the country did quite as well under Democratic tarifs as under Republican tariffs. Certainly there is as much force as ever in the theory of the Democrats that high protective rates simply mean protection for manufacturers and not for consumers. Consumers do not seem to get the benefits of the greater profits insured certain industries by our policy of taxing foreign competitors to keep them out of our domestic markets—as we are doing now, under the highest tariff rates ever written in America.

The South is still a low tariff region. Moreover, however desirable two strong parties may be in the South, the Southern States Repulican League may as well recognize an obvious truth, viz: The Republican party will never be popular in the South. Nothing in the record of the Republican party is calculated to reassure the South and win its confidence and respect. The solidarity of the white South is still a domestic social necessity. Nearly every Republican politician who has sat in the White House has at one time or another irri ated the race situation in the South.

To go no further back than the beginning of this century, it is recalled that Roosevelt, who at times professed a noble desire to "break" the solid South, created the Crum issue in South Carolina, and the Indianola postoffice issue in Mississippi, ideals of the South. The South likes him while even the genial Harding forced Co- very well, but has not felt that it could hen on New Orleans and in a speech at trust him to deal sanely and wisely with Birmingham reproached the white people of the South for their attitude on the race its old question. The South has about to question. Mr. Coolidge has had little oc- solved its race question, but it has done so casion to deal with the subject, but he has in spite of meddlesome Republican admin- seemed to be typically Eastern in his point istrations. All of its racial troubles are of view, and out of sympathy with the traceable to the Repulican party. We do not believe that the Southern States Republican League will get anywhere. Its favorite party, through no fault of the League's membership, has too much to live down.

Political - 1925.
Party Affiliation

Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE STATE

Atlanta Independent

The republican organization met in the city Tuesday at noon of this week and engaged in a real helpful meeting. The committee's work was largely constructive, and in the end, will be helpful toward building up for the party a decent respectability in the state.

The committee set its foot hard down on graft and the bargaining of federal offices. It went on record as opposing the policy of selling offices to the highest bidder—a charge which has been generally made against the party, which in some instances, there is much truth.

The committee established machinery for the purpose of collecting money for party support after the plan of the National Republican Committee. All funds must be voluntary. There must be no consideration offered to those in or out of office who contribute to the party Those who constitute the party, in office or out, are expected to contribute out of their means, freely and voluntarily, according to their ability or interest in the party and its principles and policy.

The republican party has always been the party of the people—the party of construction—the party of fair play, freedom of speech and action. 1-8-25

The meeting of the committee was well attended, and the machinery set up to raise the necessary funds for the support of the party, was the creation of an executive committee, which consists of the officers of the Republican State Central Committee and two other persons. The following personnel constitute the committee:

DR. W. Y. GILLIAM, Chairman,
W. R. TUCKER, Vice Chairman,
B. J. DAVIS, Secretary,
MRS. J. W. DAVISON, Assistant Secretary,
J. W. MARTIN, Treasurer,
H. L. JOHNSON, National Committeeman, Ex-officio,
B. S. INGRAM,
J. H. WATSON.

This committee, which will have charge of the affairs of the party in the state between the sittings of the full committee, is to organize the necessary machinery for the collection of the funds necessary to run the party. And it is earnestly hoped that such rules and organization will be effected by the executive committee as to make graft and dishonesty almost impossible. No person will be permitted to collect funds in the state in the name of the party except such persons as are named by the executive committee, commissioned by it and advertised publicly as the agents of the Republican State Central Committee, authorized to collect funds in its name for the support of the party.

The selling of information and other intrigues and subterfuges resorted to by men in the name of the party in the state, must be suppressed, and the action of the committee in forming an organization that the republicans and friends of the party who contribute to its support, may know to whom to make their contributions, and to be assured that it will reach the proper channels and be disbursed for the proper purpose by the proper authority, sought to correct these abuses.

There are self-appointed and self-constituted agents at work in the state without warrant or authority in the name of the party, and are holding up would-be federal officeholders for graft—holding out to the unsuspecting that they are in a position to help them to appointment.

Another thing that was settled by the committee was regularity and the recognition of the organization's wishes independent of the personal views of the national committeeman or the state chairman who are the referees in matters of appointments. The committee sought to have the referees understand, and in order that they might understand them, put the principles in a resolution instructing the referees that they were the servants of the committee and not the bosses, and it was their duty to carry out the wishes of the organization when expressed, and that they had no discretion in the matter—that the organization would not tolerate the tendency and the inclination on the part of the men higher up to turn down the organization's endorsements and recommendations and appoint others—and that any such conduct on the part of the men higher up to whom had been entrusted the care and leadership of the party, who disregarded the organization's wishes as expressed through its proper officers, would be regarded as having acted for a consideration or some other ulterior motive.

Personal friendship, professional friendship or democratic interference would not be accepted as an excuse for turning down the organization's endorsements. The organization does not feel that democratic senators and congressmen ought to have any more to do with the distribution of republican patronage than republicans have to do with democratic patronage when the democrats are in power; and the organization is of the opinion that the democrats will not be insulted if they are not permitted by our officers to distribute republican patronage.

We feel that at the home office of any congressman or senator, he should be consulted and his wishes respected as to his Post Office, and this should be the limit of democratic distribution of patronage in our state.

And not in any case where the organization has made an endorsement, should the referees set aside the organization's wishes at the suggestion of democratic interference.

You cannot build a party by giving the patronage to people outside of the party. Patronage must be held out to the members of the party as a reward for party service well rendered.

Our leaders must not put too much stress on senatorial interference. The day has passed when democratic senators can get away with defeating republican applicants merely upon the ground that they have personal objections to them. The day of senatorial courtesy, operated upon the lines of racial hatred and religious intolerance has passed, and only fitness is the necessary qualification to be considered. The organization must present honest and capable applicants for federal appointments, and they will go through.

Our President is an American. He knows no color line, and his policy is neither racial nor religious, but American—prompted by the highest sentiments of patriotism and devotion to public duty. He is not going to turn down any man because he is a Jew, Irish or Negro. And the question of local acceptability is not going to cut any ice when it is founded upon racial prejudice or religious intolerance.

The major part of our troubles do not originate in Washington, but at home among the over-ambitious for places for themselves or booty for their pockets. Law-breakers always suffer—it matters not whether the law that is broken is secular or religious—the violator, sooner or later will suffer. If our leaders will observe the rules laid down for their guidance, they will find themselves together and co-operating for harmony in the party throughout the present administration. But whenever selfishness and greed step in, peace and harmony step out Right always will win, and the man who recognizes the principles of right and justice has nothing to fear—so let us all co-operate.

A LEADERLESS GROUP

Politically speaking, the American Negro is leaderless, and there is no outstanding character in our group to whom the masses may look to with confidence and security. Complaint is daily growing against the Coolidge administration because of its failure to extend to the Negro political recognition in the form of offices, commensurate with his services, and relative contributions to party success. How well founded this complaint is, The Independent is not in position just now to state. There are two sides to every question, and it is the habit of The Independent to ascertain the truth before it speaks.

Atlanta Independent 1-22-25

The Independent is enthusiastically Coolidge; believes in the man, in his fairness, and in his willingness to grant unto every American citizen a square deal, and to give him a voice in the management of public affairs. We are willing to believe that he knows no color line, and makes no inquiry when applicants apply for office. On the other hand, we are observing with interest and patriotism the recognition extended our group. We do not believe in the color line. Race hatred, sectionalism, and religious intolerance are all obnoxious to us, yet, we believe with equal frankness that if a group of people are considered in an equation economically or politically because of their race or color or group, that when it comes to the distribution of the benefits accruing from the equation they should be considered upon the same grounds, and the benefits distributed among them in the proportion as they contributed strength character and success to the cause espoused.

The president is not going to hunt up colored people and put them into office any more than he does white people unless the colored people present men and reasons to the President, why they are entitled to political recognition in the distribution of patronage. White folk get what they do because they get up and go after it, and tell the powers that be, we made you; we contributed to your success, and a part of the profits which accrue to you, or are at your disposal by reason of the victory we gave you are ours, and if we are in demand when the right was able when the victory is won its benefits are distributed its redress rights to us all. The is apparent that leadership Negro is entitled, it matters not sary, organization essential, what argument may be produced by any man or set of men, to a ited effort imperative. with the genius of representative is no time for us to dis- part of the emoluments of office, government to expect one group of cause of his race.

Political - 1925.
Party Affiliation

Republican,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE STATE

The republican organization met in the city Tuesday at noon of this week and engaged in a real helpful meeting. The committee's work was largely constructive, and in the end, will be helpful toward building up for the party a decent respectability in the state.

The committee sat its foot hard down on graft and the bargaining of federal offices. It went on record as opposing the policy of selling offices to the highest bidder—a charge which has been generally made against the party, which in some instances, there is much truth.

The committee established machinery for the purpose of collecting money for party support after the plan of the National Republican Committee. All funds must be voluntary. There must be no consideration offered to those in or out of office who contribute to the party. Those who constitute the party, in office or out, are expected to contribute out of their means, freely and voluntarily, according to their ability or interest in the party and its principles and policy.

The republican party has always been the party of the people—the party of construction—the party of fair play, freedom of speech and action.

1-8-25

The meeting of the committee was well attended, and the machinery set up to raise the necessary funds for the support of the party, was the creation of an executive committee, which consists of the officers of the Republican State Central Committee and two other persons. The following personnel constitute the committee:

DR. W. Y. GILLIAM, Chairman,
W. R. TUCKER, Vice Chairman,
B. J. DAVIS, Secretary,
MRS. J. W. DAVISON, Assistant Secretary,
J. W. MARTIN, Treasurer,
H. L. JOHNSON, National Committeeman, Ex-officio,
B. S. INGRAM,
J. H. WATSON.

This committee, which will have charge of the affairs of the party in the state between the sittings of the full committee, is to organize the necessary machinery for the collection of the funds necessary to run the party. And it is earnestly hoped that such rules and organization will be effected by the executive committee as to make graft and dishonesty almost impossible. No person will be permitted to collect funds in the state in the name of the party except such persons as are named by the executive committee, commissioned by it and advertised publicly as the agents of the Republican State Central Committee, authorized to collect funds in its name for the support of the party.

The selling of information and other intrigues and subterfuges resorted to by men in the name of the party in the state, must be suppressed, and the action of the committee in forming an organization that the republicans and friends of the party who contribute to its support, may know to whom to make their contributions, and to be assured that it will reach the proper channels and be disbursed for the proper purpose by the proper authority, sought to correct these abuses.

There are self-appointed and self-constituted agents at work in the state without warrant or authority in the name of the party, and are holding up would-be federal officeholders for graft—holding out to the unsuspecting that they are in a position to help them to appointment.

Another thing that was settled by the committee was regularity and the recognition of the organization's wishes independent of the personal views of the national committeeman or the state chairman who are the referees in matters of appointments. The committee sought to have the referees understand, and in order that they might understand them, put the principles in a resolution instructing the referees that they were the servants of the committee and not the bosses, and it was their duty to carry out the wishes of the organization when expressed, and that they had no discretion in the matter—that the organization would not tolerate the tendency and the inclination on the part of the men higher up to turn down the organization's endorsements and recommendations and appoint others—and that any such conduct on the part of the men higher up to whom had been entrusted the care and leadership of the party, who disregarded the organization's wishes as expressed through its proper officers, would be regarded as having acted for a consideration or some other ulterior motive.

Personal friendship, professional friendship or democratic interference would not be accepted as an excuse for turning down the organization's endorsements. The organization does not feel that democratic senators and congressmen ought to have any more to do with the distribution of republican patronage than republicans have to do with democratic patronage when the democrats are in power; and the organization is of the opinion that the democrats will not be insulted if they are not permitted by our officers to distribute republican patronage.

We feel that at the home office of any congressman or senator, he should be consulted and his wishes respected as to his Post Office, and this should be the limit of democratic distribution of patronage in our state.

And not in any case where the organization has made an endorsement, should the referees set aside the organization's wishes at the suggestion of democratic interference.

You cannot build a party by giving the patronage to people outside of the party. Patronage must be held out to the members of the party as a reward for party service well rendered.

Our leaders must not put too much stress on senatorial interference. The day has passed when democratic senators can get away with defeating republican applicants merely upon the ground that they have personal objections to them. The day of senatorial courtesy, operated upon the lines of racial hatred and religious intolerance has passed, and only fitness is the necessary qualification to be considered. The organization must present honest and capable applicants for federal appointments, and they will go through.

Our President is an American. He knows no color line, and his policy is neither racial nor religious, but American—prompted by the highest sentiments of patriotism and devotion to public duty. He is not going to turn down any man because he is a Jew, Irish or Negro. And the question of local acceptability is not going to cut any ice when it is founded upon racial prejudice or religious intolerance.

The major part of our troubles do not originate in Washington, but at home among the over-ambitious for places for themselves or booty for their pockets. Law-breakers always suffer—it matters not whether the law that is broken is secular or religious—the violator, sooner or later will suffer. If our leaders will observe the rules laid down for their guidance, they will find themselves together and co-operating for harmony in the party throughout the present administration. But whenever selfishness and greed step in, peace and harmony step out. Right always will win, and the man who recognizes the principles of right and justice has nothing to fear—so let us all co-operate.

Atlanta Independent

A LEADERLESS GROUP

Atlanta Independent 1-23-25

Politically speaking, the American Negro is leaderless, and there is no outstanding character in our group to whom the masses may look to with confidence and security. Complaint is daily growing against the Coolidge administration because of its failure to extend to the Negro political recognition in the form of offices, commensurate with his services, and relative contributions to party success. How well founded this complaint is, The Independent is not in position just now to state. There are two sides to every question, and it is the habit of The Independent to ascertain the truth before it speaks.

The Independent is enthusiastically Coolidge; believes in the man, in his fairness, and in his willingness to grant unto every American citizen a square deal, and to give him a voice in the management of public affairs. We are willing to believe that he knows no color line, and makes no inquiry when applicants apply for office. On the other hand, we are observing with interest and patriotism the recognition extended our group. We do not believe in the color line. Race hatred, sectionalism, and religious intolerance are all obnoxious to us, yet, we believe with equal frankness that if a group of people are considered in an equation economically or politically because of their race or color or group, that when it comes to the distribution of the benefits accruing from the equation they should be considered upon the same grounds, and the benefits distributed among them in the proportion as they contributed strength character and success to the cause espoused.

The president is not going to hunt up colored people and put them into office any more than he does white people unless the colored people present men and reasons to the President, why they are entitled to political recognition in the distribution of patronage. White folk get what they do because they get up and go after it, and tell the powers that be, we made you; we contributed to your success, and a part of the profits which accrue to you, or are at your disposal by reason of the victory we gave you are ours, and if we —ere in demand when the fight was — we are entitled to a place at —able when the victory is won —he benefits are distributed. —is apparent that leadership —sary, organization essential, —ited effort imperative. — is no time for us to disagree among ourselves. What we want is results, not individual benefits further than individual benefits redress rights to us all. The Negro is entitled, it matters not what argument may be produced by any man or set of men, to a part of the emoluments of office, and a voice in the selection of the rulers of the country and the making of the laws. He is just as much entitled to be voted for, for office, as he is to vote for other people for office. It is inconsistent with the genius of representative government to expect one group of qualified citizens to vote for another group all the time to hold office to the exclusion of themselves. Any man entitled to vote is entitled to be voted for. It is all ignorance and race hatred to debar a man from public office because of his race.

The Civil Service policy of requiring a photograph of an applicant who applies to qualify for a position in the classified service that the appointing officer might determine the race or color of the applicant is farcical, a cunning and dishonest subterfuge to discriminate against one group of people in favor of the other. But this condition can only be overcome by the united effort of the group discriminated against.

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN

IF WE ARE to believe everything we hear, we are quite likely to find Negroes sitting in the next Congress.

Shades of Bruce, Revels, White, et al. That will indeed be a Utopia. Pittsburgh American

To prove this contention it is shown that eighty per cent of the colored vote is aligned with the Republicans, and ninety per cent of the foreign vote is aligned with the Democrats, but that nearly all this foreign vote along with the colored vote was cast for President Coolidge at the last election. And if this vote is united in the cities, the election of colored men to Congress is sure to follow. 1-24-25

The reason seems illogical. It is not sound. We fail to see how the unification of the white and colored vote in the cities for a Republican President means the election of Negro Congressmen. What has voting for President got to do with voting for congressmen? How often are they even voted for at the same election?

The unification needed to bring about this happy state of affairs is not that of the Negro and foreigner for the Republican party. All that is needed is a unification of all Negroes for some one Negro. Until that is done the black man in Congress will be but a memory and a forlorn hope.

Read Out Of The Party

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, was officially read out of the Republican party Monday.

This action was taken by the executive committee of the State Central body in the District of Columbia, according to press reports, "after careful deliberation." 1-24-25

G. O. P. politicians charged Dean Miller with "persistent letter writing," "persuading colored people to consider the merits of defeated and rival candidates," and actually "supporting LaFollette and Davis in the last election."

The committee declared itself opposed to political activity by university men and women. So it happens that Dean Miller, like LaFollette and other Republican insurgents, finds himself outside the G. O. P. ranks, a situation which his friends regard as a distinction rather than a disgrace.

Dean Miller has never been a Republican except in name. Living in Washington, he has probably never cast a single ballot in his life. He has always been on the side of human rights first, and on the side of the Republican party second. He rebuked Harding, the Republican President, for his Birmingham speech as soundly as he berated Wilson, the Democrat, for his failure to include the Negro in his plan for world democracy.

The joke is on the Lilliputian Washington Republicans who create much fuss and feathers in reading some one out of the party who has never been in it.

If the G. O. P. is finished with Dean Miller, it might be pertinent to ask what is going to do with the other half million Negroes, who also voted for Lafollette and Davis.

DAY BY DAY

WITH WILLIAM N. JONES

Diplomacy

News dispatches from Washington last week told how our State Department there diplomatically shunted off a young colored man who had qualified, by outranking a number of his competitors, to enter the new school of diplomacy recently established.

Wm. N. Jones

There is of course the usual feeling that racial prejudice caused our State Department to dump this Negro youth out of his well earned place in the diplomatic corps. But we believe it was more diplomacy than race prejudice. 5-9-25

In the very nature of things our State Department is more highly sensitive to public sentiment than any other of our governmental agencies. They exist in a maize of tactfulness and understanding of the dynamics of public opinion

They reasoned that they could kick this Negro youth out of the department with less harmful results than they could fly into the faces of white Southern prejudice, and they did it.

THAT'S DIPLOMACY

There are in this country five millions of Jews against whom there is also an unreasonable twelve million Negroes. THEY, dred times more potent than Jews exert an influence five hunprejudice. But this five million TOO, ARE DIPLOMATS.

No administration could have kicked out a Jew, and GOTTEN AWAY WITH IT.

But the Republican Party knows that it can, with impunity, kick our group about at pleasure, without any real comeback.

If our leaders had even the smattering portion of diplomacy that would give them the guts and gaul to KICK BACK ON ELECTION DAY, we would not get kicked so much between elections.

A course in diplomacy, which after all is merely a course in GROUP LEADERSHIP, is one of the most needed things in our educational system. We hope the day will soon come where some one of our strong schools will inaugurate a course which will train a few young men in the science of group leadership and the intricate laws of public opinion and human dynamics.

The Colonial Struggle In Africa

If you take the vast and rich continent of Africa and slice it into three parts, one of those parts would belong now to France. By belong we mean that France maintains such an oversight over the governing of the natives as to allow her to levy taxes and extend commercial concessions.

Every student of French foreign policy, and especially students of color, have felt that as long as there must be overlords to help govern foreign provinces, France would be one of the most favorable of the overlords.

For one thing France has been willing to make real French citizens out of her colonials; and while the colonial rule of Great Britian has been efficient and highly benevolent there has always been the sting of lordly domination even at the cost of bloodshed.

The news, therefore, that the well organized Riffians of North Africa after having hurled the Spaniards across the border, now turn upon the French, will be received with mingled emotions.

But it is evident that there is creeping over Africa a mighty wave of self consciousness Of course it is to be expected that the Moroccans, who have been fighting for religion and liberty at intermittent times for ages, would strike, but contact with dominating civilization has had its influence on natives and unrest and strikes break out unceasingly.

It may be unfortunate for France, and at this stage of the game, unfortunate for colored races, that world diplomacy may not be baptized with the French spirit in dealing with colonials, that this revolt has come. From all indications France will win, temporarily at least, and drive the Riffs back from the rich domain of Northern Africa, but what they are doing will sow seeds of nationalism that are bound to sprout all over the continent.

WHEN MEN ARE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM THEY NEVER GIVE UP. THAT'S SOMETHING WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

A Scored Motor

There stands in a downtown automobile salesroom a good looking and almost new car for sale. The exact description is:

FOR SALE: Car, driven two weeks. Ran only 500 miles at a wonderful sacrifice.

You look at this car and see its almost new appearance, its standard make and low price and wonder why it is being sacrificed so cheaply. An honest mechanic told the writer that this machine had a "scored motor."

The third time its owner took it out of his garage he forgot to fill his radiator with water and the engine became overheated, the piston expanded and scraped ridges along the smooth walls of the cylinders. In that condition, he explained. IT WILL NEVER RUN RIGHT AGAIN.

Perhaps the owner of that car bought a new one and will guard with utmost care its engine. He will keep its radiator full of water, its crank case full of oil for that experience meant DOLLARS TO HIM

Out at Johns Hopkins University there came a few days ago a friend of this writer for treatment. He left with almost a broken heart because they told him there he could never hope to be the same man again. Like the auto, he had a scored motor.

How many men and women, when life is carefree, health perfect and physique robust forget sometime and do something which damages some organ and ends their lives just when they want to live.

Young men and women, however unimportant health seems to you now, it will be a mighty precious thing some time. Don't have it said of you that because of some neglect some indiscretion or some failure to properly devolop your human body, you CAN NEVER RUN RIGHT AGAIN. DON'T SCORE YOUR MOTOR.

Republican Strategy

Every now and then this column receives a letter asking what has become of the program set forth by the Hon. William C. Matthews at the close of the last campaign which swept the Republican party into power.

Those who have learned that history repeats itself about every four years with the Grand Old Party except those leap years when the patience of the voters reaches the limit, know that the leaders of the party believe that actual keeping of pre-campaign promises has not been necessary in the past.

They know that they can beat, kick or otherwise neglect the colored end of the machine as much as they wish as long as they provide sufficient sinews of war in the form of campaign funds to compensate the faithful who corral the votes just before the elections.

They know they can hire the great grand high muck-demuck of this or that united order or the head of this or that great woman's league, and turn the trick with the magic and historical background of the G. O. P

Where is William C. Matthews; where is the high sounding Colonel Roscoe Simmons and the eminent Hallie Q. Brown, while "Cool Cal" is keeping cool this hot weather We would like to be able to tell our inquirers

Political - 1925

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

CAUSES OF REPUBLICAN DECLINE.

The results of the recent election in New York City provoked the inquiry as to whether the causes of the enormous falling off of the Republican vote were merely transient or likely to prove permanent in their nature. Democratic gains were not confined to the mayoralty ticket, but were apparent in the election of aldermen, judges and assemblymen. The popular opinion is that there must be something rotten in Republicanism to induce this falling off from the vote given to President Coolidge only a year ago.

New York Age 11-21-25

New York N.Y.

While New York State is most of the time Republican on national issues, the city is concededly Democratic on local issues because of the strong organization maintained by Tammany Hall. But despite this obstacle the Republicans by united effort and strong candidates have been able to elect a fair proportion of local and state candidates. While internal dissension may have played a part in certain districts, the indifference displayed among the voters this year showed a serious waning of party strength among Republicans. The fact that state and local leaders were not united on the various propositions submitted on State matters did not help, as it tended to confusion and weakness.

A more serious and deeper seated cause of dissatisfaction grew out of the studied neglect of New York interests by the national administration and national leaders of the party. While the administration has gained approval by its handling of the problems of reconstruction after war conditions, enforcing economy and reducing taxation, minor issues have been neglected. As was pointed out last week, the retention of Democratic office holders in key positions in the Federal service, the toleration and continuance of segregation and discrimination in the departments, have tended to obscure the difference between the two parties, so far as a considerable section of Republicans are concerned.

This virtual adoption of Democratic policies on the part of a Republican administration has had the effect of alienating the good will and checking the enthusiasm of many Negro voters, who had never faltered in their support of Republican candidates. Added to the failure of the Republican Senate to act favorably on anti-lynching legislation, and the reluctance of the President to restore the quota of presidential appointments held by this group under former Republican administrations, they have become lukewarm and disheartened. Minor appointments of a temporary nature have failed to mend this situation.

The causes of Republican decline among the voters are not hard to find nor hard to remove, if the spirit and courage can be found to re-vitalize Republican principles and policy. The difference between a Democratic administration, actuated by Southern traditions, and a Republican administration modeled along all-American lines, should be made so clear that not only those who run for office but every voter may read it. If party principles are to be ignored, the only difference apparent upon which voters may make a choice will be in the record and character of the candidate.

Let us have a clean cut line of party policy between the two parties, if the causes of Republican decline are to be removed.

Lilywhite Menace Withdrawn From The South

Southern Republicans generally will be interested in the decision which Chairman Butler of the National Republican Committee is said to have reached, that there is to be no elimination of Negro Republicans in the South and recognition of the Lilywhite faction. The choice of the Georgia Republican State Committee of Benjamin Jefferson Davis to be their National Committeeman, in succession to the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, and that he and Perry W. Howard, National Committeeman for Mississippi, are to be left to pass upon the Federal patronage of their states, in the absence of either a Senator or Representative of the State, just as is the rule in the case of white National Committeemen, should be acceptable to all concerned, as it is the only just and sensible rule. When a majority of a State Committee have decided whom they want to represent them as National Committeeman, it should be a very grave matter which would influence the National Committee to disregard their decision.

Norfolk Journal and Guide 11-28-25

Norfolk Va.

The effort has been made determinedly during and since the Administration of President Roosevelt to build up a Lilywhite Republican party in the South. In the Harding Administration the effort went so far as to deny to Henry Lincoln Johnson the prerogatives of his office, these being transferred after a fashion to a Lilywhite bunch, some of whom got tangled up with the Government for alleged fraud in lumber and other transactions. But Mr. Johnson triumphed in the end, and we are gratified that Mr. Davis and Mr. Howard are not to be bothered by any recognition of the Lilywhite pretensions to run things in their states, or in the South, as for the fact of that, the matter being left to the Republican voters of the states, where it properly belongs.

In states like Virginia, where it is difficult to determine what and who the leaders of the party are, with two factions fronting each other on the race and color line, the proper thing should be to call a meeting of regularly elected delegates to meet and elect their State Chairman and committeemen who should in turn select their National Committeemen, and these factions should be required to meet together and not separately, the faction refusing to so meet jointly to be regarded as being irregular, of course.

No Republican party can be built up in the South, and maintained, with the Negro Republicans left out. There are not enough white Republicans in any State in the South, anyhow, except Tennessee and Kentucky, to make up and maintain a purely white organization, and the effort to Lilywhitize those states has failed, by the action of the Republicans in those states.

The Democrats should be left with a monopoly of creating and maintaining a white organization in the South, and they do not need it, and are crippled Nationally for so doing, because the principle is not only wrong but utterly undemocratic, and does not appeal to the National electorate at all.

We are gratified that the Lilywhite menace has been withdrawn from the South, for the life of the Coolidge Administration, at least. And it is to be noticed with interest that the President has not and is not wearing out any stub pens signing the commission of Negroes to Federal offices in the South,—or anywhere else. It appears to be a way that President Coolidge has.

WHEELING, W. VA., Register
10-30-25

Will The South Turn Republican?

For some years past it has been quite apparent that were it not for the Negro problem, several states belonging to what has long been known as the Solid South would enter the Republican column, and occasionally Tennessee actually shows her independence while the so-called "border states" of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma are almost continually swinging back and forth.

That gains can be made in the South to offset radical losses in the North seems to be the opinion of the Coolidge Administration forces and concentrations are being made in the "weakest" states.

North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky are already under heavy Republican bombardment, with the tariff and its "benefits" the bait to attract the "big money" of the South. Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina are pushing forward rapidly as manufacturing centers and if the influential forces there can be shown larger profits under Republican "protection"—well, to make it short, the "fattened purse" argument is ever omnipotent.

That the situation is fairly serious is shown by the alarm of Democrats, senators and representatives, whom, we suppose, will, in order to offset the Republican advances, become "high protective tariff Democrats" after the manner of Broussard and Ransdell of Louisiana, which gentlemen usually support all G. O. P. tariff measures.

WHEELING, W. VA. REGISTER
OCTOBER 30, 1925

Will The South Turn Republican?

For some years past it has been quite apparent that were it not for the Negro problem, several states belonging to what has long been known as the Solid South would enter the Republican column, and occasionally Tennessee actually shows her independence while the so-called "border states" of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma are almost continually swinging back and forth.

That gains can be made in the South to offset radical losses in the North seems to be the opinion of the Coolidge Administration forces and concentrations are being made in the "weakest" states.

North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky are already under heavy Republican bombardment, with the tariff and its "benefits" the bait to attract the "big money" of the South. Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina are pushing forward rapidly as manufacturing centers and if the influential forces there can be shown larger profits under Republican "protection"—well, to make it short, the "fattened purse" argument is ever omnipotent.

That the situation is fairly serious is shown by the alarm of Democrats, senators and representatives, whom, we suppose, will, in order to offset the Republican advances, become "high protective tariff Democrats" after the manner of Broussard and Ransdell of Louisiana, which gentlemen usually support all G. O. P. tariff measures.

NOV 19 1925

IMPOSSIBLE

Certain northern and western leaders in the Republican party planned to eliminate negroes from membership on the Republican National Committee. They wanted a lily white organization, but failed to get it. They tried to eliminate the late Henry Lincoln of Georgia from the committee but found themselves balked. Now another negro occupys Johnson's place. There is a negro national committeeman from Mississippi. The negroes plan to hold these two places and add South Carolina to it.

The negroes assert so much influence in the Republican party in the north and west that the leaders couldn't eliminate them from membership in the party high council without disstrous effects. Chairman Butler knows this and there will be no lily white Republican national committeeman while he is on the job.

congressional election less than a year ahead. The seven democratic senators, whose seats are involved next election, have no cause to worry, as they are in safely southern democratic states. Many of the republican senators all of whom wish to be re-elected are in northern states, where the klan is greatly stronger than the negroes, and where it would be dangerous to raise a klan issue.

Butler Needs Klan Votes.

In Massachusetts even, Senator Butler, the president's fidus Achates, must rely strongly on klan votes to give him any assurance of beating Dave Walsh, former senator, backed by a solid Catholic vote. In Indiana, Senator Watson cannot afford to have this senate slap the klan in the face. The klukers are formidable and solidly organized in Hoosierdom, and without material aid from their ranks, "genial Jim" would have a rocky road to travel out there next November.

Then there are Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Oklahoma, where the fewer bricks chunked at the klan, the more comfortably can a republican make his way in the primaries and in the final run-off.

As for the president, the very fact that he has submitted Dunning's name to the senate shows that he will stand pat on the nomination.

Southern senators will make a fight against the confirmation of Woodlock, of New York, as an interstate commerce commissioner. Not that they have anything personally against Woodlock, but because there is no southern man on the commisison and they feel that their section, embracing a third of the states and more than a third of the continental pouplation, is clearly entitled to have a friend on that powerful and almost autocratic body. They are right about that, but it is doubted if their fight will be successful.

NEGROES' PROTEST AGAINST DUNNING TO AVAIL NOTHING

Republican Senators Up For Election in 1927 Are Afraid of Sirring Up Klansmen Against Them

BY SAM W. SMALL.

Washington, December 12.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The protests of colored leaders here against the confirmation of M. O. Dunning as collector of customs at Savannah will not prevail.

Scarcely any of the senator desirous of stirring up a Ku Klan fight, especially with [illegible]

POLITICAL LEAGUE ORGANIZED; WORK OUTLINED

WORKERS PLAN TO CAST VOTE IN THE CITY ELECTION—MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED.

(By Henry O. Ruffingood)

That the Negroes are interested in the [illegible] government and are concerned in its administration, was again demonstrated Monday night when a large number of voters and friends assembled at the Montgomery Mission, 627 Sixth Avenue, North. It was an interesting meeting from every viewpoint and the addresses explained the possibilities of the Negro people of this district and why they should be interested in the city election.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday night, September 29th, at the Montgomery Home Mission, 627 6th Avenue.

Chairman W. S. Dickson made an interesting address and asked everyone present to act as a committee of one to bring voters and interesting parties to the meeting Tuesday night. Pastors are asked to make the announcement from their pulpits Sunday and urge upon their members the necessity of supporting such a movement and encouraging meetings of this kind. Dr. F. W. Alstork of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church was present Monday night and delivered a very helpful address, as did voters from Ensley, Pratt City and other sections of the city.

Organization Perfected

Friday night, September 18th, at a special mass meeting an organization known as the Negro Non-Partisan Political League of Birmingham and Jefferson county was perfected and this organization will continue to corral the Negro people of this district in an effort to strengthen them for civic and political matters.

The following persons were elected officers: W. S. Dickson, President; Jesse Gudger, Secretary; L. O. Love, Treasurer; Mrs. M. F. Montgomery, Corresponding Secretary; C. J. Johnson, Assistant Secretary; Oscar W. Adams, Vice-President. The committee will probably be announced at the next meeting, according to a statement of Secretary Gudger, who is now making up the roll of voters in the district.

At the meeting Monday night quite a large number of women attended and expressed themselves as being happy to attend such a meeting and complimented the men for starting such a movement; much praise was given Mrs. Montgoery for her fine work in this direction. The ladies enthusiastically pledged their support.

Political - 1925
Party Affiliation

Republican

DENY STORIE

tor Home From

COLORE OVE' F

An echo o ership among 21st Assembly heard in the At the instig Robert S. C names of seve the County C from the ballo es) and other

The names re Charles W. B. er of the distric nelus and Hamle the fight for c power equal to t

Thee men, w removed, got bu ballots printed and instructed voters in their election dstricts how to write the name of their choice on the ballot without voiding it. So successful were they in their efforts that all those whose names were ordered removed from the ballot were re-elected.

In the election district in which William A. Cornelius was running, 88 voters wrote his name on their ballots without voiding them and he was reelected by an overwhelming majority. All candidates in favor of the dual leadership won at a ratio of 4 to 1.

John Clifford Hawkins, former Assemblyman, and former associate leader of the district, who sided with Leader Conklin in the fight, had a narrow escape from defeat in his election district winning by a majority of only seven votes. George W. Harris, Richard

UBLICAN COMMITTEEMEN WIN ER CONKLIN'S OPPOSITION IN)R DUAL LEADERSHIP, 21st A. D

t for dual leadpublicans of the last spring was Primary election District Leader it is alleged the lored members of ee were removed ough lgal process- substituted.

d included those of chell, assocate leadnd William A. Cornelius J. Travis, leaders in red leadership with of the white leader.

se names had been and had sample

Warner and other sympathizers with the Robert S. Conklin leadership, also had narrow escapes it is said from defeat to membership on the county committee.

The feat performed by voters who wrote in the names of their candidates without voiding their ballots is said to be nuparalleled in the history of New York politices and amazed the white dstrict leaders. The winning committee men, most of whom are members of the Appomattox Republican club, are jubilant over their victory.

Under the leadership of Charles W. B. Mitchell, they now have 55 of the 102 colored members of the county committee.

A LEAGUE FOR NEGRO VOTERS

It is encouraging to note the fine spirit exhibited among our people for a clearer and deeper insight to the political affairs of the City of Birmingham.

In recent weeks some important conferences were held and discussions had on the present condition of the city government and the campaign on for the coming election, October 12. These meetings have been free from any foolish and disobedient utterances. The Negroes, for the most part, are beginning to feel that they are a large part of the population and pay a creditable sum into the treasury for the operation of the city and county government. They should concern themselves about who should administer the affairs of the government and they are proceeding to organize in that sensible manner so as to speak as an organization and speak the wishes of the Negro people of this city.

On Friday night, September 18, the Negro Non-Partisan Political League of Birmingham and Jefferson county was organized. For several weeks individuals have been working among voters in an effort to have them come together for particular and definite action in this and all elections to follow. The editor of this publication attended the call meeting and we feel to say that there was a spirit characterizing the efforts that meant prosperity for Birmingham and an everlasting stronghold for the Negro people. Organization is necessary; we can do much organized, we won't be respected disorganized.

Many thousands of us are in Birmingham and will remain here, we must in self-defense work along the lines of citizenship and good government. Our people must become acquainted directly and indirectly with the affairs of the government and their feelings and desires must be interpreted through an organization of representative men and women who are capable of making the wishes and desires of the group known.

Our information is that the Negro Non-Partisan Political League of Birmingham and Jefferson County has for its purpose the safe guidance of our people in civic and political matters of this city and county. The effort is encouraged by this publication and we consider it one of the most forward and advanced steps made by the Negro people in this community for some time.

We have become too intelligent to leave it to any one or two persons or a half dozen, for that matter, to say to authority what our wishes are unless these persons have been delegated to do so. We have been seriously criticised and counted as unsafe because our position was given as one thing when it was another. From now on, it appears, no one person, regardless of how friendly he may be to white people and how well he is thought of by black people, will be permitted to speak for the Negroes without their authority and particular direction.

It is altogether necessary that we interest ourselves in the coming election. Some of the candidates, according to the best information, are going to run close races. This is important for the reason every vote will be a factor and no one knows how many votes it will take to decide the issues. And regardless of what the vote may be, the Negro should feel sufficiently free to decide on many measures and vote his convictions from that viewpoint. We have lived here many years, we should know every man in the race. Certainly a decision should be made as to who we will support and support those men on the election day, October 12, and in the meantime every voter should attend the meeting Tuesday night at the Montgomery Home Mission, 627 Sixth Avenue.

THE ATLANTA CONSTUTION IN TRAVAIL

The Constitution, the political orphan in the politics of the state, after much labor and travail, brings forth a mouse. Joined to its ideals as it were in the days of disfranchisement, makes the astounding proposition of reorganizing the Republican party in Georgia by eliminating the Negro. Our morning neighbor elaborates that the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson gives the white man an opportunity to seize the Republican organization in Georgia, eliminate the Negro, and convert the party into a lily-white aggregation of pie-hunters.

In last Sunday's issue, the Constitution got off a long ramble entitled, "Worth Thinking About," calling on the white people of Georgia to quit the Democratic party and organize a "decent" Republican party for the purpose of contending with the regular Democratic organization for political supremacy in the state. This strange appeal coming from the newspaper edited by a former member of the Democratic National Committeee for thirty years, is causing the white people of Georgia to ask the question, "What is the matter with Hon. Clark Howell?"

Mr. Howell has a grievance, and knowing the race prejudice in the state, he hides behind this bugbear to state his grievance against the Democratic party. The Constitution wants to run the politics of the state, and when it cannot run the Democratic party, it is willing to split the white folk in order to create a political faction that will do its bidding. At the last state convention, the Democratic machine in the state, directed by Klan influence, ran the steam-roller over Mr. Howell and ironed him out so flat he has not been able to turn over since. Hence, his diatribe against the Democratic organization that has done so much for him and the Constitution. He is not brave enough to come out into the open and state his views or grievances. He seeks to poison the public minds by raising the race issue.

If Mr. Howell is a Democrat why should he be concerned and interested in building up an opposition party to the party of the faith of his fathers? Why should he not glory in the fact that the Democratic party had a free and open field to put over its principles and policy? When he was national committeeman, he was in favor of the Democratic party and its policies, right or wrong. He fathered and helped to disfranchise the Negro. He fathered and helped to fasten the iniquitous white primary affliction upon the people of Georgia. He has contributed in every way to racial strife and disorder between the races by the political policies that he has pursued. If he wants a Republican party in the state, and believes in its principles and policies, why does he not step out into the open like a man, announce his principles, take the lead in the organization of an opposition party, and put the power of his great journal behind the movement? It will not be necessary to put the Negro out of the party to effect his purposes.

Mr. Howell remarks that "The time is ripe now for upstanding white Republicans in Georgia to build a party of potentialities. They can do it with the proper kind of co-operation from the president and the national committee." Why doesn't Mr. Howell take the question up with the president and national committee, and since he has lost the national committeemanship of the Democratic party, let him take Henry Lincoln Johnson's place in Republican

ranks and put his proposition across?

Mr. Howell says that tens of thousands of Georgians who vote the Democratic ticket believe wholeheartedly in the principles and policies of the Republican party. Suppose Mr. Howell tell the people of Georgia whether he is one of the tens of thousands of Democrats who slip to the polls and put in a Republican ticket every four years.

Mr. Howell says in one breath that he has nothing to do with Republican affairs; that he will not even make a suggestion, yet, he writes a whole column on his editorial page advising and pointing out to the white Republicans how they can build up a "decent" Republican party in order to furnish a refuge for tens of thousands of good Democrats who want to quit the Democratic party and join the Republican party.

In writing about political history of our country, Mr. Howell makes the astounding discovery that Lincoln Johnson at the time of his death was the only Negro connected with the Republican National Committee. He knows so much about national politics he did not know that there were four Negro members of the Republican National Committee, and for the last thirty years Negroes have filled the office of National Committeeman from Georgia for twenty years, or more.

But, what has Mr. Howell got to do with Republican politics, anyhow? The Republican party wants votes, character and respectibility, and Mr. Howell possesses all of these elements of decency and manhood, and if he desires a shelter since Mr. Dunning turned him out of the national committeeship of the Democratic party, the Republicans of Georgia are willing and ready to open the doors of the party and to take him into full membership of the party of Lincoln, Coolidge and Lincoln Johnson.

But, we wish to assure him that the Negro will not be eliminated; that he will still be a factor in party councils and party rewards. There is room in the Republican party for all races, creeds and nationalities. There is no prejudice in our party, and no color line, and if the Constitution will accept our faith, we will give her a seat in the amen corner. What the Republican party wants is votes freely cast and honestly counted.

The Democratic party has failed in this country because of its policy of proscription, disfranchisement, segregation and class legislation. No party of any country can live and prosper who bases its policy on racial hatred. The Republican party has succeeded in controlling the government for fifty years because of its policy of up with all men rather than down with some men. Yes, because of its open door policy; free speech, free press and an honest ballot.

The Constitution says it prefers two white parties in the South rather than one white party. The Constitution may rejoice at the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson and may content itself to believe that there is none to carry on his work, but it is only deceiving itself and will wake up some day too late to find out that the work of our dead friend has been improved upon and the Negro's place in the political economy of this great nation is the equal of any other groups or race of people; that after all, the Negro is a man, and a 100 per cent American; a part of the country, its conscience, its thought, its wealth and respectability.

Verily, the Constitution after much labor has brought forth a mouse.

Political - 1925

Party Affiliation

Republican.

COOLIDGE SHOULD FOLLOW OMAHA ADDRESS WITH ACTION

Put The Machinery Of The Department Of Justice To Work On The Disfranchisement In The South. Stamp Out Political Segregation In Washington. Appoint Colored Citizens As Register Of Treasury And Minister To Haiti. Make Outstanding Appointments In The State, Agricultural and Commerce Depts.

PRESIDENT WOULD THEN HAVE A DEFINITE CLAIM ON GOOD WILL OF COLORED AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 4—Will Rogers, famous American humorist, continues to proclaim that "All I know is what I read in the papers." He is not reading very much, these days, about what the present Republican administration is doing for Colored America.

Obviously, President Coolidge and his Republican administration are on the defensive so far as Colored America is concerned, and the men who were in the forefront of the last national campaign, headed by William C. Hatthews of Boston,—and the women, too, headed by Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, Ohio, are little up to this hour with which they can point with pride" that has been achieved in a definite way by the Republican administration.

One of the real disappointments, unless some error has been made which we know not of, is the treatment accorded William C. Matthews. He has been announced as a special assistanat to the Attorney General, "Compensation to be determined at the close of his service". In other word, he gets a job which only the most mediocre white man would be offered. It requires no confirmation and even the salary is problematical. His friends are hoping that some final interpretation will prove that it is commensurate with the dignity of the leadership of the colored forces during the late campaign.

There has been no outstanding appointment, nor has there been any outstanding act meriting unstinted praise, and giving voice to a better day in national politics. There has been nothing done against the Negro; but there has been nothing done for him. In the previous sense the Coolidge administration. President Harding, aided and abetted by Clarence Miller, Joe Kealing of Indiana, and Bascom Slemp of Virginia started out to make the South "Lily White." They failed, and finally admitted it. The same group tried to get a white successor to the late Henry Lincoln Johnson in Georgia. They went to President Coolidge. The President said Georgia must decide for itself. Ben Davis, fearless editor and leader of Atlanta, was the answer. That helps some.

President Coolidge has proclaimed, but he has not performed. That difference spells political dissatisfaction for Colored America—nationally. President Harding proclaimed in Birmingham; and President Coolidge proclaimed in Omaha. They were different proclamations. One was gratitutious; the other condescending; one was a gentle effort to kick the Negro out of the Republican party; the other was a strong appeal to the sober judgment of right thinking people for tolerance and justice.

If President Coolidge should, forthwith, follow his Omaha address with some of the following, then he would have a definite claim on the good will of Colored America.

A—Put the machinery of the department of Justice to work on the disfranchisement in the South.

B—Stamp out segregation in the departments in Washington.

C—Appoint a Colored citizen as Minister to Haiti, Register of Treasury; make outstanding appointments in the State Department, Agricultural Department, and the Department of Commerce.

There are only a few of the propositions placed before President Coolidge in person, last year, following the election. A notable group of Colored People, from all parts of America, visited the White House, stood about solemnly, and heard the late Dr. Cannon of Jersey City lay these petitions before the President. The President listened with great interest. In his response, couched in carefully and well-chosen words, the President declared that the requests were "reasonable". But, there has been nothing done about them, other than talk, to date. The talk on the racial side has been along this line: "When is Coolidge going to do something?" The talk on the other side has been: "We want to do something as soon as possible." It remains to be seen what ideas will be developed at the Washington conference this week.

The fall elections are over, and the ship has set sail for the national elections of 1926. Negro citizens throughout the country will again be appealed to to "stand by the President." The men who led the battle in 1924 will again be asked to go out in the trenches—the same old trenches—not one whit closer to the goal of political opportunity.

Handicapped By Political Weakness

Colored America, nationally, is handicapped by political weakness. President Coolidge, Senator Butler, Republican National Chairman, various United States Senators, and others in national political power, know this, and hence are only casually concerned. There are two national committeemen, Perry Howard of Mississippi and now Ben Davis of Georgia. They get certain considerations, but it is not enough to reach the masses of the people in various sections.

There is one big Republican political leader, who, if he should take to national politics like he has to local politics, could go before President Coolidge, and get a real hearing. That man is Edward H. Wright of Chicago. Wright has unquestioned political power and sagacity. He gets his power in terms of votes in elections where Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and others, have their political future at stake. He is acknowledged and honored by his constituency. He is dependable, and loyal to his race. Should he accompany Senator McKinley, or Senator Deneen, or Congressman Madden to the White House, and lay the claims of the race before the President, the Senators and the Congressmen would be compelled to back him up, without wavering, because Wright speaks with genuine authority.

There ought to be 1,000 more Negroes in America who have the Edward Wright power, who could go to their Senators and Congressmen and have them go before the President and Chairman Butler, and speak the gospel truth. Better still, of course, would be, again, Negroes in Congress. The race will never get a real hearing in national politics until this day again comes, sad to relate. Politics recognizes and bows to power at all stages of the game. The reason that Labor, the Catholics and the Jews get recognition is not, alone, because they have votes at the polls, but because they have votes in Congress, and it takes votes to get somewhere in the adoption of measure. These men in Congress have entree when others have to sit outside of the "holy places" and cool their feet. It is a matter of amazing interest to be in any office in Washington when the telephone rings, and it is announced that Congressman or Senator 'So and So" is on the line. They are given the greatest deferences, from the White House to the most humble position.

By the same token, it is a matter of equally amazing interest to hear the telephone jingle, and learn that Mr. This, Prof. That, Doctor Whoever-he-may-be is "on the line," Colored." In most cases there is toleration; in most cases there is indifference. In only a few cases is there shown that respectful consideration which bespeaks recognition of worth. These men may be influential in the race, and usually are; they may merit high respect from Colored America, but they don't excite official Washington. Why? Official Washington is clanish, and little disturbed by laymen. Colored America will get a hearing at court, when connected with official Washington. President Coolidge, Chairman Butler, and others in places of power, are not going very far, count on it, through mere good will and human symapthy. Colored America, here in Washington, will advance or go backward, according to political power.

LILLY WHITES OUT GUNNING FOR NIGGERS

The lamented Henry Lincoln Johnson use to say, in speaking of the Lilly-Whites, which he hated as the devil hates Christianity, that they were like the three frogs in the pond, made more noise than they had numbers. In a way of emphasis we would like to add to the Colonel's axiom, that this strange phenomena in our politics has more hind-sight than fore-sight, more mouth than brains, and more ignorance than intelligence.

The LILLY WHITES are the most unrelented set of Negro haters in the public eye. In spite of the fact that they know the Republican party is the party of the people without regard to race, color, or creed; they persist in raising the color line, and proving themselves ingrates to the Negro, every time they ascend to power by Negro votes. Just as soon as the Negro promotes them by their votes they begin to howl, a white man's party. They know full well that as long as President Coolidge and Senator Butler is at the helm at Washington that they cannot get away with the goods. Yet, they put up the speil, that if you will put the Negro out, we will build the Party. There is no set of white men in the State who can beat these hypocrites hugging and kissing Negroes when they want to get elected to places of power in the party council, or when they want endorsement for public office. As soon as they get by, there is no set of pirates on earth can beat them lying too, and double crossing their Negro benefactors. They have not the common sense to save the goose that lays the golden egg. They are so greedy and blinded with greed they at once proceed to kill the goose, with the hope of getting all of the eggs at once.

The gang is now busy running to Washington and mouthing out propaganda, telling the authorities at Washington what power they have, and what they can do if they assist them in ridding the Organization of Negroes at the spring Convention. They are boasting that under the Griffin Bill, that certain Republicans high up in the Party, pushed through the legislature, will eliminate all of the Negroes from the Party. That they will control the next State Convention, put all Negroes off the State Central Committee, elect a white National Committeeman, elect a

white State Chairman, and put up a LILLY WHITE machine throughout the State. A few days ago a bunch of these pirates were in Washington, and sought to get the assistance of the Klu Klux Klan to help them in their nefarious plot against free men. They are busy propagating that the Klan will help them get rid of the Negro. But the Negroes know their plans as well as their stupidity, and know full well that they have not sense enough to take the organization away from the Negroes, if they had the numbers. They are too dull, stupid and treacherous among themselves to accomplish anything.

We have the information that the Klan turned them down, and told them that they were not running Republican politics, that politically, they were able to take care of in their minds, pie. A seat at the pie-counter. They want an office for every one of their gang, and where there are more offices than they can fill they want to sell them to the highest bidder to further fill their pockets with graft. We know them by their voice, and we are going to lay on Macduff until the pirates cry, "by grabs enough."

POLITICAL CONFERENCE VOICES ATTITUDE OF NEGRO

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Fifty earnest and serious men representing every walk of life, every section of the country and the divers shades of thought and opinion within the race, gathered here without blare of trumpets last Wednesday and sat down in council. The advantages, the ills, and the outlook for the future of the Negro group in politics, business and labor, law enforcement, governmental and residential segregation; the church and the press were the high lights developed in the discussions held by this national political and economic conference, which after it had summarized and fashioned them to the satisfaction of the group took them to President Calvin Coolidge and in dignified and sincere language presented their findings to the nation's chief.

"Appreciation of a growing discontent among the colored people of the nation, dissatisfaction with the political recognition accorded by the administration in power and a growing tendency toward un-American racial proscription the nation over furnishing a fertile field for communistic and other undesirable organization activities," were the reasons which Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary of the National Negro Press Association, assigned for calling the conference.

The opening session was held at the famous Mu'so'Lit Club. Bishop A. J. Carey, of Chicago. was elected as presiding officer. In a brief statement which outlined the purpose of the gathering he said, "The whole world is in an upheaval of thought, of action, and as a group, of people peculiarly situated in this country which we love and acclaim as our own, we have conditions that confront us and problems to meet that perhaps no other group of people in the world have to contend with. For that reason it behooves those of us who are deeply interested in the race and its future, the welfare of our children and our children's children to come together and think very seriously as to just what course we should pursue in all these matters that affect our people?"

Declaring that this was to be a meeting of accomplishment and not talk, he promptly divided the membership into committees, read the program and the body proceeded to work after the fashion of a legislative assembly. Heading the various committees were John R. Hawkins, of The Political Outlook; Scipio A. Jones on Segregation; Henry Allen Boyd, Race Relations; Rev. C. M. Tanner, the church; J. E. Mitchell, A. L. Holsey, The Economic Outlook; Karl Phillips, Industrial Relations.

Reports were read during the elaborate and characteristically sumptous banquet provided by Mr. Chisum at the New Liberty Hotel, Wednesday evening. Each committee's report being adopted after an analytical discussion by the members.

President Gives Encouraging Statement

Thursday morning the delegation visited the White House; after the usual formal greeting, Bishop Carey presented John R. Hawkins as the spokesman for the group. Mr. Hawkins' statement which represented the thought of the session as presented in the reports. sketched briefly the difficulties incident to the founding of the republic and referred to the loyalty and good patriotism of the Negro in all the struggles for maintaining and preserving our democratic government.

"We do not pray for any special consideration," the statement said, "but ask only that the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution be enforced."

On the subject of the interpretation of the law, the speaker plead that "In the scales of justice one's color and racial identity shall not be allowed to mitigate against him and overbalance one's weight in character and worth as a reputable citizen."

The President's attention was called to the humiliation the race suffers on account of segregation in governmental departments and the unwarranted discrimination of the civic service commission. The President was asked to abolish them, by executive order. Faith in the principles of the Republican party were expressed whie the attempt to eliminate the Negro from the councils of the party was denounced as "an unjust discrimination against the group which has always been loyal and steadfast." The President expressed appreciation, sympathy, and interest in the delegation's presentation, promising consideration of the memorandum placed in his hands and suggesting his confidence that while patience was required, that progress would be made.

President Mentions "The Negro" In His Message

Says He Deserves More Than He Gets

But Segregation Signs Still Stand

Washington, Dec. 10.—President Coolidge made reference to "The Negro" in his mesage to Congress.

The referenc was a fine statement coming from the head of the nation. It can do no harm and might do some good.

Of late years Presidents have not referred to the Negro and his status and plight in this country. That Mr. Coolidge does bring the Race to public notice in his mesage will have some effect.

But Colored people will take little stock in the President's fine words until he has abolished segregation in departmental offices in Washington.

Before the time of Woodrow Wilson government employees never met this humiliation. Wilson government employees never met this humiliation. Wilson is ou tof office and dead. Republicans rule in the capitol of the nation. Mr. Coolidge by one stroke of his pen can stop humiliation of the people he lauds in his message.

He has not done it. Until he does his words will be as "tinkling symbols and sounding brass." For white folks who do not know this situation the following from his mesage may make for a better feeling toward the Negro:

The Negro.

Nearly one-tenth of our population consists of the Negro race. The progress which they have made in all the arts of civilization in the last 60 years is almost beyond belief. Our country has no more loyal citizens. But they do still need sympathy, kindness and helpfulness. They need reassurance that the requirements of the government and society to deal out to them even-handed justice will be met. They should be protected from violence and supported in the paceable enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Those who do violence to them should be punished for their crimes. No other course of action i sworthy of the American people.

Our country has many elements of its population, many different modes of thinking and living, all of which are striving in their own way to be loyal to the high ideals worthy of the crown of American citizenship. It is fundamental of our institutions that they seek to guarantee to all our inhabitants right to live their own lives under the protection of the public law. Thi sdoes not include any license to injure others materially, physically, morally, to incite revolution or to violate the established customs which have long had the sanction o fenlightened society.

But it does mean the full right to liberty and equality before the law without distinction of race or creed. This condition cannot be granted to others or enjoyed ourselves except by the application of the principle of broadcast tolerance. Bigotry is only another name for slavery. It reduces to serfdom not only those against whom it is directed, but also those who seek to apply it. An enlarged freedom can only be secured by the application of the golden rule. No other utterance ever presented such a practical rule of life.

Political – 1925

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

"What's It All About," Colored America Asks Pres. Coolidge

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1—(A. N. P.)—The presidential "honeymoon" is over. The Potomac River flows on quietly to the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, while the "Washington Monument" points its granite finger so far as Colored America is concerned, President Coolidge has not said a "mumbling word." it is beginning to get on the nerves of the people and the press; it has been on the nerves of the politicians for several weeks.

"Mr. President," Colored America is asking, "What's it all about!" If anyone within speaking distance gets an answer, he has been asked to broadcast it by radio, and not to wait for the weekly output of news which goes from this capitol center to a waiting world.

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, took his "pen in hand" and declared that it is regrettable that colored politicians cannot see anything to get except the regular routine of jobs that have been handed down from administration to administration. "Fact is," declares Dean Miller, "Colored politicians lack imagination." To which the conservative Norfolk Journal and Guide rises to remark that "imagino" does not belong to politicians, but to statesmen, and that is why there are so few of them."

There is "something rotten in Denmark," according to the opinion as expressed to the Associated Negro Press representative here. And, he further declared, "It is up to Colored America, at large, to delve into the thing and find out where the rottenness exists, for it 'stinks to high heaven.' Then he continued further saying:

"If you can go anywhere in the civilized world and find a group of 15,000,000 people who have less national, political influence than the Negroes of the United States, I should like to make a visit there, and see what's wrong with them."

"Fact is, we have little or no national political influence, because we do not have any members in Congress, and we never will have until we [illegible] gress. Our real influence with the powers that be' is so much of a joke nationally, that it is pitiful.

"If the Negroes of the United States had as much political power as the Negroes of Chicago, for example, not only would we be able to knock out segregation, jim crow cars, get representation in the various departments and stop all of this tomfoolery in prejudice here in Washington, but the President would have taken some very definite action on Negro appointments long ago.'"

Colored Newspapers Beginning to Complain

It will be recalled that the first general complaint against the administration of President Harding came from the colored newspapers. The newspapers of Colored America are accepted as the highest barometer of opinions in the country. They are beginning to complain editorially about the silence of the Coolidge administration with reference to matters affecting the group. If this sort of complaint continues, by the time of the 1925 Congressional elections there will be all the work to do over again that was so well done by William C. Matthews, of Boston, and his various associates in 1924, according to general opinion.

The Afro-American, Baltimore says: "It's a pretty bitter dose for the politicians to swallow. They imagined Mr. Coolidge would be loquacious, that he would establish other records besides the handshaking record." The Chicago Whip declares: "The present administration has given to us no tangible reason to believe that we will get more federal patronage than was accorded us by the late President Harding."

5-1-25

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

AUG 16 1925

Crump's Park and Lizella Postoffices Are Involved

NEGRO POLITICIANS ACTIVE

Appointees Dunned for "Campaign Contributions," They Say

Widespread activities of negro politicians claiming to have Republican patronage at their disposal, in peddling postoffices to white applicants in many Georgia counties, was revealed here yesterday in statements by United States District Attorney F. G. Boatright and Assistant District Attorney Bascom S. Deaver, when it was learned that alleged attempts to peddle the offices at Crump's Park and Lizella in Bibb County had been made.

Department of Justice operatives, who, Mr. Deaver said, have recently conducted an investigation throughout the State of the alleged abuses by negro political manipulators, left Macon last week after several days' of investigation here.

The investigation, Mr. Boatright said, was to ascertain whether or not any bartering had been done in Government buildings, which would be a criminal offense under the Federal Code and be followed by prosecution and grand jury action.

Numerous affidavits, involving postmasters and applicants for postmasters' positions, as well as negroes alleged to have collected patronage money, are now in the hands of the Postoffice Department in Washington, some of them having been obtained, Mr. Deaver stated, through G. A. Gilliam, residing near Copper Hill, Tenn., in Georgia, State Republican chairman.

Tries to Sell Bailey's Job

While in Macon, last week, the operatives were said to have inquired into alleged attempts on the part of Macon negroes to sell their influence toward landing the Macon postoffice for a successor to June H. Bailey, giving out the report that Mr. Bailey's appointment would not be confirmed by the Senate next Winter.

Mr. Bailey said last night that he had been assured that his confirmation would go through when presented to the Senate, and that he had been advised of no indications to the contrary.

Mr. Boatright said the investigation had not been conducted through the initiative of his office but had originated in Washington. He stated, however, that affidavits of postoffice "sales" had been to his knowledge taken in Fitzgerald, Albany, Lizella Crump's Park, and Doerun.

L. A. Jenkins, recently appointed postmaster at Crump's Park, told a Telegraph reporter yesterday that he had made an affidavit for Mr. Deaver, and named T. K. Persley, negro Republican chairman for the Sixth Congressional District, in connection with the affair. Persley resides at 215 Madison Street in Macon.

Asks $400 From Jenkins

Jenkins said Persley came to him before his appointment in March and wanted $400 for his services in his behalf in obtaining the job.

Mr. Jenkins said that the negro told him he had paid out considerable money at the Republican convention in Cleveland and that he wanted to get it back.

A similar proposition was made to Mrs. W. N. Clements, temporary postmistress at Lizella. She denied making affidavits, but told a Telegraph reported yesterday that two weeks ago a negro, nearly white in color, came to the postoffice at Lizella. She said:

"He told me that I was supposed to pay for my office. I replied that did not know that. He then said his office is worth $100. I said it was worth nothing to me, and would pay nothing. He then asked me if he could return when I got my pay check from the Government and get something on the $100. I replied that he could not. He got into his car and said he was going to Roberta and Culloden.'

White Men Also Involved

Mrs. Clements, at Lizella, could not identify the negro who attempted to sell the job to her, but said that he was almost white in color and that he was driving a closed car. Persley admitted he talked to her.

This alleged attempt at a sale was reported to F. G. Boatwright, United States district attorney, who ordered Deputy Marshal Charles Moseley to investigate it, according to Mr. Boatright.

Two or three weeks ago there were four Department of Justice officials at work in Macon and vicinity on the case. According to Mr. Boatwright, affidavits were secured from a number of postmasters that they had either been approached and refused to have any dealings with the politicians or that they had agreed and paid the price required.

However, in the investigations mentioned by Mr. Boatright, the politicians mentioned were white men, not negroes.

According to the attorney there will be no prosecution in the matter unless the conversation was held on postoffice property.

Persley Tells His Story

Persley last night said that he had asked Mr. Jenkins for $400 to help defray campaign expenses. He further said that Jenkins refused to make any donations.

Persley said that he had not asked Mrs. Clements for any money but admitted that he had held a conversation with her approximately two weeks ago. He said he congratulated her on her appointment, which she says that she has not received, and may not receive as there is another applicant in the field.

Persley further stated that the postmistress at Culloden, Ga., whose name he said he did not remember, had given (ten dollars) to the campaign fund, which he says he turned into the campaign fund.

Persley said that he had been asked what his preference was at Lizella and he had named Mrs. Clements.

According to Persley, their candidate at Forsyth failed to get the appointment intended for him and someone else went in.

Persley said that he did not know anything concerning the alleged sales or attempts at sales at Hawkinsville, Doerun, Fitzgerald and Albany.

It was said at Albany last night that the affidavit mentioned by Mr. Boatright was concerning the alleged sale of the postmastership for the sum of $1,000, to a prominent negro politician of that city.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

AUG 18 1925

SELLING POLITICAL OFFICE

It is hardly to be expected that the negro Republicans who have been involved in the alleged "selling" of postoffices in the Macon territory, and according to the United States Attorney, throughout the State, should have any great qualms of conscience about the matter, or should look at it in any other light than that it was right. It was Mr. Slemp, then a Congressman, who brought the sale of postmasterships to the highest level of effiiciency. It was testified before a Congressional committee that Mr. Slemp, controlling Virginia patronage, had directed the "boys" back home to require contributions from certain applicants for postmasterships. It was excused on the ground that the offices were not for sale, but that campaign contributions were being solicited. So diseased is our political body that Mr. Slemp was promoted to be Secretary to the President. He succeeded, in the last Republican convention, in winning all the negro delegates from the South to Mr. Coolidge's support. It was the pledge of this solid support which early in the campaign eliminated any Republican contender for the Presidency.

With such a preceptor, the negroes could hardly feel it unmoral to demand money of postmasters and prospective postmasters. Mr. Slemp had done it and explained it; it was no worse for them to do it. Fortunately, few postmasters allowed themselves to be held up. Those who did, deserved to be held up; also to be stripped of their jobs.

It is not the amount of money involved, but the fact that our political corpus is in such diseased condition as to allow such transactions, that should worry us. Barter and sale of office is more the rule than the exception in American political life. If a man actively supports another for the Governorship, for instance, the chances are ten to one that he does it in obedience to no high principle, but because his prominence in advocacy of his friend gives his command of certain patronage, which he may divert to himself or to other friends. The successful candidate who does not observe all the amenities of political trading is labelled an ingrate.

The system is not confined to the lower depths of polical life; it reaches as high as the Presidency. Cabinet officers, even, are disposed of with expediency and political obligations in mind, rather than with principle the controlling factor. It would be the shock of American political life if some successful candidate concluded to fill the offices at his disposal with men who are best fitted for the places.

Andrew Jackson firmly established the spoils system. We, with feigned shock, disavow it and commit ourselves to the high principles, only to turn our backs upon the principles. The outcropping of scandal in the Georgia Republican party is only the bad blood of a rotten system coming to the surface.

THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

All of us, both white and black, believe in the theory of clean and honest administration of public affairs, but few of us subscribe to and practice the principle. And, all of this talk about Negroes selling federal positions is all bunk and simply an effort to hide the real brokers who are engaged in the traffic of selling post offices in Georgia.

The Georgia legislature is making itself a laughing stock by permitting itself to be used by a few white Republicans who are actually engaged in selling public offices by raising the old, worn-out scarecrow, nigger, nigger, nigger. The truth is the Republican party in Georgia is in complete control of white people. It is true that the Negro outvotes the white Republicans in our conventions; and it is equally true that he has never used his vote to dominate the Republican party. The Negro has always chosen and followed white leadership. Col. [illegible] Johnson is the only Negro in the state holding a leading place in the Republican organization. And, it is well known that he has never used his position to "Africanize" the party, or to force Negro leadership over white leadership. He has always been so liberal and friendly towards white people, that his own group has often charged that he was more friendly to white people than he was to his own race, and that the Negro would get more out of politics if he had a white national committeeman. All this talk, and newspaper gossip about Negroes selling offices in Georgia is ancient history, and it is all being rehashed by Republicans themselves to hide their ulterior motives.

The Independent holds no brief for the honor and integrity of either the white or black Republicans. We do not believe that either is as innocent as a lamb. But we do know of a truth that the selling of public offices in Georgia was never charged until the regular Republican organization was displaced by the Harding administration with a complete lily-white regime. Since those days there have been charges and counter-charges; investigations and counter-investigations of corruption in the distribution of federal patronage in our state. While the legislature is legislating to keep Negroes from selling offices, and if it is fighting corruption in politics, it might well turn its attention to the white men who are engaged in the same business on a far larger scale than the Negro has an opportunity to embrace.

The Macon Telegraph, the Greensboro Herald-Journal and many other white newspapers have no patience with the efforts of the legislature to go on record as legislating to prescribe the Negro's place in his own party. The Telegraph remarks that, "Andrew Jackson, better known in history as 'Old Hickory,' established the "Spoils system," and said, 'To the victors belong the spoils.'" The Telegraph further remarks, referring to the Democrats, that "We with feigned shock, disavow it and commit ourselves to the high principle, only to turn our backs upon the principle." If the Negro sells office, he is just as good as the white man who buys, and the white man in politics is going to deal with the Negro when he has anything that he wants, just as he deals with him in any other business. If a Negro has a fine hog, fine horse, plantation, or any other thing a white man wants, he is going to buy it from him and pay him for it. And, in like manner, if a Negro has influence and can help a white man get an office that a white man wants, the white man is going to buy that Negro's influence and pay him for it in spite of all the Griffin Bills the legislature may pass at the suggestion of lily-white Republicans.

The Greensboro Herald Journal remarks that, "Representative Pat Griffin's Bill aimed at Negroes selling federal patronage in Georgia is all right. But what is to be done with the white men who sell federal patronage? A few years ago, in this district, a white man started a scheme to assess postmasters and rural free delivery carriers and others in the federal service. While the black men may receive small amounts for endorsing applicants for federal jobs, it would be well to keep an eye on the white Republicans in this section, who are in the game for revenue only. It will be a hard matter to keep the powers that be at Washington from recognizing the black Republicans in Georgia. He is really the only one who is a Republican from principle."

Bartering position for influence is the underlying genius in American politics. The white man who runs for governor or president, or whatnot, who offers a supporter a place in his cabinet, or on his staff, is no better than the Negro who accepts $25.00 for his endorsement for a federal place. The Independent is opposed to corruption in politics, and it is not attempting to justify the Negro for selling his influence or endorsement for a consideration. But we do object to and condemn the policy of the newspaper, or any other agency, for holding the Negro up to public ridicule for following the example of his white neighbor in politics. The Negro has no offices to sell; the offices all belong to, under our scheme of government, and are filled by white men. And if a Negro receives money from an applicant for a federal place, the public just as well accept the fact that some white man higher up, who had to be consulted before the job could be delivered, had already received ten times as much as the Negro received. And in hundreds of cases where government investigaters have found out that money had passed, the Negro was used as a "go-between" between the white man higher up and the applicant who was in the market to buy.

In this case it was one of those instances where the Christian injunction might apply, Let every white man who is innocent cast a stone at the Negro who is guilty, and when this principle is applied, you will see every white man walk away like the men did who were criticizing the woman, when Jesus said, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." No stones were cast, and the accusers walked away.

PRESIDENT URGED TO ACT MORE

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10—More action and less talk is the sentiment expressed by a dissatisfied Negro public as President Coolidge's annual message to the new Sixty-ninth Congress goes down into political history.

Vain echoes and vague promises form the disillusioned aftermath of the bitter fight in 1924, when the elephantine G. O. P. rode to a momentous national victory, carried along on the shoulders of the Negro and his ever increasing powerful ballot. And this same Negro, the new Negro, realizing his power and his strategic position, and backed by the knowledge that he is 15,000,000 strong, is rising up to demand his rights.

"More Action—Less Talk"

President Coolidge, departing from the usual custom, had his message read to both houses, and outlined his administration program.

In the part of his speech, referring to the Negro, the President urged "even-handed" justice and punishment for those who take the law into their own hands.

To his speech came this caustic reply, indicative of the entire race, "More action—less talk."

One nationally prominent political leader summed up the entire situation in a few terse words.

"We have been getting little more than promises from the Republican administration for years. The fault is partly ours. The New Negro realizes his political strength. We are through asking. From now on we are going to DEMAND our rights—and we'll get them."

Two Appointments

But two worth-while appointments have been the reward of the Negro population, thus far, for their efforts last year. One of these appointments is recent.

The political "plums," so freely promised during the heat of the campaign, have failed to fall. True, many slates, as arranged by aspiring politicians, whose personal selfishness overrides the good they might do for their race, have been out of the question.

But numerous positions of worth, which the New Negro could creditably fill, have been passed along.

And so, the speech of President Coolidge, which ten years ago, would have produced a sensation, is now being received with hardly a ripple of interest. And ringing in the ears of the Republicans, with the toneless, deadly, intonation of a requiem, comes the warning—"More action—less talk."

On the Negro Question

President Coolidge's speech on the Negro question follows:

Nearly one-tenth of our population consists of the Negro race. The progress which they have made in all the arts of civilization in the last 60 years is almost beyond belief. Our country has no more loyal citizens. But they do still need sympathy, kindness, and helpfulness. They need reassurance that the requirements of the Government and society to deal out to them even-handed justice will be met. They should be protected from all violence and supported in the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Those who do violence to them should be punished for their crimes. No other course of action is worthy of the American people.

Our country has many elements in its population, many different modes of thinking and living, all of which are striving in their own way to be loyal to the high ideals worthy of the crown of American citizenship. It is fundamental of our institutions that they seek to guarantee to all our inhabitants the right to live their own lives under the protection of the public law. This does not include any license to injure others materially, physically, morally, to incite revolution, or to violate the established customs which have long had the sanction of enlightened society.

But it does mean the full right to liberty and equality before the law without distinction of race or creed. This condition can not be granted to others, or enjoyed by ourselves, except by the application of the principle of broadest tolerance. Bigotry is only another name for slavery. It reduces to serfdom not only those against whom it is directed, but also those who seek to apply it. An enlarged freedom can only be secured by the application of the golden rule. No other utterance ever presented such a practical rule of life.

Political—1925

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Negroes Form An Executive Committee To Work With John Schmoll Among Colored Voters.

Democratic Leaders Declare Igoe Will Give The Race Square Deal If Elected.

The mayoralty campaign got pretty well under way in St. Louis this week.

St. Louis

In the Republican ranks, among the Negroes, there seems to be a slow drifting toward the Victor J. Miller band wagon. In an organized way, under the leadership of Circuit Clerk John Schmoll, there has been what is known as an executive committee formed to assist Mr. Schmoll in lining up the Negro vote for Mr. Miller. On this committee are: J. W. Chambers, chairman; Dr. J. T. Caston, A. E. Malone, Thos. J. R. Wilson, Robt. T. Scott, A. W. Lloyd, Ernest Patilla and S. E. Garner. Jeff Covington, who was also selected for this committee, refused to serve, giving as his reason that he regarded the appointment of a white man to lead the Negroes in the campign as a step backward in a political way.

Women's Committee

Mesdames A. Charlotte Davis, Ione Penrose, Tillie Griffin, Carrie Tillman, Elizabeth Gamble, Gertrude Farris, Hattie Taylor, Florence G. Davis and Geo. Gallion are the members of the women's committee. These committees, it is understood will make an organized effort to elect Mr. Miller.

Igoe Forces Organize

In this campaign, there has been a large number of colored people who have declared that they will not vote for or support Victor J. Miller for mayor. Mr. Geo. B. Vashon, speaking for the Negro Democratic Club, has this to say:

The St. Louis Colored Democratic club has finally reached a decision in the matter of its activity in the present mayoralty campaign.

The following executive officers of this club make this statement: "We are rather late getting forward in the campaign for which 'there is a reason;' but right here we say, let no one think that any question of the fundamental democracy, superior ability, high character and stalwartness of Mr. Igoe had to be answered before we came front.

"Our organization considers race long before party in safeguarding what are our interests, and through the distractions of breaking and building machines, Democratic invasions of Republican primaries and the forming of monstrously unholy alliances, and with the baneful murk of the noxious Ku Klux Klan hanging over it all—rumored to be here, and surely crawling there—we made certain of everything before we spoke.

"Now speaking, we say with all confidence and emphasis, that the election of Wm. L. Igoe will be as wholesome to the colored people of St. Louis as was the election of Mr. Al Smith as mayor of New York, and as was the election of Mr. Dever as mayor of Chicago, to the colored people of New York and to the colored people of Chicago. The election of Mr. Igoe will be the most stunning blow to the Ku Klux Klan that can be delivered, and it will undo the Jim Crow deviltry of the only Jim Crow city administration that has ever disgraced St. Louis, and it will not lessen one iota the representation that our colored population enjoys, either in any decrease in the number of colored persons employed or in the dignity and prestige of any position filled by colored persons.

"These declarations are not false hoods we are broadcasting to seduce votes to elect a ticket, they are the glad tidings of a way out of a suffocating morass, spoken in the certainty of truth to our beset, insulted and imperilled race in St. Louis.

"This pronouncement is made not only in the name of the St. Louis Colored Democratic Club (that cannot be charged with one untoward word or act throughout its thirteen years of existence) but it is endorsed as truthful to its last word by the personal word of honor of each of the undersigned."

Geo. B. Vashon, John M. Batchman, N. A. Mitchell, Geo. W. Galian, H. J. Ridegway, Edward Orington, R. W. Watson, Wm. M. Hunt.

FORM PARTY IN LA. TO EXCLUDE COLORED VOTER

Klan Followers, Democrats And Ex-Scouts For G. O. P. In New Lily White Republican Party.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The newest channel for segregation in the State of Louisiana is a so-called Lily White Republican Party, which excludes all Negroes from its ranks. A committee of 8 men was appointed to perfect plans for the new organization, which has within its ranks former scouts of the colored Republicans, Klan sympathizers and registered Democrats. Wm. C. Harder, the organizer, belonging to the latter class.

Tells About Lily-whites

Seventy-five men were present at the organization of the exclusive white man's Republican party last week. Louis Rosenthal in a speech warned against the name "white party" as he knew the National Republican Committee would not recognize a faction that excludes Negro voters. He explained that a lily white party, of which he was formerly a member, always put a "darky" on their delegation to the National Conventions, although they excluded Negroes in ward and district meetings.

Klan Backings

F. J. Glasser, an internal revenue agent, downed the statement that there were no Republican clubs in New Orleans by announcing that he was the organizer of a club of 200 white men in the ninth ward who were sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE FLAYS DAWES' VIEWS

Trotter Writes Letter to Vice President

Boston, Mass., July 10.—The National Equal Rights league sent an 'open letter" to General Dawes taking exception to his announced willingness to give up his reform on senate rules for such measures as the Dyer anti-lynching bill and such others as the South claimed invaded states' rights. The league asks whether General Dawes represents Republican policies and whether this anti-lynching bill is simply a bait.

The letter is as follows:

LETTER TO DAWES

"Dear Sir: The Colored citizens of the country, who have hailed with hope your efforts to reform the archaic and obstructive rules of the United States senate whereby a very small minority may prevent a vote on any or all measures, and who have been encouraged by your able and firm rebuttal to all objections raised, are stunned by your complete surrender of your principles when it came to the sectional objections raised by Southern Democratic senators.

"Colored Americans have been the chief sufferers from these ancient senate rules since the time when their soldiers had been an indispensable factor in saving the country from the South's rebellion even until now. Nearly every measure proposed in congress to provide enforcement of their civil and political rights has been defeated either by the senate rules or with the Southern Democratic threat to filibuster under them given as the Republican excuse for not securing constitutional rights and protection to our Race.

Gave People Hope

"When your crusade began the Colored people, already discouraged over the failure of recent Republican administrations to repair the damage wrought by two terms of the southern Democracy, and by the flat surrender of the party to the filibuster of the Southern Democratic senators on the Dyer anti-lynching bill, began to take hope that a better day was dawning under Republican rule. For, with the rules changed, there would be a chance to pass, if not measures to stop peonage, segregation in federal carriers and disfranchisement, at least the bill to make lynching a federal crime.

"Imagine the Race's amazement when reading in the newspapers that in your address this week at Manchester, N. H., you cited the argument of these Southern Democratic senators that the present rules had prevented the passage of such measures as the Lodge bill for federal protection of the ballot and this same agreed that the present rules should be retained for all measures which the white South as represented in the senate held to be contrary to their view of state rights.

Says Dawes Flopped

"If you have been correctly reported, gone is all our belief in your consistency, in your loyalty to Colored Republicans, in your friendliness to the Race, and blasted are all our hopes for passage ever of any federal anti-lynchiing bill, with so high a Republican official, so responsible a Republican leader, excepting from reform of the rules all measures to guarantee constitutional rights to Colored citizens in the South, or even protection from lynchings.

"Colored Americans now call upon you to state frankly whether your desertion of your reforms and surrender of your principles of remedy when the Democratic South raises the cry of "states' rights," under which they specifically include federal legislation against lynching, indicate Republican policy, and means that the party does not intend to sincerely attempt to pass any law to restore constitutional rights or protection for Colored citizens in the South, not even an anti-lynching bill, but to hide behind the excuse of southern filibusters.

"The National Equal Rights league, in behalf of Colored America, asks, General Dawes, whether you are telling us that the Dyer bill is simply a political hoax, and doing so just when dread lynch law strides from the South far up into Utah, with mangling, long, slow torture, and the driving of a spike through the neck of a human being into a stake. We await your reply.

"Yours for constitutional rights,

"WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER,

"National Cor. Sec. of Equal Rights league."

NEGRO NEWSPAPER IS SUED FOR $10,000 BY CLARK GRIER

Clark Grier, prominent republican of Georgia, Tuesday filed suit in Fulton superior court against the Atlanta Independent Publishing company, a negro newspaper, for $10,000 damages, the outgrowth of an article in an April issue of the paper in which he claims he was attacked.

According to the petition, Grier's reputation has been damaged and he has been held up to public ridicule on account of the alleged attack.

The story referred to was headed "Clark Grier Changes His Trick," according to the petition, and then assails him for the pretension of organizing republican clubs in the state. This, the story relates, was only an effort on Grier's part to enrich himself. The public is warned and it is stated in the story that Grier does not represent the "republican state central committee or any other organization except himself."

The article ends by charging that he is a "devil wearing the livery of a saint," according to Grier's petition, which was filed by John T. Echols and Charles F. Wells, his attorneys.

CLARK GRIER

A fortnight ago The Independent carried an editorial entitled CLARK GRIER VERSUS BEN DAVIS. The purpose of this article was to take the public into our confidence, and advise the people of the animus behind Mr. Grier's persecution of our editor. We tried to make the issue clear, and have the public understand that the differences between Clark Grier and Ben Davis, were purely political, and in no sense personal. Personally, Mr. Grier is a likeable fellow, but we cannot subscribe to his political methods. We believe they are hurtful to the best interest of the party, and we have never been able to line up with his way of thinking.

Editor Davis invited the enmity of Mr. Grier when he refused to join him in a conspiracy to sell federal offices in Georgia. Had he accepted Mr. Grier's proposition, all would have been well and good, and there would have been no damage suit filed, or indictments sought against us by Mr. Grier—but we spurned the conspiracy he sought to lead us into, and he being a white man, he thought he could use the courts to make the editor do what he had failed to make him do by bribery and intimidation. Hence, he filed his damage suit in Fulton Superior Court, and sought to follow it up by indicting us before the Fulton County Grand Jury. But the Fulton Grand Jury, last Friday refused to be used by Mr. Grier to wreak vengeance upon an innocent man, or permit him to wash Republican dirty linen in the people's court. The Jury said "no" to Clark Grier by returning a "no bill."

So far as our information goes, Mr. Grier has no visible means of support, and The Independent has stood like a stone wall between him and the office holders that he sought to use for a livelihood. Let us see why Mr. Grier has turned against the editor and sought to destroy him. Mr. Grier has made the issue a public question by his continued effort in different parts of the state to trump up true bills against us, and by his suit to suppress The Independent.

First—Mr. Grier approached the editor with a proposition to organize a gang of five men to control the patronage in the state by selling offices to the highest bidder. Said personnel was to consist of the National Committeeman, State and Vice Chairman, the Secretary and Grier. In pursuance of this plot, Mr. Grier laid before the editor a sheet containing the location and number of federal office holders in Georgia, the date of appointment and expiration, and the amount of salary received. He showed us that the total amounted to $1,125,000.00 per annum, and that he could shake the office holders down to at least $50,000.00 the first year, and thereafter from $50,000.00 to $100,000.00.

He said that Philips' machine had collected anywhere from $30,000.00 to $60,000.00 a year, and that Mr. Crawford had agreed to put all the facts in his hands. We said no, that we didn't agree with him and we would not accept his proposition. First, because it was wrong and second, because we would all be in the federal pen within a year.

Second—He said that he had had it up with the National Committeeman, it met his approval, and that he could control him, and he thought I could control Gilliam, and Gilliam Tucker, and the conspiracy would be completed; that Gilliam ought to yield to my wishes as had done more to elect him than any other agency. I told him that I would not approach Dr. Gilliam along that line, that I was in no way in sympathy with his plan. He said that he had an engagement that night at the Piedmont Hotel at 12 o'clock with Dr. Gilliam, and that he would then lay the plan before him, and report to me the next morning. I told him he could do as he pleased in this matter, but was not in sympathy. Early the next morning, he was at my home about 7 o'clock, and stated that he had seen Gilliam, made the proposition, and that the damn fool indignantly turned it down, but he still had a better way of putting the proposiiton across.

(a) To eliminate Gilliam by preferring charges against him and Tucker; elect himself Chairman, and any Negro I named; that the National Committeeman was willing, and had the ear of the Postmaster General, and could put things across without Gilliam.

(b) The fewer the number, the greater the division of the graft would be.

(c) That he would prefer charges against Gilliam and Tucker for graft, with proof to convict, whech would elimiante them.

I told him that I would not be a party to the crime. He returned to see me in a day or so, and made a further proposition. That he would pay me $500.00 per month, salary to begin October 1, 1924, and $1,500.00 cash if I would use my influence to put Gilliam and Tucker out, and to put him in as Chairman and a Negro Vice. He told me that he had offered Gilliam, at their midnight conference, $6,000.00 a year, and suggested for himself $6,000.00 a year, the Secretary of the Committee, Vice Chairman and National Committeeman, and he was to be chief collector of the spoils, and Tucker his assistant, and if I didn't believe he would give us a square deal, he would make me Secretary-Treasurer of the graft pot. I again turned him down flatly.

He visited me again, and said to me, that Gilliam and Tucker had started a conspiracy to put Line out, and treat him as did Philips and that Mr. Slemp had agreed to the plot, and the only thing to do was to have a meeting and expel Gilliam and Tucker from the Committee on the charges he was going to file to keep the party from being lilywhited, and that I was a fool if I didn't join him to save my race; that he could control the National Committeeman, and again offered me the $1,500.00 if I would join the conspiracy.

He asked me if I would file the charges if he preferred them. I told him I would, but would not vote to oust Gilliam and Tucker unless the proof warranted their expulsion, and if a vacancy occurred, I could not support him; that I didn't believe he could find any evidence to convict Gilliam and Tucker of graft. He filed his charges and took the liberty to call a meeting himself, which failed to materialize. The State Chairman called a meeting a day before the meeting Clark Grier called, and he filed his charges returnable to the State Chairman's meeting. The Committee met and unanimously exonerated Gilliam and Tucker. But the day before the Committee met, Grier made his last effort to bribe the Secretary. He raised his bribe from $1,500.00 to $2,000.00 if I would consent to oust Gilliam and Tucker. He said I had the votes to do it, it could be done if I helped, and could not be done if I didn't help. I told him he had filed his charge, and I would discuss them only before the Committee, and he didn't have enough money to corrupt me. He told me I was a damn fool, and I would regret the day that I had not taken his advice; that the National Committeeman was with him, and that he had not asked me to do anymore than Tucker and Gilliam were doing,—filling their pockets with graft.

Having failed at these efforts at bribery and intimidation to coerce the Secretary of the Committee, who held the majority of the votes on the Committee by proxy, he turned to the courts to destroy me by filing damage suits, and seeking indictments in different counties of the state, with the result that the Fulton County Grand Jury exonerated the editor and said by its "no bill" that Mr. Grier had not been libeled. His record is set out in too many court houses in Georgia where he has been charged with crime far more infamous than any charge he brings against us.

We are willing to meet the issue at the proper time, and satisfy a jury of his peers, that we have done him no harm. W eare willing to trust the courts of Georgia. They are fair and honorable, and are not going to do anything to us because we are Negroes, or anything for Grier because he is a white man.

In this article, we do not charge, and we do not mean to insinuate that either the National Committeeman, Dr. Gilliam or Mr. Tucker knew anything about the plot that Grier was telling me about. Though he insisted all the while that the National Committeeman was fully advised, and agreed with his plan, and that he had every reason to believe that Gilliam, too, would agree when he understaood how remunerative it would be to him; if I was afraid to approach Dr. Gilliam he was not.

Thus, the public can see the animus, and see plainly that Mr. Grier's effort is not prosecution, but persecution.

(Signed) B. J. DAVIS

REPUBLICANS WILL LOOK AFTER STATE

National and Alabama Committees Meet in Magic City and Lay Plans For Party

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 10.—The Alabama state republican committee acting jointly with the national republican committee today established headquarters in Birmingham where party affairs will be permanently looked after for Alabama.

The state committee, meeting jointly with more than 200 members of the party and representatives of the national committee, launched plans for concerted party action in this state. The administration of President Coolidge was unanimously endorsed and plans were made to put a full congressional list of lands in the field before the next election.

Representative William S. Wood, Indiana, chairman of the republican national congress committee was present at the meeting. He was the principal speaker at a banquet tonight at which members of both major parties were guests. O. D. Street, republican national committeeman from Alabama, presided at the meeting.

Political - 1925

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

National Political Economic Conference In Washington Voices pr[illegible]ent Day Negro Attitude

Washington D. C., Nov. 18 (ANP)—Fifty earnest and serious men representing every walk of life, every section of the country, and the divers shades of thought and opinion within the race, gathered here without blare of trumpets last Wednesday and sat down in council. The advantages, the ills, and the outlook for the future of the Negro group in politics, business and labor, law enforcement, governmental and residential segregation; the church and the press were high lights developed in the discussions held by this national political and economic conference, which after it had be[illegible]mmerized fashioned them to the sa[illegible]tion of the group took them to Presi[illegible] Calvin Coolidge and in dignified an[illegible]cere language presented their find[illegible]gs to the nation's chief.

"Manifestation of a growing discontent among the colored people of the nation, dissatisfaction with the political recognition accorded by the administration in power and a growing tendency toward un-American racial proscription the nation over furnish ing a fertile field for communistic and other undesirable organization acti Chism, field secretary of the National Negro Press Association, assigned for calling the conference.

The opening session was held at the famous Mu So Lit Club. Bishop A. J. Carey of Chicago was elected as presiding officer. In a brief state which outlined the purposes of the gathering he said: "The whole world is in an upheaval of thought, of action and as a group, of people peculiarly situated in this country which we love and acclaim as our own, we have con-nities" were the reasons Melvin J. ditions that confront us and problem to meet that perhaps no other group of people in the world have to con tend with. For that reason it be hooves those of us who are deeply in terested in the present and its future, the welfare of our children and our children's children to come together and think very seriously as to just what course we should pursue in all these matters that affect our people."

Declaring that this was to be a meeting of accomplishment and not talk, he promptly divided the member ship into committees, and the program and the body proceeded to work after the fashion of a legislative assembly. Heading the various committees were John . Hawkins, of the Poiltical Out look; Scipio A. Jones on Segregation; Henry Allen Boyd, race relations; Rev. C. M. Tanner, the church; J. E. Mit chell, A. L. Holsey, the economic out look; Karl Phillips, industrial rela tions.

Reports were read during the elaborate and characteristically sumptuous banquet provided by Mr. Chism at the New Liberty Hotel, Wednesday evening. Each committee's report being adopted after an analytical discussion by the members.

Thursday morning the delegation visited the White House; after the usual formal greeting, Bishop Carey presented John R. Hawkins as spokesman for hte group. Mr. Hawkins, statement which represented the thought of the session as presented in the reports, sketched briefly the difficulties incident to the founding of the Republic and referred to the loyalty and good patriotism of the Negro in all the struggles for maintaining and preserving our Democratic government. "We do not pray for any special consideration", the statement said, "but ask only that the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution be enforced."

On the subject of the enterpretation of the law, the speaker plead that "In the scales of justice one's color and racial identity shall not be allowed to militate against him and overbalance one's weight in character and worth as a reputable citizen."

The president's attention was called to the humiliation the race suffers on account of segregation in governmental departments and the unwarranted discrimination of the civil service commission. The principles of the Republican party were expressed while the attempt to eliminate the Negro from thecouncils of the party was denounced as "an unjust discrimination against the group which has always been loyal and steadfast." The President expressed appreciation, sympathy and interest in the delegation's presentations, promising consideration of the memorandum placed in his hands and suggesting his confidence that while patience was reuired, that progress would be made.

The conference closed on Thursday afternoon after making plans for perfecting a permanent organization. The limited notice of earnestness displayed were strong testimonials of the almost overwhelming desire among Negroes to find some relief from the conditions which have bred unrest and dissatisfaction among them. As one of the men said, "There never was a time in history when there was greater need for cooperation within the ranks of the race to oppose the onward sweep of intolerance toward the Negro." Acrimonious debate and useless oratory gave way to serious, thoughtful deliberation and constructive criticism. Among those attending the conference were: Bishop A. J. Carey, Chicago; Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Melvin J. Chism, Chicago; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee; Rienzi B. Lemus, Boston; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Wm. T. Francis, St. Paul; B. J. Davis, Altanta; Bishop R. C. Ransom, New York; Rev. Shelton Bishop, New York; Dr. Hutchens C. Bishop, New York; Rev. C. . Tanner, Chicago; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. Jackson, Washington; Charles E. Hall, Washington; Arthur G. Froe, Washington; Louis R. Lautier, Washington; West A. Hamilton, Washington; Perry W. Howard, Washington; W. P. Dabney, Cincinnatti; John R. Hawkins, Washington; James A. Cobb, Washington; Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens; Charles Pickett, Washington; E. L. Patton, Mississippi; John T. Riser, Washington; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va. W. A. Weaver, Washington; W. T. Andrews, Baltimore; William N. Jones, Baltimore; W. Emerson Brown, Salisbury; Claude A. Barrett, Chicago; Mr. M. O. Dumas, Washington; Dr. A. A. B. Jackson, Washington; F. Morris Murray, Washington; Wm. O. Walker, Washington; Rev. Wm. H. eck, Kansas City; Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City; Dr. Noah W. Williams, St. Loius; C. C. Spaulding, Durham; Joseph Johnson, Washington; James F. Stewart, Salisbury; Rev. U. B. Taylor, Chicago; R. J. Nelson, Wilmington, C. A. Franklin, Kansas City; W. W. Chisum, New York; W. B. Driver, Birmingham, E. W. Dale, Cape May; Thomas W. Fleming, Cleveland; Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.; C. R. Richardson, Indiana; Joseph D. Bibb, Chicago; C. Sumner Williams, Indianapolis.

The Political Situation

The Negro through loyalty has established a claim to all rights and opportunities, and should be g[illegible]n support to any party whose creed is right and justice. The executive branch of the government is held responsible to the people for unfair discriminations against Negroes by those operating public carriers, which, in flagrant violation of the law, make Negroes victims of vindictive prejudice.

Segregation and discrimination are rife in departments of the government. Appointments to the civil service have not been made where colored citizens have been certified and have reported for duty. In various departmens there are rules and regulations enforced which segregate Negroes and subject them to inconveniences and indignaties, because of their racial identity.

The President should issue in executive order abolishing segregation in departments of the federal government This would be regarded by the Negroes as the strongest and most potential act of any president since Lincoln.

Attempt to eliminate the Negro from politics in any part of the country is regarded as a grave mistake, which has already caused restlessness and dis satisfaction everywhere. Building up of a lily-white Republican Party in the South brings condemnation everywheree. Leaders of the Republican party are call on halt lily-white organization because Negroes in pivotal states will resent such policy.

Industrial Relations

Industrial relations confronting Negro workmen in America are looked on with alarm. It is recommended that the government and all private industries employing Negro working men should give them a square deal and opportunity to that accorded other men in all lines of industry.

The unfair attitude of many labor union organization in America was deplored and the American Federation of Labor was urged to transalate into action the resolutions passed at its annual session. Communistic forces seeking to bore within were condemned. We urge our workers to seek an alliance with the large corporate interest whom they serve and rather than attempting to organize against the interest of those who control the wealth, transportation and capital of the country, urge the formation and support of the employed representation plan now being pursued by the Pullman Company, the Pennsylvinia Railroad and other large employers and deplore the attempt to form radical organization of the Pullman employees.

Residential Segregation

Residential segregation, exhibited in nineteen cities, is running rampant throughout the country. It is degredation of citizenship, ridicule of democracy, contempt for law, retardation of progress of the Negro race, deprivation of the public treasury of increased taxes, and stimulation of racial antipathy.

The Negro Press

The Negro press of this country is entitled to our full faith and reliance as the logical medium through which to secure united action of the race.

Race Relationship

Work of inter-racial commissions is commended. Ignorance of the white race of indignities suffered by Negroes is regarded as due to indifference. The daily press fails to inform its white readers, and they do not read colored papers. Cooperation of influential members of the white racial group to get over publicity favorable to the Negro is recommended. It is believed essential that special diligence should be exercised by the colored race to secure membership on all civic commissions appointed in various municipalities.

Law Enforcement

Observance of law is fundamental to peace and prosperity. The bootlegger is the legitimate child of the disfranchiser. The rights of no white man will be safe within the law until the rights of the humblest Negro are safeguarded and protected by law applied to all. Enthusiasm for enforcement of the 18th amendment cannot be secured until there is like enthusiasm for enforcement of the 13th and 14th and 15th amendments.

Economic Outlook

The basis of ascendency of any group is health, the ability to earn a dollar and to spend it wisely. It is recommended that the race pledge itself to moderate living, thrift and creation of business enterprises. Adoption by the federal loan board of a more liberal extension of the rural credits system among Negro farmers is urged As well as appointment of a colored man on the farm labor board.

The Washington Conference

President Coolidge was noncommittal upon the important questions discussed with him by the recent political and economic conference held in Washington, but his remarks at the time were significant. Mr. Coolidge is not given to much talking, and is very careful about committing himself upon important public questions which are the subject of controversy. It will be remembered that the President will soon be confronted with the herculean task of putting through a none too friendly congress his administration's legislative program. Considering that congress turned down everything that Mr. Coolidge wanted done two years ago, and then did the rude thing of turning down a Coolidge cabinet appointment, it was hardly to be expected that the President would promise the delegation that the interests of the group. The wiser heads—and many of them voiced this opinion in the conference—are agreed that what the Afro-Americans should do is to use the ballot in the northern and western states to make the group requirements impressive where congress and the president are concerned. If the political complexion of congress could not be entirely changed by the race vote of the North and West it could be so materially altered as to be unrecognizable by the present leaders who appear to view the Afro-American electorate as an unfailing asset at election times and a negligible constituency in the interim.

Melvin J. Chisum, the energetic field secretary of the National Negro Press Association, called the conference to "sound out" the press and political and economic leaders upon the general attitude of our group toward the present administration. It was Mr. Chisum's conference and he was complimented by an attendance as representative as any that ever assembled in Washington. What he learned, and what the President conferred with him anything which depended definitely upon congressional cooperation. The best thing that the conference drew out of the President was the emphatic assurance of his moral sympathy.

It is becoming more apparent that very little is accomplished by Afro-Americans in throwing the weight of their vote to the Republican party in the general and congressional elections and then resting in that abiding faith that the G. O. P. will reward their allegiance with due consideration to learned, was that while the race electorate entertains much respect for Republican principles as enunciated by the party founders, it is apparent that the present party leaders are departing from the faith, and that the race is not now, and will never again be the subservient instrument of the Republican party, or of any political party.

Efforts to make it appear that there was some sinister motive behind the conference, or that it was motivated by interests friendly to the Pullman Company, which is having trouble with outsiders seeking to organize the porters, fell flat. Every suggestion of a discussion of that question was promptly stifled. Nothing of the sort emanated from Mr. Chisum. Much benefit to the race and the country will undoubtedly flow from th Washington conference.

THE CHISUM MEET.

Last week a group of Negroes met here SUPPOSEDLY to study conditions and to devise means whereby the Negro, as a race, might enjoy better economical and political health. We were feeling somewhat jubilant over the thought that a number of our worthy and thinking men, in public and private life, were assembled in so noble a cause.

Note, then, our surprise, after sifting everything, when we found that these men were made parties to a scheme to keep the Negro in a state of submissiveness and serfdom. We found that Melvin Chisum, self-styled field secretary of the Negro Press Association, who called the conference had used the names of these sincere and true worthy men merely to add prestige to the so-called conference. The recommendations of these honest men—recommendations which set forth definite and commendable plans for better industrial and political conditions—were not released to the press; but others more satisfactory to high finance were substituted.

"We urge," says Chisum's press release, "our workers to seek alliance with the large corporate interests whom they serve. . . rather than (attempt) to organize against the interest of those who control the wealth. . . (We) urge the formation and support of the employee representation plan now being pursued by the Pullman Company."

Herewith comes the suspicion that the Pullman Company is indirectly responsible for the obliteration of the recommendations of the conference and the rank imposition upon honest men.

Can you welcome any one—lacking in principle and selfish in actions—who would gain your confidence and sell your rights to the highest bidder? Melvin Chisum has victimized the public.

NEGRO POLITICIANS ARE ELATED BY CHAIRMAN BUTLER'S STAND, WHICH ASSURES THEIR LEADERS CONTROL OF PARTY IN GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Plans to eliminate Negro leaders from the Republican National Committee are frowned upon by the Chairman, Senator William M. Butler, and his assistants.

The failure of the lily-white project launched by Clarence B. Miller, the then Secretary and Treasurer; Joe Kealing, of Indiana, and others of the Republican Committee, gave all such plans a black eye. The only place it was tried was in Georgia, where Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro National Committeeman, was ignored for a time and a white leader authorized to distribute patronage.

Now, the committee here has assured Benjamin Jefferson Davis, the Negro who succeeded Johnson as National Committeeman from Georgia, that so long as the party organization of his State elects him he will have the right to pass on candidates for Federal appointment and veto nominations.

Davis conferred with the leaders here this week. The policy of the Coolidge administration and the Butler regime in the National Committee will be to keep hands off of local contests. If the party wishes to name a Negro to the National Committee that course will be approved. There is to be no lily-white National Committee while Senator Butler is on the job.

Negro politicians are elated over the attitude of Coolidge and Butler. They believe they can hold two places on the committee, those now held by the committeemen from Georgia and Mississippi, and get one more. They will try to add to their list South Carolina, where Joe Tolbert, white, has acted as State Chairman and National Committeeman many years. Negro leaders would oust him from one of those places.—The N. Y. World.

Political - 1925.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

"President Won't Help Lily-Whites"—Cohen

New Orleans, La.—President Coolidge has taken a stand against lily-whiteism in the party, according to Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs here who has just returned from an official visit to Washington with national committeeman Emile Kuntz.

Party Leaders Fail to Lend Favor to Dual Leadership

At a meeting of the County Republican Committee held Thursday evening, June 18, at committee headquarters, 105 West 40th street, the question of dual leadership in the Harlem districts was presented by Dr. Charles H. Roberts, who made a strong plea for the inauguration of this policy.

Dr. Roberts was supported by David B. Costuma, leader of the 19th A. D., who made a strong fight for the recognition of colored Republicans in the various districts.

The policy was opposed by John Clifford Hawkins, former Assemblyman; Mrs. Richard E. Warner, and George W. Harris, former Alderman, they advancing the argument that dual leadership would make for segregation. They made complimentary references to Leader Robert S. Conklin of the 21st, setting up the claim that Conklin was responsible for the election of Assemblyman Pope B. Billups at the last election.

This claim was contradicted by a statement of the fact that in the last election it was generally conceded that the candidacy of Dr. Chares H. Roberts for Congress from the 21st Congressional District was the main factor in the carrying of the Harlem districts by Republican candidates.

The establishment of dual leadership in the 21st A. D. was referred to, but it was argued that the location of the Conklin headquarters was inaccessible to thousands of the voters and that made it necessary to open a headquarters in what is called "The Valley of the 21st A. D."

Many of the members have voiced alleged complaints to the effect that the club atmosphere is not always satisfactory, and that it is not always functioning in a way to bring best results.

General dissatisfaction in being expressed throughout the 21st A. D. at failure of some of the county leaders to agree to recommend dual leadership, which, it is declared, really means cooperative leadership without any semblance or relation to a policy of segregation. It is alleged that in some of the districts the Negro voter is neglected and not given a fair show when it comes to the matter of appointments. In such instances, regardless of the applicant's merit, the job almost invariably goes to a white voter. It is declared that dual leadership would remedy this condition.

One of the phases of the present situation, which is the subject of comment, isthe apparent change in the relations between former Alderman George W. Harris and Leader Robert C. Conkin of the 21st. Harris, until recently, was bitterly opposed to Cnoklin policies and fought them on every occasion. But it is alleged now that he is anxious to win again the aldermanic nomination, and to that end, is trying to win over Conklin support. Just what the effort will amount to is hard to predict, although it is reported that Conklin is not any too apt to be cajoled and converted by last minute tenders of friendly support.

Augusta, Ga. CHRONICLE

MAY 15 1925

NEGRO REPUBLICANS — TO HOLD MEETING

Important Session Will Be Held Tuesday Night.

(Written for The Chronicle)

On Tuesday night, May 19, what can be truthfully styled as the greatest and most enthusiastic meeting held by the Richmond County Republicans, since March, will be at Strother's auditorium at 8 o'clock.

County Chairman J. F. Thompson, Secretary Lewis Mosely, and the other officials have made known throughout this county, that the present county organization intends to vitalize Republicanism in every respect—seeing to it that those who are considered in the contribution of strengh and character of the organization, will also be a part of the equation when it comes to emoluments accompanying its success.

This is an altogether important meeting, calling both male and female Republican voters into consultation. It is gratifying to note the calibre of men now heading the county organization, having visible means of support and high standing in the community in which they live. Treasurer B. F. Owens says the organization has not been in finer financial shape in years—this will in itself challenge the support of the Republican voters of this county.

It is the hope of the chairman that even a larger number of young men and women will be at the meeting on Tuesday night with a united effort toward party good.

'Trend Of Events In Nation's Capital

Washington, D. C., May 25 (By "The Judge," for the Associated Negro Press).—The Government Printing Office has employed expert colored men longer than any of the executive departments. But you would never hear a word about it unless the Public Printer himself would point out the same. Nearly fifty years ago there were colored compositors in the Govern ment Print Shop. I doubt whether Mr. Coolidge knows this as President Harding knew very little about it. There are three men in that service, who, on account of length of service and actual ability could fill the berth of Public Printer, and they are actually members of the Union. The Judge found this out the other day while talking with a high governmental official. I suppose if you would ask our genial President Coolidge to appoint a colored man as public printer, though, the entire race would have to pack up and leave Washington, on account of the indignation that it would cause. However, we will wait and see what happens as the changes occur under this administration.

Women Will Be Heard From

The women are forging ahead in politics here, both black and white. They are raising their own funds, opening their own headquarters, and are simply taking our Congressional Committees and our senatorial committees which we have used for years in electing Senators and Representatives and running away with the same. Unless the Republican and Democratic management here absolutely stop them, they will soon have the whole thing sewed up and will proceed to nominate and elect themselves. That meeting which they called the Quinquennial last week, was nothing else but a group of Democratic and Republican women, backed by foreigners to grasp the political machines of both the old parties as they are now constituted. The Judge was invited to attend one of their secret meetings and if they don't elect a woman to the Senate next time, it will not because they have not set up the machinery to do so. I hardly think they are with the colored sister, though and they are somewhat timid on the race question. The sister in black is not timid, however, and they called on the President and absolutely told him plainly just what they wanted in the matter of patronage. That's going some—when you compare it with the attitude of the socalled race politician of Washington.

Retrospection of Mr. Lewis

If "Bill" Lewis had remained in the Republican party he would have been honored with a ministerial outstanding appointment. He may get it yet, if he will use a little sack cloth and ashes, as the Massachusetts crowd all like Bill and would like to forget that he made a big boob of himself in the last campaign. There will have to be a reorganization of the colored group in the Republican party and the sooner it is done the better. I think the colored press will have to take a sponge and wipe from the slate all the mistakes that happened in the last campaign. But the time is getting shorter and shorter for the election of a new congress and a new senate and whether the managers will have time to make a realignment is hard to foretell.

Those Senate Rules

Every time one of your Western fellows is elected to preside over the United States Senate you try to start somehting new about the Rules. Have you forgotten that it was the absence of a Rule that beat the Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill in the Senate? How is it you are afraid to talk about it? Speaker Thomas B. Reed showed the world and showed the country how to liberate Congress (Senate and House) from Rule filibuster. The fault does not lie in the rules but in the absence of a majority vote. Of course, when the majority refuses to vote with the party that has elected it, of course anybody can filibuster behind a rule. But the fault is in the majoriay, not in the Rule. If the majority of Republicans had voted with President Coolidge the other day, Mr. Warren would have been the Attorney-General—rule or no rule. But a large part of the majority voted with the Democrats and the President was defeated. The same thing occurs when a Negro's name is sent in for confirmation and the object is to defeat his confirmation. But if the solid majority would vote together, allowing the minority to vote practically by themselves, there could be no filibuster nor could there be a defeat of the party platform. The Rule is simply the "smoke screen" in the parliamentary body, and strange as it may seem, the only measures, primarily, that the defeated are those that are in favor of the colored race—such as the civil rights bill, the anti-lynching bill and others where in a majority party refuses to vote for the majority measure and calls up a Rule of the Senate to hide behind. If Thomts B. Reed presided over the Senate in place of Mr Dawes, whenever a party matter came before the body, he would count the entire Republican membership as voting for it and declare it carried and if the insurgents and recalcitrants did not like it they could go straight to the Supreme Court, which, by the way, upheld the Reed method of running a parliamentary body.

COTTON GIN ENUMERATORS

Several months ago, by order of the Republican State Central Committee, the Republican county chairmen were asked to make a recommendation for Gin Census enumerators for Gin Census counties. Many of them complied with the request, and hundred county chairmen, certified Republicans to succeed the Democrats then and now holding this position under republican administration having been appointed from the Democratic administration. About the time the republican applications were filed, thru some influence, we do not know the present incumbents, all democrats, were placed under Civil Service protection without examination, and the general information sent out that appointments would only be made from an eligible list to be made up under rules prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, and that no person would be appointed without Civil Service examination. This statement was made in spite of the fact that a blanket executive order had been thrown around all the democrats in places without examination. We are making this statement because inquiries still come to us from County Chairmen, asking why their applicants have not been appointed.

An executive order, placing the present incumbents under the Civil Service, is the reason, so far as our information goes, and there are not any vacancies, and in fact, should

vacancies occur, under the order, an applicant cannct be permanently appointed until the Civil Service provides an examination for such applicants.

To relieve the office of the Secretary of the committee from answering these inquiries, he is writing this article, and refers all of those who are still interested to the National Committeeman at Washington, D. C., Colonel H. L. Johnson, 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, and the State Chairman, Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Copperhill, Tenn. We have done all we could do, and those men who are the head of the party, are in position to make suggestions to to all inquiries that we are not in position to make. Yet, we stand ready to hand you any information that falls our way.

Signed:

B. J. Davis, Secy., Republican State Central Committee of Georgia.

BILL DIRECTED AT NEGRO CONTROL

Georgia Representatives Pass Measure By Vote Of 104 To 20

ATLANTA, Aug. 15.—(U.P.)—A bill to snatch control of Republican patronage in Georgia from the hands of negroes was passed by the Democratic House of Representatives here Saturday. The vote was 104 to 20.

The dominating Republican factor in Georgia is Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro whose seating at every G. O. P. national convention creates bitter feeling and opposition on the part of the white Republicans.

This feeling had its outgrowth Saturday when the Georgia House passed a bill introduced by Representative Pat Griffin, of Decatur, which is designed to "eliminate the Henry Lincoln Johnsons from Republican politics."

The bill provides that only duly qualified registered voters can participate in political mass meetings and that all such meetings must be held in the county courthouse after ten days' public notice.

Thousands of negroes have never registered and meet in secret and nominate negro delegates to Republican conventions and "thus control the patronage of this state," speakers in favor of the bill declared.

Many federal judges have been compelled to go to negroes for indorsement in order to get their appointment, it was pointed out.

"The object of this measure," said Representative Griffin, "is to eliminate the unregistered negro voter in Republican political meetings in Georgia.

"White Republicans in this state have been powerless to rid the Republican party of the unregistered negro voter, and this bill is designed to prevent secret negro meetings who send negroes to Republican national conventions and thus control the patronage in this state.

"The bill in short would eliminate from control of Republican politics in this state the Henry Lincoln Johnsons."

JUDGE W. H. WRIGHT FOR ARTHUR A. WILL

IN DIGNIFIED UN-PARTISAN STATEMENT BANKER TELLS WHY COLORED VOTERS SHOULD SUPPORT REPUBLICAN TICKET.

W. H. Wright is one of the substantial citizens of Louisville. Prepared for the profession of law he has become a Wizard of Finance, and because of his genius Louisville is blessed with certain institutions that add much to the Negro and to the city of Louisville.

It is natural then, that when questions and issues of great moment rise the opinions and views of Judge Wright should be sought. So in addition to the statements of other citizens found elsewhere in this issue The News obtained the following interview with Mr. Wright when asked his views on the coming election,

Judge Wright said:

"Every four years it is a question to be discussed among our people in reference to the political situation, and with the further idea to choose from among the citizens of our city, the person who is to be the head of our city government. This question not only affect sthe rich, the poor but all closses of people who happen to be citizens of our community. It is a question which must be decided by opinion augmented by the vote of the people. This should be so because the government of all municipalities is based upon the fundametal principles as enunciated by the federal government. The ruling power of the community or of a city or state or nation, lodges in the people. As has been said before, "The voice of the people is the law of the land." We are looking for men who are sane, honest, and courageous—men who have done something to merit the support of the people—men who have stood out prominently in the civil and political affairs of the community—not politicians but men of measure, men of thought and men of ideas.

"We know of no man better fitted to head the city government with the ideals enumerated than Arthur Will, the man who has done more for western Louisville, and especially Portland, than any other man living. It has been a part of his life to se to it that homes are bought and paid for just the same as a man would pay his rent and yet it was his home. It does not matter how small a man's home may be but it is his castle. It is an American ideal for every man to own his home and he can sing to himself, "Home Sweet Home." Among our people we are told that one out of every four owns his home. It is a pleasure for us to advocate the cause and to hold up as a standard-bearer of this great municipality a man that can truly say he believes in home.

"The present administration has done more to foster the progress of all the people in the City of Louisville than any other administration in nearly every department of the city, whether he be laborer or in some official capacity, our people have been represented. In handling the finances of the city, it has been their good pleasure to do equal justice to all men and a thing unheard of before, looking at life upon that broad scale. Walnut street is now a part of the White Way and we are told that this shall be extended until it shall include the far western end of Walnut street.

"Under the present administration there have been banks established, building and loan associations operated, insurance companies enforced, detectives employed in the city government, doctors and trained nurses for the benefit of the people, a think very much needed, parks established, a swimming pool placed in close proximity to the poor in order that those who enjoy the sport do not even have to take a street car to reach it, and this paper could be filled with good things that have been done.

"Whether you belive it or ot, by reason of the progrssive ideas of those who constitute the official force of the present administration, our girls who were employed in school at salaries of $35 to $50 per month, are now entering in their first year of teaching at salaries not less than $120 pe rmonth. I would say this is marvelous.

"If I were asked the question to select the candidate for Mayor, I would name the present Mayor, but since the present Mayor cannot serve, my next choice is Arthur Will, the man who has given his life for benefit of the city of Louisville. Every man and woman who is capable of casting a vote, should, without any question, vote to maintain the principles established or enunciated by the present administration and the only standard-bearer that they have to carry these principles into effect is Arthur Will.

"The only thing that we should desire you to do is to make a natural comparison.....in the last forty-eight years. Deduct from these forty years of Democratic administration and compare th other eight years with the forty years and the citizens of Louisville have made more progress in eight years than was made on a total forty years."

MR. W. H. WRIGHT,
President American Mutual Savings Bank.

Political-1925

Party Affiliation.

Republican

FIRST ANXIOUS; THEN APPREHENSIVE.

Every Negro able to read may as well now, prepare themselves to a summer of static, in the political atmosphere, caused by the rumpus being kicked up by the political pie hungry among the "Campaign headquarters Cabal "that held forth at Chicago during the last presidential election.

There is no doubt in the minds of the politically well-informed, but that the powers that be in the teepee of the great White Chief at the nation's capitol, will recognize the wants and needs of the warriors in due course of time. That some of them will be rewarded with the eagle bonnet of plenty. But, the warriors; they are not in any position to withstand the rigors of time, lo, this has been a hard winter, many moons have passed since the clan has been permitted to draw near the flesh pots. Big Chief Butler has gathered unto himself a new toga, the flap to the door of his teepee has been sewn with the threads of Senatorial glory. The feast of the Twenty-seven points and Appointments has failed as to schedule, lo, the poor warrior has faced the rising of many suns with the howl of the Wolk Pack of Want ringing in his ears.

Freeman

Reading between the lines from newspaper reports emanating from Cabal headquarters, the clan for some time has occupied the anxious seat as regards the shaking of the plum tree. This condition of affairs existed immediately before and after the last Coolidge induction into office. Now after one month of inactivity on the President's part along the lines of appointment, or the recognition of any of the Twenty-seven Points, the Cabal members are becoming down right apprehensive lest the deeds of conquests dangled before the eyes of the group last fall goes for naught lest it turns out that instead of being leaders and kings, in their own right, they were simply hewers of wood and carriers of water. 4-18-25.

That time has now passed when the Republican party can ever expect to hold the Negro voter in line with a few empty promises and a few petty jobs. That time has now arrived when, if after Negro political leaders have contributed their time and influence to the good of the Republican cause and are not recognized by party leaders for their real worth, those leaders will have the back-bone to go back to their own districts and organize their people and then be in a better position to demand what they want.

It is because of this lack of organization, their utter dependence upon the whims of some political boss from out the different states, that the Cabal members find themselves unable to reach the party council halls where the patronage is distributed. After fifty years of battle the Brethren is still finding himself on the outside.

But this is not the time to make a race issue out of the ambitions of a few men. They consulted not the wishes of the group when they offered their services at the headquarters. Why attempt to consult with them now. The Negroes in this county certainly want to see the biggest jobs in Washington go to the biggest men of our race, who have the qualifications to fill the bill and if he never played any politics at all or wore the doubtful name of politician so much the better. The race wants representation but it also demands the best of Negroes to represent them. In the meantime prepar to give ear to the lament of the Cabal.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEADERS WATCH N. Y. MAYORALTY CONTEST BLACK VOTE IN

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York City.—New York is engaged in the greatest political contest it has had in many years, that of mayor of the big city. But it is more. It is a fight for leadership, local and national. Colored America is wound into it as it has never been wound into any political contest ever held in this, or any other city, and on the outcome many things will depend.

Saturday Informer

Mayor Hylan is a candidate to succeed himself, for the third term. This seldom happens in New York. Gov. Smith is opposed to Mayor Hylan, and is on the job, bag and baggage, to tell all about it. Tammany, the most powerful political machine in America, is not taking kindly to the Hylan candidacy, as an organization. Mayor Hylan declares that a private poll discloses that 71 per cent vote for him. Perhaps, as goes things political betimes, they are leading him to the slaughter. William Randolph Hearst, and his mammoth publicity organization, are again with Hylan; and so is Senator Copeland, democrat, Methodist and friendly to ideas of racial justice.

Democratic New York has done more, politically, for colored America than the republicans have ever dreamed of doing. Tammany has not only gained political power by organization, but has maintained it by appointments, and elections, board of aldermen and legislature; F. Q. Morton is a member of the Civil Service Service Commission of three, and may be named a magistrate, or judge.

Mayor Hylan has made himself personally popular by mixing in personally with racial Harlem on all big occasions, and defending the liberties of Americans by word and deed. By the same token, Governor Smith has handled the state, and is equally popular with the race. It has not been determined how this division will be made in "following the leader."

On the Other Hand, the G. O. P.

On the other hand, the republican party has played more with sentiment and indifference than it has with practical politics. Its organization like the organization in national politics, has been loose knit. There has been very little done in a tangible way to which the politicians may "point with pride." The leaders have held themselves aloof, except in here and there personal instances. Take Senator Wadsworth, who, by the way is thick in the republican turn for mayor, a fine citizen of noble family, and wealthy; but his silk stockings know very little about the masses of Harlem. True, he backed Charles W. Anderson, for collector of internal revenue, but that is individual. He did not go "wild" about the anti-lynching bill, nor any other specific measure in which the dark Americans are interested. The senator is a "tower of strength" in the senate, but he is practically a stranger in Harlem.

But, the republican party, headed by President Coolidge and Senator Butler of Massachuesetts, needs Wadsworth in the senate. All the influence of the administration and the national organization will be thrown behind him for retaining his seat. The mayoralty of New York is the first battle; with Governor Al Smith, a senator opposite Senator Wadsworth, there will be fur flying in New York next year, and a good portion of it will be in Harlem.

Republicans on the Defensive.

The republicans of New York are on the defensive. All the feeling has not been cured following the nomination for congress of Dr. Roberts, who was later slaughtered by a union of white republicans with the democrats. "We knew they intended to do it; but we gave them their chance; now we have ours," is the way one citizen stated it to The Associated Negro Press. New Yorkers, who supported the republican national ticket last fall, have stopped mumbling and gone to grumbling, because, as another put it; "The president may be all right in principle and policy, but to keep this game going, we've got to have some real jobs." Colored democrats are teasing the colored republicans, and are saying; "If the republican party had a few real men like Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan, then you would have a chance."

There have been meetings and meetings, conferences and conferences. There have been efforts to make a separate organization, and there have been bitter protests from both white and black republicans. Colored leaders have rent the air with protestations about the awkward way the game is played by republicans in New York. Meaning, of course, with age old sentiment about the "record of the grand old party," few jobs and very little cash for the practical side of the game.

It's having its effect. White leaders are scampering up to the summer White House in Massachusetts, and also to certain positions in Boston, where the republican national chairman holds forth. William Clarence Matthews of Boston, dear old Boston, is pounding the air with his brawny arm and chubby fist, and calling for action. His desk has been be-spattered with letters and telegrams asking "When in the——is business going to pick up?" Matthews has learned the words of a song to a tune, which he sings by day and by night: "Don't Blame It All On Me." and it seems as he is right. Matthews is made the goat, but what is needed is for some one to find the bull and take him by the horns—that goes for all, as well as New York.

Kelly Miller Says

There are 2,000,000 unchallenged Negro voters the Northern and border states. There might be a worth while number in the South if properly led. These votes count for practically nothing so far as the public favor of the race is concerned.

The race is all but wholly elimenated as a governmental factor. Negroes are not appointed to high station in the government. The entire political tendency is retrograde.

No other ten million people or two million voters receive such shabby treatment at the hands of the government. All of this is due to inadequate and ineffectual leadership.

Political Leadership

Last week I spoke of Negro self-leadership. The treatment was limited to the circle of affairs where the race is shut in to itself. Self-leadership is better than good leadership by an outsider. It would be far preferable, in the long run, for Haiti to govern herself badly than for the United States to manage her affairs well.

Self-government will ultimately lead to good government; but the better an imposed government is, the longer will it perpetuate itself and keep the people in perpetual dependence. Self-government can never be learned from example, but must grow out of experience.

The Haitians will wait for many a weary year if they hope to learn self-government from American tuition. President Wilson, in one of his unguarrded philosophical moments, stated that the peoples of Europe had shed all the blood they pleased in learning self-government and that so far as he was concerned Mexico would be accorded the same right and privilege.

We must have patience with mistakes. Experiments cannot be conducted without sacrifice of material. It pains the heart to see how unefficient many Negro concerns are conducted. How much better it might be if some more efficient agency conducted them?

Negro enterprises fail, and many timid spirits say: "What is the use? But this is the price that must be paid. 'Tis better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all. Out of antecedent failure will grow more abundant success.

No Negro Leadership In Politics

Negro leadership in politics is like the chapter on snakes in Alaska. There are no snakes in Alaska. There is no such thing as effective Negro leadership in politics. In the first place leadership implies organization supported and controlled from within.

The Negro is not in the primary game of politics, which is to nominate and elect men to offices. He has no sustained political organization on a self-sustained basis. Such skeletons as there are exist by suffrance and support of the white bosses. According to the law of political ethics control follows support. The Negro politician must needs take orders from on high and execute to them below. He does not control, but is controlled.

Government is a common function for all the people, black and white. In any mixed interest, the white are bound to control. In communities where the Negroes dominate numerically, they are deprived of the franchise or so manipulated that the ulterior control falls into the hands of the white overlord and master.

In the southern states, several attempts have been made to build up an independent race party and to put up Negro candidates for the full quota of offices. But no such party has been able to endure, for the reason that Negro leadership lacks the means, courage and persistance to stem so strong a current of opposition. All such efforts have been as spasmotic as a mere flash in the pan.

For vindictive reasons, some candidate may run on an independent ticket for a particular election, but the election over, the incident is closed and the organization disbanded.

Self-Anointed Leaders In National Elections

For lack of organization, the Negroes' interest in the game is stimulated only quadrennially, when the national election is on. Then the self-anointed leaders assume to represent and speak for the people. They formulate a catalog of demands which the party leaders listen to with half-concealed disdain. promise that they will be given due consideration when the election is over.

A few paid jobs are assigned for the duration of the campaign. The party by-word is resounded in all of moods and changes. The election is over. The victory is won or lost, and all is forgotten.

The Negro editors during the last campaign presented a bill of demands to the grand Old Party that challenged the admiration of the race. Had they formed an organization of Negro newspapers serving as the mouthpiece of the masses, and as their permanent, persistent demand, some result doubtless would have followed. But instead it was merely an extemporized conference for the occasion only.

After the election, we do not find that any one of the journals signitory to these demands has followed them up as if they were put forth in the first instance with serious intention. As long as the race plays merely bouffe politics it will be regarded as the jest, the sport and riddle of the political world.

2,000,000 Voters Unchallenged

The Negro race has great political potential power.

There are two million unchallenged Negro voters in the border and northern states. There might a worth while number in the south, even under restrictive constitutions, if they were properly led and urged to register and vote under existing restrictions, however rigid and severe. These votes count for practically nothing so far as the public favor of the race is concerned.

Congress gives no head to our just demands. The government ignores our reasonable complaints against unjust and undemocratic treatment The race is all but wholly eliminated as a governmental factor. Negroes are not appointed to high station in the government. The places that once we filled, now know us no more. The entire political tendency is retrograde.

No other ten million people, or two million voters receive such shabby treatment at the hands of government. All of this is due inadequate and ineffectual leadership.

In the north this leadership is difficult to determine. The race is so hopeless y in the minority that it can play only a feeble second fiddle. It cannot easily organize and hold in permanent discipline the forces for any sustained length of time. The state is the political unit. There is so much local jealousy that one state usually negatives and neutralizes the influence of the other.

Reached Highest Level Under Booker T.

The race reached its highest point of political efficiency and influence when there was some semblance of leadership under Booker T. Washington. At no time before, or since has the vote of the Negro had so much weight with the government affecting the welfare of the race.

Mr. Washington was not in formal politics. He had no organization of a political character. But he was designated by President Roosevelt to serve as spokesman for his race in public matters by reason of his standing and weight before the American people. The race at first did not approve the selection. But wherever the carcass is, there will the carrion be also. Whoever has the power will get the support and finally the approval of the politician.

Mr. Washington secured more first-class appointments, and more consideration for the general welfare of the race than have befallen its fortune at any other time and under any other leadership. This merely shows the importance of centralized leadership.

Some are disposed to argue that since our political fabric is organized by states, the Negro contingent should follow the same patent. But unfortunately the race has little or no statal function or power. This would give us as many leaders as we have states or congressional districts. The Negro vote is regarded as an entity. Dispersive leadership is self-destructive.

Napoleon Bonaparte used to say that one bad ruler is better than two good ones. A dozen Negro leadesr scattered throughout the states would be less effective than one generally recognized leader even though he be no better than any one of the twelve. If the race politician do not find it feasible to select such a leader and present him to the government as the spokesman and mouthpiece of us all, it might be well to acquiesce in the choice of the administration as was done in the case of Booker T. Washington.

The difficulty is that no one now seems to be functioning. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a non-political organization, is our main dependence, in having any vital racial interested forceably presented to the administration, or before the Congress, and before the country. Of course this organization labors under heavy disadvantage so far as purely political matters are concerned.

William C. Matthews Not Functioning

The voice cries in the streets, "where is our laeder? Has William C. Matthews been designated for this function? If so, is he functioning? If he does not, or cannot function, then why not try another?

The most important step taken in Negro politics since the death of Booker T. Washington, was the recognition on part of the National Republican party of Negro leadership in party matters in Georgia and Mississippi. This gives Lincoln Johnson and Perry Howard titular and ostensible control of the party machinery in these states. They are full-fledged trustees of the National Republican party, co-equal with 43 others. Their female colleagues are given similar weight and influence. This makes the Negro a real political factor. They control the states political units, even if the popular suffrage is wanting.

In the control or even to function, largely in the control of the state. Even if we grant that these national committeemen cannot function with one hundred per cent efficiency, yet they express the highest exponent in the political equation of the race.

They must advise upon all federal appointments in their states, even though they might not deem it prudent to advocate the appointment of Negro officials to unaccustomed places. The fact that they must be consulted and considered gives the race recognition and political importance.

It would be well if our political leaders had the breadth and statesmanship to see that the situations in the north and south are widely different. The modes of leadership must be different. And yet all are but parts of the same piece. They should be able to work according to a common understanding.

The national political leader should be nationally acceptable, and should know no north and no south, but simply the political welfare of the race as a whole.

SYRACUSE N. Y POST STAN
JUNE 4 1925

SOUTHERNERS AGAINST DAWES.

Vice-President Dawes has the country with him in demanding a liberalizing of the senate rules. He has, however, made no progress in the senate. It is the senate he must persuade.

The southern senators with the single exception of Underwood, stand for the rules as they are. There are many there who recall the bill of Senator Lodge, thirty years ago, to put southern elections in the control of the federal government. They defeated that bill by filibuster. They remember more clearly the anti-lynching bill which they defeated by filibuster.

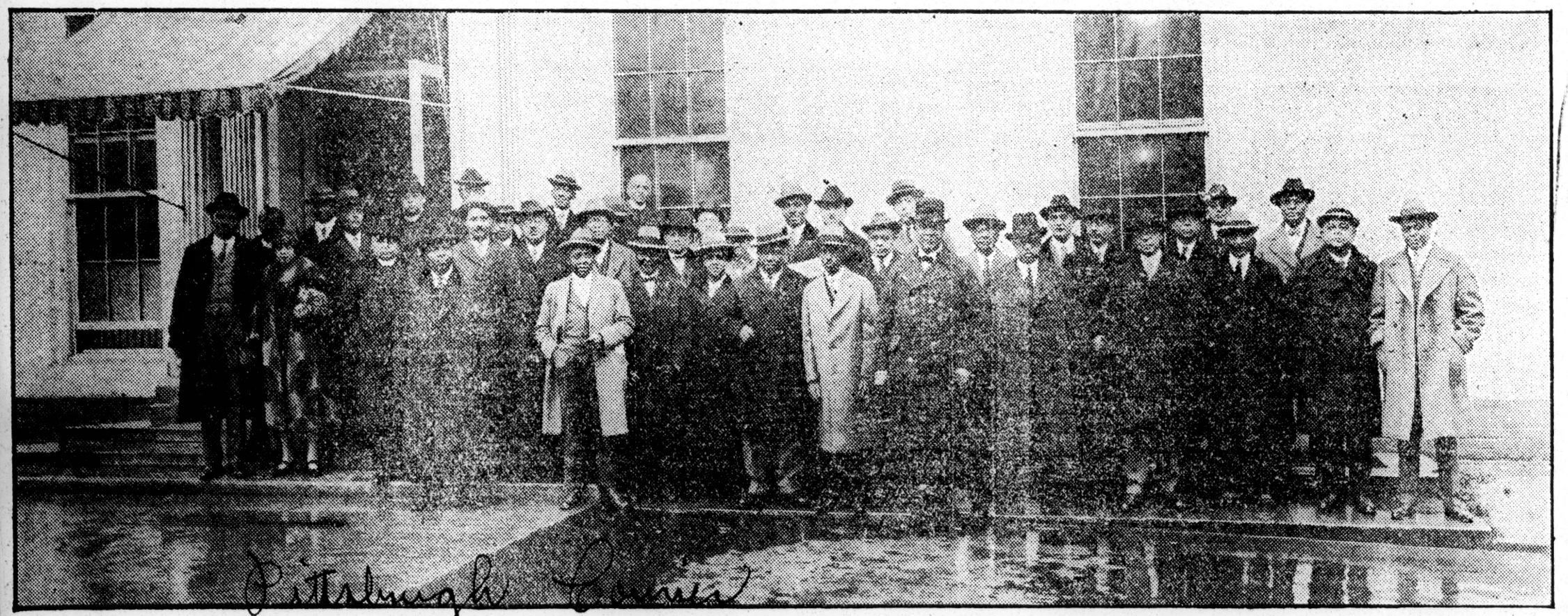
The south is a block which cannot be broken when any measure is before congress involving Negro suffrage or in fact the south's policy in any field with respect to the Negro. The southern block has always been effective to preserve that policy against any federal interference. The south will not surrender the power which under the present rules of the senate it possesses.

Political – 1925

Republican

Party Affiliation

"FOOLED TO WASHINGTON"



© A.N.P. MEMBERS NATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE. Photo by Scurlock.

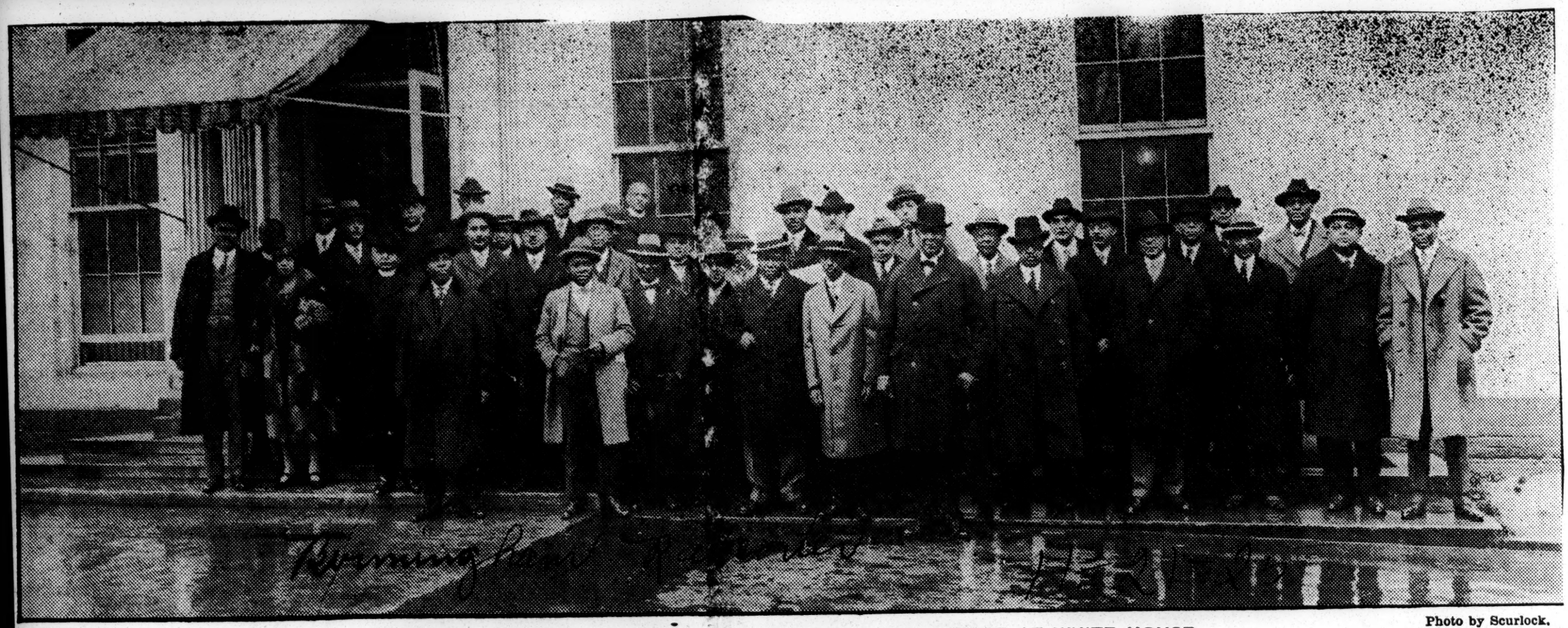
Reading from left to right; C. A. Franklin, Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, Miss Jeanette Carter, C. R. Richardson, J. W. McConico, Rev. B. U. Taylor, Bishop A. J. Carey, J. A. Munnerlyn, John R. Hawkins, R. B. Lemus, A. L. Holsey, Robert J. Nelson, E. W. Dale, W. W. Chisum, B. J. Davis, J. E. Mitchell, Rev. Noah Williams, E. L. Patton, Scipio A. Jones, C. E. Hall, Rev. W. H. Peck, W. J. Jones, Melvin J. Chisum, Claude A. Barnett, Perry W. Howard, L. R. Lautier, West A. Hamilton, Joseph D. Bibb, A. G. Froe, C. C. Spaulding, Rev. C. M. Tanner, Joseph Trigg, P. B. Young, Emmett J. Scott, Dr. W. Jarvis Bowen, James A. Cobb, Joseph Johnson, Henry A. Boyd, W. B. Driver and Charles H. Calloway.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-21-25

We have been given the following reliable information: The editor.

Every face in the above picture,—with a few very glaring exceptions,—represents indirectly the impression that there is a great upheaval among Negroes of the country because the Pullman Porters desire to organize. We feel certain that few of the men in the above picture realize that they will be displayed to the officers of the Pullman Company, or to some one acting for the Company, as living evidence that the Negroes of the country are NOT in sympathy with the effort of the Pullman Porters to secure for themselves better working conditions, and pay equal to the work done. The men in the above picture went to Washington at the expense of the Pullman Company, either directly or indirectly. Melvin Chisem has "talked some real money out of the Pullman Company," and has spent "some of it" giving Negroes free rides to Washington, and a free feed, with a trip to "see President Coolidge" as a desert. How some men fall for a free trip to some place. Free? Did we say, free? We beg pardon, at the expense of the Ten Thousand Pullman Porters. The camouflage was added to hide the real mission. The old "gag" about segregation in the Departments, resolutions which mean nothing, talk which means less —all of it thrown in to lead the Negroes in the above picture to think they made a great sacrifice "for the Race" by going to Washington. We ought to stop riding and eating at the expense of helpless Pullman Porters, even if Melvin Chisem is the affable host. The way the above members of the race "felt for Melvin's telegram" to come on urgent business, bespeaks how gullible are some of our unsuspecting men.

Some knew it was "free doings" and went to see what would be done.



© A.N.P.

Photo by Scurlock.

MEMBERS NATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Reading from left to right; C. A. Franklin, Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, Miss Jeanette Carter, C. R. Richardson, J. W. McConico, Rev. B. U. Taylor, Bishop A. J. Carey, J. A. Munnerlyn, John R. Hawkins, R. B. Lemus, A. L. Holsey, Robert J. Nelson, E. W. Dare, W. W. Chisum, B. J. Davis, J. E. Mitchell, Rev. Noah Williams, E. L. Patton, Scipio A. Jones, C. E. Hall, Rev. W. H. Peck, W. J. Jones, Melvin J. Chisum, Claude A. Barnett, Perry W. Howard, L. R. Latimer, Wm. A. Hamilton, Joseph L. Bibb, A. G. Froe, C. C. Spaulding, Rev. C. M. Tanner, Joseph Trigg, P. B. Young, Emmett J. Scott, Dr. W. Jarvis Bowen, James A. Cobb, Joseph Johnson, Henry A. Boyd, W. B. Driver and Charles H. Calloway.

NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

Conference Called by Bishop A. J. Carey — Delegates Present Protest to Pres. Coolidge

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Fifty or more men from all sections of the country gathered in Washington and held a meeting on Armistice Day. A discussion of the political situation in this country as it affects the Negro held the attention of the conference. The organization is known as the National Political Round Table and the meeting was held in the rooms of the Mu-So-Lit Club.

The conference was called by Bishop A. J. Carey, of the A. M. E. Church, who invited a number of prominent Negroes from 18 different states to attend. A banquet was held in the New Liberty Hotel Wednsday night. Thursday the delegates called on President Coolidge and it is said laid before the President a strong protest against elleged discriminations against Negroes by the Civil Service and in the government departments, as well as to the unfair treatment Negro passengers receive on the railroads in violation of the laws providing for separate but equal accommodations for white and Negro passengers. They asked the President to issue executive order abolishing alleged discriminations and segregation in the federal departments.

Among the matters discussed at the Wednesday meeting were the economic outlook of the country especially as it affects the race, residential segregation, industrial relations and race relationship.

Among those taking active part in the deliberations of the conference were: Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.; Benjamin J. Davis, National Committeeman from Georgia, and editor of the Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Parry W. Howard, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, of Mississippi; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransome, Bishop in the A. M. E. Church, of New York City; John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church, North Carolina; J. E. Mitchell, Editor, St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; and Melvim J. Chisum, newspaper correspondent, of Chicago.

Political — 1925. I. Republican.
Party Affiliation.

Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, Treasurer, Resigns Under Fire—Succeeded By John Martin

CHARGES AGAINST CLARK GRIER TABLED

The Republican State Central Committee of Georgia met at noon last Tuesday on the Odd Fellows' Roof Garden for the purposes of receiving the report of a special committee appointed to audit and investigate the books and accounts of the Ways and Means Committee and to hear complaints filed against H. E. Stockbridge, treasurer of the Ways and Means Committee and Clark Grier, a member of the State Central Committee. Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, chairman, presided.

Dr. M. W. Reddick, prominent educator, addressed the committee. He made a strong appeal for party growth and development for the promotion of the highest good for our party, state and country. He plead for an organization that would function 365 days a year, and which would be of such scope that it would reach the remotest part of the remotest county in Georgia.

Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican national committeeman of Georgia, addressed the committee and explained in detail methods of appointment from the county unit to the departments at Washington. Colonel Johnson declared that the state organization was functioning more definitely and prominently than at any other time in its history. He declared that the organization was running the party in Georgia and that the officers were merely carrying out the wishes of the organization and all of their acts would be in strict keeping with the organization rules.

The report of the special committee was read, which set forth the refusal of Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, treasurer of the Ways and Means Committee to turn over to the special committee his books, etc., as ordered by the State Central Committee that they might be properly audited. The report set up specific violations of the rules by Dr. Stockbridge and recommended that he be cited for contempt and dismissed from office and membership on the State Central Committee. Following this report, a hearing of the charges against Dr. Stockbridge for his refusal to submit his books, papers, etc., as ordered, was begun. During the hearing of these complaints, Dr. Stockbridge arose and offered to resign from both the treasureship and his place as a committeeman, asked that the charges be dropped, and promised to turn over to the committee all books, papers, etc., formerly requested. The committee accepted the resignation of Dr. Stockbridge, but declined to drop the charges and left them pending. Hon. John W. Martin, of Atlanta, was elected to succeed Dr. Stockbridge.

The charges against Mr. Clark Grier were tabled for the reason that Mr. Grier was under indictment at Savannah, Ga., on similar charges and the committee felt that to act now might prejudice Mr. Grier's cases at Savannah, and in fairness to him suspended its action.

The committee passed resolutions of endorsement instructing the state chairman and the national committeeman to endorse and file their endorsements with the proper department at Washington the following Republicans for the following offices: Hon. W. R. Tucker, of Atlanta, prohibition enforcement officer for Georgia to succeed Mr. C. D. Dismukes; Hon. Joseph H. Watson, of Albany, as collector of internal revenue for Georgia to succeed Mr. J. T. Rose; and Col. O. M. Duke, of Flovilla, Ga., as United States district attorney for the southern district of Georgia to succeed Mr. F. G. Boatwright.

The committee also passed resolutions for the handling of its affairs and named an executive committee to govern the handling of the same. The resolution set forth in detail a thorough system for the handling of the organization's moneys.

A large majority of the committee was present in person.

Prof. Kelly Miller Read Out Of the Republican Party

PROFESSOR KELLY MILLER

When the executive committee of the Central Committee of the Republican State Committee of the District, met this week, after transacting much other business and discussing plans for the inauguration, it proceeded to read Professor Kelly Miller out of the republican party.

Professor Miller, for nearly a half century, has been known as a stalwart republican. Up to the last campaign, he has taken the stump for the republican candidate every election year. However, this year, Professor Miller, like hundreds of other citizens, resented the attitude of the so-called bosses of the republican party.

Through his writings in the daily and weekly press, he severely censored the G. O. P. and implored it to divorce itself from the taint of the Klan and from other sinister influences. In the latter stages of the campaign, Professor Miller openly supported the candidacy of Davis, the Democratic nominee. It is because of these activities that he was read out of the party. He has been very instrumental in building up in the District. At the last District Convention, Professor Miller was a delegate at large.

Georgia Lily Whites—

With the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro Republican national committeeman from Georgia, the white wing of the G. O. P. have an opportunity to turn out the pie-county politicians and gain control of the party in Georgia.

President Harding saw the need of a white Republican party and did something toward making such a thing possible, but his party placed a negro at its head in Georgia, thereby nullifyng anything the president may have done.

Georgia needs two parties, but so long as the negro job-hunters are able to control the party in the State, just so long will white men stick by the Democratic party, regardless of everything else.

Some of the finest, some of the brainiest, some of the most loyal and useful men in Georgia are enrolled under the flag of the G. O. P., but under negro control they are helpless.

Mr. Coolidge may or may not have the wisdom and the vision to rectify the evil done by the national conventions that have thrust Johnson on this State.

GRAFTERS EXPOSED

Atlanta, Ga.,
905-907 McGlawn-Bowen Bldg.
April 13, 1925.

To the Federal Office Holders in Georgia
Particularly, and Republicans in General.

It is currently reported to this office that Clark Grier is still operating in Georgia, and soliciting funds from Federal office holders, and holds out to these victims as an incentive to come across that our national committeeman is sick and in need financially, and has called upon him, his personal representative, to solicit funds from his friends and remit to him at Washington.

Cleared Independent 4-23-25

We have just received information from a reliable source that under these representatons, Mr. Grier has just collected $100.00 from a Federal office holder with the understanding that he was going to remit the said amount to the national committeeman for relief.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, of which the national committeeman is a member, desires to make the following statement with the knowledge of the national committeeman himself; and is carrying the national committeeman's name to this statement as a part of his speech to the Executive Committee at headquarters, March 20, 1925. Mr. Johnson stated to the committee as follows and asked that it be made a part of the record:

"First, I desire to state to the public once and forever that I repudiate any statement made by Clark Grier or anybody else that I have authorized them to solicit funds for my personal benefit.

"Second, That I repudiate Clark Grier or any body else who hold themselves out as my persona representative to collect money from party friend: or anybody else for my support; and that I denounce any such statement as maliciously and wilfully false and without foundation in truth that I have not received a penny and will not accept a penny from Mr. Grier or any other person who solicits funds under any such representation.

Third, I desire that my name be disassociated from Clark Grier's or any other person engaged in the collection of funds in consideration of a political pull, and this is to set the public right, that I am not engaged in making recommendations to departments at Washington for any consideration whatever, and that I repudiate any and all persons who hold me up to the public, or privately to individuals as such."

The above statements were made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee in open session March 20, 1925, that they might become a part of our records. These statements were accepted as the correct position of our national committeeman, an dare published as a part of the proceedings of that meeting. The national committeeman, and are published as a part of the holds his proxy to act for him in all matters of political nature during his absence from the state.

In view of the above statement by the national committeeman, the committee feels authorized to state to the public that the national committeeman is in no way associated with Clark Grier or any other person in any scheme of graft contrary to the Civil Service regulations in the discharge of its duties. The committee feels called upon to make this statement at this time because the information reaches it that Mr. Grier is still operating in Georgia, and collecting money by holding out to his victims that he is a personal representative of the national committeeman, who is sick and needs money, and that he has been called upon by the national committeeman to ask his friends to contribute to his relief.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, with the approval of the full commmittee, and of the national committeeman, wishes to state that, if applicants for Federal places in Georgia, who are all white, haven't any better sense than to let Clark Grier or anybody else hold them up for their money, under the pretense that he has the political pull, the committee offers them no relief, and admonishes them that they must suffer the penalty of their own weakness and ignorance, and that it is up to them to save themselves from the greed of crooks, who pose as representatives of the Republican organization.

Signed:
H. L. JOHNSON, Natl. Committeeman.
W. Y. GILLIAM, State Chairman.
W. R. TUCKER, Vice Chairman.
B. J. DAVIS, Secretary.
MRS. J. W. DAVISON, Asst. Secty.
JOHN W. MARTIN, Treasurer.
B. S. INGRAM.
J. H. WATSON.
Executive Committee.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
MAY 27, 1925

Colored Republicans Hold Rally For Straight Ticket

Demonstration at Kismet Temple Applauds Declaration from Wibecan in Favor of Republican for Mayor—Chairman Livingston Tells of Plans for Unified City Fight on Tammany.

Brooklyn colored Republicans fired their opening gun in the Mayoralty campaign last night. They held a rally at Kismet Temple, in Herkimer street, last night.

One of the features of the session was the demand for a straight Republican ticket. It was voiced by George E. Wibecan.

Executive Chairman J. A. Livingston was one of the chief guests at the demonstration. He came to the meeting after attending a conference of the county leaders of the five boroughs.

"I've just come from a meeting," Livingston declared, "where we managed to get the five boroughs to act as a unit for the coming campaign. That's something we've never had before. It shows the Republicans are in a winning frame of mind."

After his speech, Livingston declined to commit himself on a number of questions put to him. One of them involved "fusion."

In course of the meeting, Livingston was told the Kings County Colored Republican Organization is for a straight Republican candidate for Mayor.

The declaration was made by George E. Wibecan, leader of the colored forces. Wibecan was one of a number of speakers who addressed the meeting. It was the opening gun in the campaign by colored Republicans in Brooklyn.

"We are for a straight Republican candidate for Mayor," Wibecan asserted, "because we feel that if we can carry the county for Calvin Coolidge, we can carry it for a straight Republican candidate on the city ticket."

In his speech Livingston said that the question of candidates has not as yet been taken up.

"The situation at the present time is that our ranks are solid," Livingston said. "We haven't been going around with a brass band, but we have been working quietly and effectively just the same."

Livingston declared that startling disclosures against the present city administration would be made in Brooklyn within the next two or three months.

"We want to assure for our candidates solid ranks," he declared. "With disclosures that we intend to make and with proper type of candidates and with the issues that will be presented to them, we feel the voters will respond in sufficient numbers to change existing condition in this city. We hope to present candidates who will not only get the solid Republican vote, but also a sufficient number of independent votes to bring victory to our side."

One of the features of the meeting was an attack on the present city administration by Mrs. May M. Gooderson, co-leader of the Eleventh Assembly District. She charged that the Democratic regime is sending speakers to civic, fraternal and even charitable functions to broadcast political propaganda.

Mrs. Gooderson characterized Mayor Hylan as "the man who spends his time abusing people who do not agree with him and who uses the city's radio station to have the people told what a great man he is."

The woman leader declared she had read the Mayor's booklet "Seven Years of Progress," but asserted she found no record of any progress.

"I've been wondering whether it isn't one of those 'continued' stories," Mrs. Gooderson remarked. "Perhaps the 'progress' will come in the next edition."

A number of speakers who are prominently identified with colored organizations also spoke. They included William C. Matthews, of Boston, national colored director of the Coolidge-Dawes campaign; Mrs. M. C. Lawton, colored eastern division women's director in the same campaign, and the Rev. J. E. Robinson, of Manhattan.

Several of the Brooklyn Republican district leaders, including Warren G. Price and ex-Judge Schnitzspan, attended the meeting. Alderman John Wirth, Republican Minority leader, likewise attended and made a speech.

Wilbur P. Johnson, Alex Gatewood and Mrs. N. D. Pinder entertained. There was a concert, too, by the Monarch Band. E. H. Wilson acted as the chairman of the meeting.

Political—1925. I.

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

The meeting also marked a reception to twelve colored Republicans, who have been named members of the Brooklyn Republican Advisory Committee. They are the Rev. Adams, the Rev. W. H. Tyler, the Rev. N. P. Boyd, the Rev. W. C. Brown, Dr. F. M. Jacobs, John D. Dickerson, Mrs. Louise Feaverweather, Mrs. Daisy Bly, Mrs. Gertrude Browner Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbough, Mrs. Isabella Taylor and Mrs. Benjamin Williams.

New York Mayoralty Election

THIS FALL will see the election of a Mayor of New York City for a term of four years, and promises to be one of the hardest fought political battles in the history of the Greater City. Mayor Hylan, twice elected by large pluralities on the Tammany Hall ticket, is a candidate for re-election with or without Tammany endorsement. Governor Smith, acknowledged leader of that organization, is supposedly unalterably opposed to his candidacy. So is what Mayor Hylan terms the "interests" and, naturally, so is the Republican party.

THE PRINCIPAL campaign issue, generally speaking, seems to be the traction situation, in which all citizens are more or less interested. But apart from this, Negroes have several issues very dear to them as a group and worthy of the consideration of all citizens interested in fair play and an equal opportunity for all persons residing in the city, without regard to race, creed or color.

LAST SATURDAY NOON Mayor Hylan welcomed a delegation of Negroes in City Hall, who are anxious to see the discrimination bar lifted so as to permit Negro physicians to become internes in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, an institution supported entirely by city funds. This delegation has the moral support of nearly every colored citizen in the city, regardless of political affiliation. Harlem Hospital, one of the hospitals in this group, is situated in the very heart of the section in which the largest number of Negroes live. More than half of its patients are Negroes and should, by all means, have Negro physicians on its staff. Except for the Outpatient Department, there are no Negro physicians identified with this hospital. This is an insult to the Negro medical profession and a discrimination contrary to the city charter.

NEXT, there is the question of representation on the Municipal or Magistrate's bench. There are about fifty Magistrates, twelve or more Special Sessions Justices and nine Justices of the Children's Court, all appointed by the Mayor. By virtue of their numbers and voting strength, Negroes are entitled to at least two of these appointive judgeships. They have none.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT now has in its ranks scores of Negro officers, many of whose records entitle them to promotion. Policemen entitled to promotion should be promoted to higher ranks in the Police Department no matter what their color. New York will then have one or more police captains, several lieutenants and sergeants. The Police Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor. The same is true of the Street Cleaning and other city departments, which admit colored men to the lower positions but deny them promotion to better-paying positions.

THEN there is the Fire Department which, except for one person, is entirely closed to Negroes. The Commissioner of the Fire Department is also appointed by the Mayor.

THESE are some of the campaign issues Negroes must not ignore this Fall when the time comes to cast their votes and which if decided in their favor, not by promises but by performances, will undoubtedly elicit the solid support of voters represented by the 250,000-odd Negro population.

What The Best of Them Think

AFTER TWO YEARS

More than two years ago, Calvin Coolidge by becoming the President of the United States was given the power to make hundreds of appointments. The colored people of the country, being citizens under the Constitution in spite of the color of their skins, had a right to expect that they would be treated fairly when political plums were being passed around. Moreover the colored man did more than his bit in electing Coolidge to the Presidency and keeping the Republican Party in power—more than his bit, because the race had many grievances against the past administration and many good reasons for bolting the party. Two years ago the race was optimistic. Coolidge, it was said, would not forget the colored man and prophecies were freely made that from the standpoint of the colored man's interests he would prove the best President ever elected by the sovereign people. Today, however, the race is forced to face the issues squarely. Coolidge has not lived up to the hopes and expectations of those who so loudly praised him. Few and insignificant appointments have been given to colored people. The race is as bad off as under the worst Democratic Administration from the standpoint of service in Government offices.

And from other standpoints Coolidge has proved disappointing if not merely a menace to the future of the colored race. The Klan against whom he would not speak during the campaign, has thrived wonderfully under his benevolent smile. The hordes of those who preach "white superiority" and breed race hatred were allowed to march boldly down Pennsylvania Avenue while the whole City of Washington breathlessly awaited the bloody results which miraculously did not come. And now comes the announcement in the face of the absence of recognition for the colored man, that a Klan leader has been appointed a collector of customs.

To rail against the injustices of the Coolidge Administration is worse than useless. To hope for better treatment is to hope but forlornly. Our only course is to watch closely and muse on the workings of the white man's mind and to finally realize that what any party can get for nothing, it is not going to pay for. May we come through these four years wiser, if sadder, folks.

—WASHINGTON DAILY AMERICAN

New York Republicans Refuse To Divide Harlem On Racial Lines

NEW YORK, June 25.—After a heated discussion lasting several hours, the executive committee of the Republican County Committee turned down the appeal of the Colored Harlem Club to divide the twenty-first assembly district along racial lines. More than two score of the district leaders and their women associate leaders crowded the hearing room of the county headquarters at 105 West 40th street and listened with intent interest to the appeal of the proponents and objectors.

County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig presided, and the speakers included Dr. C. H. Roberts, representing Charles W. B. Mitchell, associate district leader, and his colleages, Mrs. Tolliver Warner, former Alderman George W. Harris, former Assemblyman John Clifford Hawkins, Robert S. Conklin, twenty-first assembly district leader, and David B. Costuma, the last named being field marshal for the proponents of the proposition.

The fight was a culmination of the bitter contest that has been waged against Mr. Conklin by some of the colored captains under the leadership of Mr. Mitchell. Dr. Roberts in his opening speech declared that in the final analysis the effort was to set up colored leadership of colored Republicans of the twenty-first assembly district, because Conkling was unresponsive to their just demands for political recognition and patronage, and because his general unpopularity was driving them from the conferences and activities of the party in the district.

Mrs. Warner Calls Roberts Catspaw

The Association's colored woman leader of the district, Mrs. Warner, viciously assailed the proposition in general, and the spokesman on what she called the Jim Crow proposition in particular. She declared that the spokesman was allowing himself to be used by Mitchell and his colleagues as a catspaw to further their own selfish designs and to segregate the colored voters of the district. The forceful speaker went into details of the situation and declared that those who advocated the segregation were not only shortsighted but were bent upon a rule or ruin policy towards the Republican party in Harlem.

The former alderman, when called upon by the chairman, Mr. Koenig, declared that the Republican party in New York could not establish a Lily White Republican party and a Black Republican party, but that Mississippi could do it, but not with the consent of the colored Republicans. The need of the Republican party in the twenty-first district was for more fraternity and co-operation, and not segregation. Only thus could colored and white citizens know each other better and promote the interest of both races and their common country. He said that he could speak with entire personal disinterest in this matter, since he himself had fought within the organization for many years. When he had won, the organization opposed him; and when he lost, he took the medicine like a man; and that all those who had fought with and against him, of both races, had, therefore, come to a better mutual respect for each other.

Assemblyman Hawkins Issues Challenge

Ex-Assemblyman Hawkins, in a brief and eloquent speech, declared that if the County Committee passed this monstrous segregation order it would trip-hammer the colored Republicans into the Democratic party. He put the issue squarely up to the party, and declared that the dire consequences following any such mad and reactionary division would be charged up to the Republican party by the Democrats throughout the country, regardless of the fact that a few colored peopie had advocated this rash change.

After Dr. Roberts had again spoken, raising the race issue, and declaring that the fight with its racial division was not against the other Harlem assembly district leaders but only against Leader Conklin, the angry Deputy Attorney General answered at length and with interesting effects. He said that he had sought to conciliate the faction that was advancing the measure and that each of the candidates that he had taken on that faction's recommendation had been defeated. He reaffirmed the words of the preceding speakers, and especially those of the former alderman, saying that it was a wise thing for both races that they should continue to co-operate and fraternize. He recited the history of the Republican party from the earliest times and declared that New York Republicans 30 years ago had defeated a segregation ordinance that was being advanced by the Democratic Board of Aldermen, and that the Republican County Committee had been true to the principles of the party as laid down by Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt.

Leader Costuma, when he arose to speak, said that since the fight had resolved itself into a fight against the leader of the twenty-first assembly district, all the leaders would have to stand by him, just as if the conditions were reversed. He did say however, that in his opinion the conditions warranted a compromise, and he therefore proposed that a committee of three from the leaders and the advocates of the segregation be appointed by the chairman. Conklin hotly resented this interference in the local affairs of his district, and, despite the efforts of Roberts to continue the controversy, Chairman Koenig brought the discussion to a close, whereupon Harris, Hawkins and Roberts retired.

A vote was then taken upon the measure, and the executive committee by a vote of 42 to 1—the lone dissenter being Leader Costuma—turned the proposition down.

Districts Reapportioned Next Year

The executive committee had, therefore, taken the view that since there will be a r-apportionmnt of the assembly districts next year, following the state census now in progress, that it would be unwise for practical political purposes as well as the traditional policy of a party to divide the districts at this time. It leaned further to the view of the opponents of the proposition, that if the colored voters of a district were in the majority and wanted a colored leader, they should take the leadership of a district, and not just a leadership as a bequest of the colored end of the district.

The net results of the controversy were that it gave the sanction of the executive committee to unrestricted colored leadership without sgregation, and that it would strengthen the forces of Hawkins and Harris.

THE COMMISSION ELECTION

The laws governing the Birmingham city election are very liberal and democratic. The primary system is not used, and candidates are not so sure of their election until the votes are counted, and announcements made. The City of Birmingham is operating under a commission form of government, and has been for a number of years. And, for the past two administrations there has been quite a bit of dissatisfaction, charges and counter-charges causing the electorate to view with suspicious eyes many transactions in the city hall. It may be that the system has caused this condition, and the men are exercising as best they can under the law. There can be no doubt that we have some very good men in office, and many thousands who are not in office, not aspirants and may never hold a public position.

Birmingham is a young city with a population of more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand, and it continues to increase. It requires no little vision and patience to govern a city of this magnitude with the various interests to satisfy. Every voter should prepare himself to vote in the coming election. Many of the things we complain of can be adjusted at the poll if we are wise and conservative.

There are quite a few Negro men and women who exercise the right of franchise in the Birmingham district. Your interest should be guarded in the government. Look over the list of candidates, study their lives as best we can, and cast our ballot for the men we believe to be the best suited for the places in the city hall. It is no little task, it is a big job to decide what is best to do, but this should be done, and there should be no thoughtlessness, or backwardness when it comes to the election of men for our city government.

It is not often that Negro people are privileged to vote in city elections. Our rights are not challenged in the Birmingham election, and we have a chance to show the depth of our judgment and the broadness of our vision. Many thousands of us are paying taxes and licences, we are putting thousands of dollars in the city and county treasury. We share but little of this, if any, in the way of office-holding, or otherwise. We are the most independent voters to be found in the Birmingham district. A conference of Negro voters to discuss the issues and men would not be a bad program. Certainly we could do no harm, and since there is a contest we should look well before we move, and it can best be done through the counsel of the liberal and conservative thought of the members of our own race. We have friends and many of them in the white race. Their advice and counsel have been helpful to us in many instances. We need it on this occasion, but we must counsel among ourselves if we are to have unity and satisfaction. A divided interest is a destructive interest, a hopeless interest. It represents a lost cause. A united interest is a force of power and will command respect and attention from the most radical and powerful. Conservative organization and liberal thought is what is needed among us, and especially is it true for the coming election.

Individually, we have the ear of many powerful men and institutions. They believe in us and we believe in them. We will sacrifice for each other almost at the cost of our lives, but we need the ear of our political government. It can only be attracted by the voters. We may not have such a large number, but we have enough to get the attention of candidates in our interest. This is not a criticism of the present administration as such, for, as a matter of fact, it is our opinion that the present commission board has given ear to the complaints and remedied many things brought to them by the Negro people of this city. The expression means that we should examine the entire situation, and see what may be done to strengthen our government, at the same time turn attention to the protection and more provisions for Negro people. We must concern ourselves in ourselves. There is no sense in being clannish or overselfish in the matter, but we should as citizens, and a part of this big unit, cast our ballot for what we believe to be right in men facing the conditions as they are.

Political—1925.
Party Affiliation

Republican.

TO FORM A SOUTHERN STATES REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

POSSIBILITY of the establishment of the Republican party as a real political factor in the South has developed through the organization of the Southern States Republican League, at a meeting in Memphis on Lincoln's Birthday. Fifty-five charter members, from 11 of the 17 states invited to participate, are reported, with Charles U. Gordon of Greenville, Miss., as president, John Q. Eaton of Memphis as secretary and John W. Farley of Memphis as chairman of the executive committee.

The particular purposes for which a charter is sought is thus described:

"To promote and advance the economic, industrial, agricultural, commercial, educational and political interests of the people in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, by advocating the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in its national platforms, and to aid in extending the scope and usefulness of the Republican party throughout these states.

"To advocate at all times honesty, economy and patriotism in the administration of all our public affairs—local, state and national.

"To encourage and foster the business and political relations and the welfare of its members, and especially to aid in promoting and advancing the general welfare of all the people of the 17 states included in this organization.

"Only members of the white race shall be eligible for membership in this organization."

Says the call, further:

"It is the belief of those forming this organization that the time has arrived for the beginning of a new era of fraternity and good will, and that all animosities of the past should be wiped out and forgotten, and that a better feeling should prevail among all the people of the United States."

As part of the program the call invites "Republicans of other parts of the United States to join with us in abolishing sectional prejudices of all kinds." Unqualified support is tendered to President Coolidge and Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, and the Republican platform of 1924 is endorsed. Among the articles of its political faith the call enumerates:

"We believe in the rule of the majority.

"We are opposed to the control of legislation by minorities.

"We believe in party organization.

"We believe in the principle of a tariff for the protection of American industries and American labor.

"We believe that the best interests of the Southern states will be subserved by the organization of a wide-awake, progressive Republican party in all the Southern states, which shall have at heart and keep in mind the best interests of the South.

"* * * We favor the idea of the continuance of two great political parties, as we believe that the best interests of the country, or any portion of this country, will be better served if there exists two great party organizations, etc.

"We believe in the Lincoln idea of government of the people, by the people and for the people, under responsible party direction.

"We unqualifiedly believe in the Constitution of the United States as it is now framed, and we unreservedly stand for its firm support and maintenance."

Women will be given a position of standing and influence in the conduct of the affairs of the League.

As explained in the call for the meeting, membership shall be confined to Republicans of at least five years of residence in one of the 17 states mentioned, and all those signing the call, it was specified, "must be pronounced Republicans and loyal to the principles of the Republican party."

Appended to the call were the names of Mr. Eaton, Mr. Farley, James Madison Johnson, George Randolph, Charles Edwin Barbour, Harry Spears, James Samuel Shortle, Frank E. Bruce, E. W. Tschudy, Myrta Holmes Shortle and H. B. Lindsay of Tennessee, Henry Ticknor DeBardeleben, Stephen Lovell Yerkes, Walker S. Scott, Paul A. Ivy and Charles F. Debardeleben of Alabama, B. B. Montgomery, George Lawton Sheldon, Mr. Gordon and Harry M. Ward of Mississippi, Clarence Theodore Case of Missouri, Frank B. Russell of Kentucky and F. D. Noble of Georgia.

"For the purpose of organization," said the call, "there is hereby created a charter membership of 300 members, who are hereby authorized to take the necessary steps for formation of the organization. Each of the 17 states herein enumerated shall be entitled to select 17 charter members, and the city of Memphis shall be allotted 11 charter members at large in addition to those allowed the state of Tennessee." No person not a citizen of the United States was permitted to sign the call or become a charter member.

Southern Club Heads Named

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 24.—Designed ultimately to embrace in its membership white republicans in seventeen southern states, extending from the Carolinas to Missouri and south through Texas and Arizona, the Southern Republican League was formally started on its way last Thursday with the election of Charles U. Gordon, Vicksburg, Miss., as its first president. John Q. Eaton, Memphis Walter S. Scott, Birmingham, who was elected as vice-represented at the convention.

Waltr S. Scott, Birmingham, who was elected as vice-president for Alabama, acted as chairman of the meeting George D. Sheldon, Wayside, Miss., and former governor of Nebraska was elected governor for Mississippi, and H. B. Lindsay, of Knoxville, governor of the league for Tennessee.

It is expected to create a more formidable phalanx in the southern G. O. P. ranks to more effectually allay any aggressive movement on the part of Negro republicans at future national conventions. Southern delegations have recently lost contests on these occasions for lack of political coherence and common understanding. The organization plans to overcome this.

Lily-Whites' Rejoice As Dr. Lines Splits With Emile Kuntz In La.

New Orleans, La., April 9.—The one topic of discussion in this state now is the division in the republican party, brought to a head by the entrance of a local republican ticket in the municipal election Tuesday.

Monday morning's daily papers contained an attack on Hon. Emile Kuntz national committeeman, by Dr. D. A Lines, state chairman and internal revenue collector. Dr. Lines attacked the legality of the local ticket and leveled a verbal barrage at National Committeeman Kuntz, Mrs. Kuntz, the national committeewoman, and Felix Kuntz, who has served as treasurer of the state committee. Dr. Lines charged that no accounting had been made for monies contributed to the party.

Wednesday Mr. Kuntz issued a statement replying to the attack, saying that Dr. Lines, Hon. Walter L. Cohen and himself had been appointed as a subcommittee to handle the affairs of the party and all matters acted upon had been passed upon by this committee, in which Dr. Lines had a voice and a vote. On the municipal ticket matter he stated the parish committee had decided on that in compliance with the state and municipal election laws and he personally had favored the ticket, though both Mr. Cohen and Dr. Lines had originally opposed it. He explained that later Mr. Cohen took the view that if the parish committee wanted to put the ticket in the field that he would not oppose it.

Characterizing Dr. Lines' reference to Mrs. Kuntz as "unkind and regretable," Mr. Kuntz explained that his wife's appointment was made with the understanding that she have no voice in the affairs of the party and the delegates to the national convention had urged the appointment over Mrs Emily F. Gensler, sister of Dr. Lines to avoid any conflict in authority in conducting state party affairs since the woman member of the national committee was invested with co-equal powers with the national committeeman.

Answering the charge with reference to the party finances Mr. Kuntz said that Dr. Lines as state chairman did not file his report of the receipts and expenses of the primary held in October, 1924, until April 4, 1925.

An effort is being made, it is reported at the first session of the republican advisory committee held since the primary and that the full report of receipts and disbursements would be made as soon as it was compiled.

In the city election held Tuesday the republican nominees polled 2266 votes, while the democrats rolled up 34,008. Usually the democrats pay no attention to the election since their big fight is in the primary. It had been predicted that many disgruntled democrats would vote the republican ticket.

Political—1925.
Party Affiliation

Republican.

TO FORM A SOUTHERN STATES REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

POSSIBILITY of the establishment of the Republican party as a real political factor in the South has developed through the organization of the Southern States Republican League, at a meeting in Memphis on Lincoln's Birthday. Fifty-five charter members, from 11 of the 17 states invited to participate, are reported, with Charles U. Gordon of Greenville, Miss., as president, John Q. Eaton of Memphis as secretary and John W. Farley of Memphis as chairman of the executive committee.

The particular purposes for which a charter is sought is thus described:

Manufactures Read

"To promote and advance the economic, industrial, agricultural, commercial, educational and political interests of the people in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, by advocating the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in its national platforms, and to aid in extending the scope and usefulness of the Republican party throughout these States.

"To advocate at all times honesty, economy and patriotism in the administration of all our public affairs—local, state and national.

"To encourage and foster the business and political relations and the welfare of its members, and especially to aid in promoting and advancing the general welfare of all the people of the 17 states included in this organization.

"Only members of the white race shall be eligible for membership in this organization."

Says the call, further:

"It is the belief of those forming this organization that the time has arrived for the beginning of a new era of fraternity and good will, and that all animosities of the past should be wiped out and forgotten, and that a better feeling should prevail among all the people of the United States."

As part of the program the call invites "Republicans of other parts of the United States to join with us in abolishing sectional prejudices of all kinds." Unqualified support is tendered to President Coolidge and Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, and the Republican platform of 1924 is endorsed. Among the articles of its political faith the call enumerates:

"We believe in the rule of the majority.

"We are opposed to the control of legislation by minorities.

"We believe in party organization.

"We believe in the principle of a tariff for the protection of American industries and American labor.

"We believe that the best interests of the Southern states will be subserved by the organization of a wide-awake, progressive Republican party in all the Southern states, which shall have at heart and keep in mind the best interests of the South.

"* * * We favor the idea of the continuance of two great political parties, as we believe that the best interests of the country, or any portion of this country, will be better served if there exists two great party organizations, etc.

"We believe in the Lincoln idea of government of the people, by the people and for the people, under responsible party direction.

"We unqualifiedly believe in the Constitution of the United States as it is now framed, and we unreservedly stand for its firm support and maintenance."

Women will be given a position of standing and influence in the conduct of the affairs of the League.

As explained in the call for the meeting, membership shall be confined to Republicans of at least five years of residence in one of the 17 states mentioned, and all those signing the call, it was specified, "must be pronounced Republicans and loyal to the principles of the Republican party."

Appended to the call were the names of Mr. Eaton, Mr. Farley, James Madison Johnson, George Randolph, Charles Edwin Barbour, Harry Spears, James Samuel Shortle, Frank E. Bruce, E. W. Tschudy, Myrta Holmes Shortle and H. B. Lindsay of Tennessee, Henry Ticknor DeBardeleben, Stephen Lovell Yerkes, Walker S. Scott, Paul A. Ivy and Charles F. Debardeleben of Alabama, B. B. Montgomery, George Lawton Sheldon, Mr. Gordon and Harry M. Ward of Mississippi. Clarence Theodore Case of Missouri, Frank B. Russell of Kentucky and F. D. Noble of Georgia.

"For the purpose of organization," said the call, "there is hereby created a charter membership of 300 members, who are hereby authorized to take the necessary steps for formation of the organization. Each of the 17 states herein enumerated shall be entitled to select 17 charter members, and the city of Memphis shall be allotted 11 charter members at large in addition to those allowed the state of Tennessee." No person not a citizen of the United States was permitted to sign the call or become a charter member.

Southern Club Heads Named

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 24.—Designed ultimately to embrace in its membership white republicans in seventeen southern states, extending from the Carolinas to Missouri and south through Texas and Arizona, the Southern Republican League was formally started on its way last Thursday with the election of Charles U. Gordon, Vicksburg, Miss., as its first president. John Q. Eaton, Memphis, Walter S. Scott, Birmingham, who was elected as vice-represented at the convention.

Waltr S. Scott, Birmingham, who was elected as vice-president for Alabama, acted as chairman of the meeting. George D. Sheldon, Wayside, Miss., and former governor of Nebraska was elected governor for Mississippi, and H. B. Lindsay, of Knoxville, governor of the league for Tennessee.

It is expected to create a more formidable phalanx in the southern G. O. P. ranks to more effectually allay any aggressive movement on the part of Negro republicans at future national conventions. Southern delegations have recently lost contests on these occasions for lack of political coherence and common understanding. The organization plans to overcome this.

Lily-Whites' Rejoice As Dr. Lines Splits With Emile Kuntz In La.

New Orleans, La., April 9.—The one topic of discussion in this state now is the division in the republican party, brought to a head by the entrance of a local republican ticket in the municipal election Tuesday.

Monday morning's daily papers contained an attack on Hon. Emile Kuntz national committeeman, by Dr. D. A Lines, state chairman and internal revenue collector. Dr. Lines attacked the legality of the local ticket and leveled a verbal barrage at National Committeman Kuntz, Mrs. Kuntz, the national committeewoman, and Felix Kuntz, who has served as treasurer of the state committee. Dr. Lines charged that no accounting had been made for monies contributed to the party.

4-11-25

Wednesday Mr. Kuntz issued a statement replying to the attack, saying that Dr. Lines, Hon. Walter L. Cohen and himself had been appointed as a subcommittee to handle the affairs of the party and all matters acted upon had been passed upon by this committee, in which Dr. Lines had a voice and a vote. On the municipal ticket matter he stated the parish committee had decided on that in compliance with the state and municipal election laws and he personally had favored the ticket, though both Mr. Cohen and Dr. Lines had originally opposed it. He explained that later Mr. Cohen took the view that if the parish committee wanted to put the ticket in the field that he would not oppose it.

Characterizing Dr. Lines' reference to Mrs. Kuntz as "unkind and regretable," Mr. Kuntz explained that his wife's appointment was made with the understanding that she have no voice in the affairs of the party and the delegates to the national convention had urged the appointment over Mrs Emily F. Gensler, sister of Dr. Lines to avoid any conflict in authority in conducting state party affairs since the woman member of the national committee was invested with co-equal powers with the national committeeman.

Answering the charge with reference to the party finances Mr. Kuntz said that Dr. Lines as state chairman did not file his report of the receipts and expenses of the primary held in October, 1924, until April 4, 1925.

An effort is being made, it is reported, to have Dr. Lines head the lily republican nominees polled 2266 votes,publican emblem so that three years ago in the first session of the primary and that the full report of receipts and disbursements would be made as soon as it was compiled. in the party and desirous that no republican will be polled under the while the democrats rolled up 34,008.hence they can claim, as usual, that Usually the democrats pay no attention to the election since their bigcause Negroes are allowed to vote and fight is in the primary. It had been predicted that many disgruntled democrats would vote the republican ticket.

The Republican Political Muddle In Harlem

By EDGAR M. GREY

THE time has arrived when, if we would be saved from the selfish stupidity of our self-appointed leaders, that a new orientation be effected by the voters and citizens of Harlem. This new finding of our bearings is not made necessary solely because of the past meanderings of our leaders, but because of their present muddle-headed insistence that they are gods — the people's representatives, and are capable of working out schemes for our political salvation.

The latest of these schemes was so dangerous that serious-minded persons are, for the first time, beginning to question seriously the sanity of these political Pundits. In a recent news item in the New York World we read, in part as follows:

"Relations between Negro organization Republicans of Harlem and the local Republican organization are said to be severely strained over the refusal of the Republican County organization, or County Committee, to grant a request that the affairs of the 21st District be conducted under the dual leadership plan.'

The same article then goes on to state that there was precedent for this scheme in the 11th and other districts in Manhattan, and that this request, aside from precedent, was based upon the fact that the Negro voters in the district outnumbered the whites. Neither the first assertion about precedent nor the second relative to the number of the voters are correct. In the 11th and other districts where there is a dual leadership the reason for such is not based upon race division nor racial jim-crowism, but were established because of a political war between factions within the Republican organization in those districts, and are not based upon race separation, which, since the last election.

A glance at the last enrollment and election figures will show that the total enrollment was 19,592, of which the Negro total represented 9,299, the whites 10,293, showing a majority of whites represented by 994. Further, in the 21 districts designated as Negro, there are four which still carry a considerable number of white votes; so that, if we even roughly concede, say, 200 votes more to the whites who reside in these four districts, the total majority of the whites in the district would be increased to about 1,200 votes.

Of course, figures mean very little to these leaders, who would have us labelled Negro and set apart like cows or some other animals who are not worthy to associate with other of our fellow men. The political situation in the 21st District rather describes the appearance of a quadrangle whose four sides and angles are represented by the following persons and institutions:

Mr. John Clifford Hawkins and his Bradhurst "Republican" Club; Mr. George W. Harris and the West Harlem "Republican" Club, and the New York News, Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Warner and Chas. W. B. Mitchell and the Appomattox "Republican" Club.

When the past history of conflicts and causes is examined, which brought about this political quadrangle, the chief element of germination is seen to be composed of malice, egotism, and spite. The interest of the masses has been lost sight of, while these political tyrants wage a vendetta for supremacy, a war to the knife, in which ignorance, tempered by more ignorance and conceit, dominates, and the masses who are killed on election day as the "fatted calf" are told to wait. The best evidence of this last assertion was the absence of a necessary solidarity, which occasioned Dr. Roberts' defeat at the polls and gave Governor Smith courage enough to veto the so badly needed Municipal Court Bill.

This is the only district in Federal and State, no patronage has come to the workers of the party. This may be traced directly to the antics of our self-appointed leaders; for, no sooner than the election was over than the "statesmen" proceeded to dig up past scores which the election had temporarily submerged, and to fight them all over again.

Charles W. B. Mitchell, according to the rules, is the elected associate leader in the 21st District, and ought to function in all matters as official spokesman of the Negro voters of the district; but he has refused to have anything to do with Mr. Conklin, the regular official leader of the whole district. Mr. Mitchell, like Geo. W. Harris, has charged Mr. Conklin with race prejudice, if we grant, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Mitchell's charges are correct, we would submit that self-segregation is no remedy for Negro-haters, and the rules of self-respect and decency would dictate, even in politics, that we fight within the party until such time as we are able, through the exercise of brain and a united program, to remove the person charged or cause the party to remove him. The fierce and futile energy displayed by these leaders reminds one of a cat in a revolving cage—they are moving about madly, but getting nowhere.

Mr. Hawkins and Mr. and Mrs. Warner are at loggerheads, both charging the other with political incompetency and dishonesty. Both of these factions are opposed to Mr. Mitchell, charging him with all kinds of things, from being a first-class marplot to abusive language and vulgarity. He, in turn, charges them with being white-folks' Negroes and ignoramuses.

We tired voters must exclaim, with Job in the Scriptures: "We are tired; our souls are sorely vexed and our spirits fallen." Mr. George W. Harris has assumed a neutral position, praying the while that something will happen to the others, so that he might be politically regenerated; for, so far as the Republican machine politics in Harlem are concerned, Geo. W. Harris has managed finally to inflict a perfect suicide upon his political fortunes and life. Like the cat in Shaw's novel, he bit so fast, hard and wild that he bit his tail clear off.

These leaders must be told that war and feuds are always felt by the masses, paid for by the masses, and waged by the masters and leaders. As Von Hindenburg replied to an Austrian general who, when introduced to him said, "I have the honor": Hindenburg said, "And I, have the work."

The war must cease. We, the voters, are not interested in personal spite, jealousies and selfishness on the part of these leaders. We want progress and peace. If these persons are not level-headed enough to forget their grievances against each other, they must be replaced by less embattled leaders who are neither drunk with power nor synthetic gin. Mr. Mitchell's cry of "Down with white leadership" must not be taken seriously, because last February, when his Appomattox Club was making arrangements to stage a Lincoln Memorial service, a request was made to him and his executive committee that a joint memorial service be held to include Frederick Douglas, whose birthday is also in February. The request was made in one of the club's meetings, about three weeks before the date—February 8, on which they held the memorial service. Yet, they refused to include Mr. Douglas' name in the exercises, and did not even mention his name throughout. This ought certainly to be a test of the sincerity of this cry of Mr. Mitchell.

There is no warrant whatsoever for any kind of leadership or affiliation in the Republican Party based upon race. The office of Negro associate leader should be abolished. The Negro should go into the district organization and fight his battles out there. If the present leader hates Negroes, he should be voted out of office. Last year, when Mr. Mitchell had an opportunity to vote Mr. Conklin out of office, he cast his vote to retain him. Yet, the same hue and cry was heard about the leader from the same quarters.

As Bacon truly said: "'Twas power in excess which caused the fall of angels; but knowledge in excess, when by man desired, caused his fall and lit the world afire." We, the common voters, are burning up, while our leaders ride to their fall fighting for power.

Cohen, Booze Gave $1,000 To G.O.P. Fund

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16—The Borah committee, which investigated campaign contributions last fall, lists only two colored persons as having contributed $1,000 or more to any of the political parties last year. They are Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., and E. P. Booze, of Mound Bayou, Miss. Both are credited with having given $1,000 each to the Republican National Committee.

No colored Democrats are listed has having contributed to their party's war chest last year. Likewise no colored adherents of Robert M. La Follette are listed with having contributed to the progressive campaign.

QUAKER CITY VOTERS TO ORGANIZE

Holding Majority of Votes, Now Want Jobs.

Philadelphia, Pa. — (Special.) — The colored voters in the city are being urged to organize their great strength for an attack upon the positions open to those who can get the votes in support of their candidacy.

Chicago's success has put the sleepy town on its metal, and either the people will rally to the call for an organization to make their 84 per cent of the votes bring back 80 per cent of the positions available, or some shrewed politician will break the power of the organization as has been done in the past.

The crucial ward is the 30th embracing the Harlem of Philadelphia, or the district from South Street to Washington Avenue and from Broad Street to the Schuylkill River. There the colored vote is a majority of 4,060 in a total of 5,808, and they can get for their own such places as: Two colored ward committeemen from each of the 15 divisions.

That power would give the race a City Committeeman and thus great power in Republican politics.

There are now a white real estate appraiser at $4,000, a white receiver of taxes at $2,500, an employee of the Bureau of Weights and Measures at $1,500, and a City Councilman. Those men are all in positions by colored votes. The power aimed at in the proposed organization would mean a member of the City Council and from that representation on the school board, and in the courts.

The suggestion comes from G. Edward Dickerson and is given large publicity by the old reliable Tribune.

NEGROES MAY QUIT TAMMANY.

NEW YORK.—The question whether Negroes identified with Tammany Hall shall continue to function through the United Colored Democracy, with one of their own race as head, or through white district leaders, has precipitated a controversy on which Republicans and those of independent leaning are looking with elation.

Political - 1925

Party Affiliation

Republican.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN COMPLAIN

About February 5th, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, I sent out a general letter to the 161 County Chairmen in our state, soliciting funds to meet the expenses of the Republican organization in the state. We set out plainly that the organization was in debt in the sum of $5,000.00 more or less, and it had no resources to meet these obligations except such as the Republican people of the state would contribute; that all contributions were voluntary, whether contributed by officeholders or non-officeholders. And we were careful to state that we believed it was the duty of those whom the party had taken care of to bear the burden of expense. But our position did not relieve those who did not hold office from their duty in the premises.

We have heard from many of the Chairmen, who expressed a willingness to help, but based their assistance upon party recognition. They are willing to help the organization through its leaders to maintain headquarters in Atlanta, and to meet such other legitimate expenses as public morals will warrant, but they insist at the same time, as they have a perfect right to do, that the state organization recognizes the county and district organizations in the distribution of patronage. They do not believe that the State Chairman and National Committeeman should arbitrarily make appointments to office without regard to the expressed wishes of the county and district organizations. They believe that those who shoulder responsibility ought to be recognized in the distribution of authority.

We are of the opinion that the complaint of the county chairmen is just and fair; that if the state organization expects county and district organizations to support it, that it must in turn respect the wishes of the county and district organizations when expressed. The officers of the state organization are in no sense bosses or masters, but in every sense servants, to carry out the wishes of the people, and not their own personal wishes and whims. Party patronage should not be used to pay personal, professional or outside political debts. The county chairmen ought to be the sole judges as to who is best to serve the party interest in their respective counties, and the State Chairman or the National Committeeman has no right to arbitrarily recommend an applicant for appointment contrary to the wishes of the local organization when expressed. We repeat that the County Chairman's complaint is just, and many of them express the belief to us, that where recommendations are turned down, they are turned down for money consideration. And in many cases, their belief is well founded.

It is a hard matter to get graft out of the party organization. But there will never be party success until the leaders are honest among themselves. They must at least be as true and as faithful to the purpose of their institution as gamblers and thieves. For the reason that there are certain honors or ethics maintained among gamblers and thieves.

We have dozens of letters from county chairmen who would appreciate raising $100 for the support of the party if they were treated right at headquarters. But so long as they are ignored and their recommendations thrown in the trash basket, they do not feel disposed to kiss the hand that smites them. Their complaint is just. The people meet in State Convention and select a Republican State Central Committee to transact the business of the party between the sittings of delegated conventions. The Committee meets and makes rules for the government and control of the party organization in the state, and the officers should respect these rules, and when they do not respect them, they forfeit their right to the confidence of the people. And the leaders who are thus disregarding the wishes of the county officers who created them are building their houses on a volcano, and they are going to blow up, and in 1926 the state organization that is now in charge, and which continues to disregard the wishes of the people and to violate the rules as enacted by the committee, are going to find themselves out of business, and somebody else in charge.

We appeal to the State Chairman and the National Committeeman to be governed by the rules laid down by the Republican State Central Committee, and to stop ignoring and overstepping the authority lodged in them; that the people are tired of promises. Every time we meet these officers pledge obedience and observance of the rules. Soon as the committee adjourns they continue their evil way of disregarding the recommendations of the county officers, and putting into office whomsoever they please without regard to the wishes of the local organization expressed in their recommendations. The Independent believes that the officers are influenced to turn from the recommendation of the people to others for consideration. The county chairmen's complaint is just. We could have all the money we want, or necessary, to conduct our business fairly and honorably, and in a way that would be approved by public conscience if the leaders would keep faith with the local people.

The rules require that all applications for office should originate in the county where the office is located, that the county chairmen should endorse them, the district chairman endorse them, and forward them to the State Secretary for record. The State Secretary should forward them to the State Chairman, who should approve or disapprove and forward to the National Committeeman, who should file the application with the proper department, and notify the Secretary of what disposition he has made of the applications forwarded to him by the State Chairman. The rules require that both the State Chairman and the National Committeeman shall file with the State Secretary what disposition they make of applications for office. The State Chairman advises the Secretary of what disposition he makes of a part of the applications, but the National Committeeman makes no report, gives no advice, and files no information whatever with the State Secretary. These men make loud confessions of allegiance and obedience to the rules when the committee is in session, but out side of committee they observe the rules at pleasure.

The rules are being violated, and the complaint of the county chairmen is just. The people are not going to give money to a set of men whom they believe subordinate their interest to selfishness.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF SOUTH FORMED

First Convention Will Be Held In Birmingham; Officers Elected

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 19.—An invitation to hold the first convention of the Southern States Republican League in Birmingham, Ala., next October, was accepted here today at a meeting of leaders of the organization.

Election of officers and announcement of a trust fund, the receipts of which will be devoted to education, were features of the meeting. Curtis M. Dozier, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga., were elected first and second vice-president respectively. Charles V. Gordon, Greenville, Miss., is president.

Other officers elected included Mrs. Stella C. Logan, Memphis, resident vice-president; Paul A. Ivy, Jr., Birmingham, junior vice-president, and John Q Eaton, Memphis, acting treasurer.

State officers were elected as follows:

Simeon E. Simonson, Luxona, and William B. Rhodes, Marion, vice-president and director for Arkansas; Clarence T. Case, St. Louis, vice-president for Missouri; Frank B. Russell, Louisville, and John G. Stoll, Lexington, vice-president and director for Kentucky; W. C. Lawson, Orlando, vice-president for Florida; Warren Kearny, New Orleans, and Ernest Lee Jahncke, vice-president and director for Louisiana; Ernest Hawkins, New Albany, vice-president for Mississippi, and Henry T. DeBardeleben, vice-president for Alabama.

Provisions of the trust fund, which is said to be unique for political organizations, are that an amount not to exceed ninety per cent of certain dues and fees from each state shall be held in trust, the interest to be expended for prizes which shall be awarded winners of contests to be held among the junior membership of the league.

These contests, it was announced, will be in the nature of essays and orations, to be delivered and adjudged coincident with the meeting of the league, by eligible members of the junior organization.

THE REPUBLICAN LILY WHITES IN SOUTH ORGANIZE

Movement To Allay Aggressiveness Of Negroes. Have Recently Failed Because Of Lack Of Coherence.

Preston News Service.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Designed ultimately to embrace in its membership white Republicans in 17 Southern States, extending from the Carolinas to Missouri and south thru Texas and Arizona, the Southern States Republican League was formally started on its way last Thursday with the election of Charles U. Gordon, Vicksburg, Miss., as its first president. John Q. Eaton, Memphis was elected secretary. Of the 17 States, 11 were represented at the convention.

Walter S. Scott, Birmingham, who was elected as vice president for Alabama, acted as chairman of the meeting. George D. Sheldon for Mississippi, and H. B. Lindsay of Knoxville, governor of the league for Tennessee. It is expected to create a more formidable phalanx in the Southern G. O. P. ranks to more effectually allay any aggressive movement on the part of Negro Republicans at future National conventions. Southern delegations have recently lost contest on these occasions for lack of political coherence and common understanding. The organization plans to overcome this.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 14, 1925

NEGRO REPUBLICANS DEMAND A SHARE OF POLITICAL "PLUMS"

Warn of Split Tickets in Ultimatum to G. O. P. County Executive Committee.

An ultimatum was delivered to the Republican County Executive Committee last night by the negro element in the party, which demanded that recognition must be given to the leaders of that race in the distribution of patronage. Charges were made at the meeting that the colored race in Brooklyn voted an alarmingly large number of split tickets at the last election, and the statement was made that if the G. O. P. is to hope for the continued support of the negroes it must adopt a different attitude when the political plum tree is shaken. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, is gaining considerable strength from that quarter because of its more liberal policy, it was declared.

To Boost Wibecan.

This much of the complaint of the colored members of the G. O. P. seeped through the closed doors of the room where the Republican Executive Committee meeting was held at the headquarters, 157 Remsen st., last night. County Chairman Jacob A. Livingston was asked after the meeting what action would be taken on the demand. He said that a resolution had been adopted urging the name of George E. Wibecan for appointment to a position in recognition of the aid given to the party by the colored voters. Mr. Wibecan, who for years has been considered the leader of his people in the county G. O. P., holds a minor position in the Postoffice Commissioner Livingston declared that he will submit Wibecan's name to President Colidge for consideration for a higher Federal position. Efforts to learn the identity of the spokesman for the colored race were unsuccessful, but his voice carried beyond the meeting room. It is known that Mrs. L. M. Fayerweather, vice chairman of the Kings County Colored Republican Organization, attended the session.

Searching for Weak Spots.

When the meeting adjourned Commissioner Livingston was asked what prompted the call for the conclave of the 23 executive members and associate leaders. He replied that the committee was anxious to learn the weak spots in the local party machinery and consider plans for correcting them if any were found. The results of the diagnosis of the party's condition will be submitted to the county chairman, he said. The question of candidates was not discussed at the meeting, he declared.

When apprised of the announced determination of Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Lewis to reply at the Brooklyn Bar Association dinner tonight to recent charges made by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey that the three-month vacations taken by the judges of that court are primarily responsible for the crowded court calendars, Commissioner Livingston said that the difference of opinion between the two jurists on the question has no political significance. Others in the party, however, see in the apparent split between the two jurists whose names have been most prominently mentioned in connection with the G. O. P. Mayoralty nomination indications of a bitter fight between friends of Cropsey and Lewis. Justice Lewis informed an Eagle reporter at the annual dinner of the Unity Club on Tuesday night that he would reply to Justice Cropsey's criticisms of the Supreme Court judges at the Bar Association dinner tonight. Cropsey delivered his attack on his associates of the Bench at the April meeting of the boro lawyers.

NEW YORK [illegible] WORLD
APRIL 2, 1925

HARLEM NEGROES HIT G. O. P. ACTION

They Resent Refusal of Committee to Consider Dual Leadership in 21st District

Relations between Negro Republicans of Harlem and the local Republican organization are said to be severely strained over the refusal of the Republican County Committee to grant a request that the affairs of the 21st Assembly District be conducted under the dual leadership plan. As the majority of Republicans in the district are said to be Negroes, the proposition submitted called for the selection of one white and one Negro district leader.

The petition asking for dual leadership was signed by 1,000 registered Negro voters of the district, headed by the Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church; the Rev. H. C. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's P. E. Church; the Rev. W. W. Brown, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church; the Rev. M. W. Thornton, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church and the Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of Salem M. E. Church.

A delegation of Negro citizens, some of whom do not live in the 21st District, waited on Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee April 1 and presented to him the petition with the demand that it be given serious consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Committee.

Last Thursday the Executive Committee took adverse action on the petition, but Negro Republican leaders charge no word has been received from Mr. Koenig or any of its members officially notifying them that the request for the creation of dual leadership had been turned down.

The 21st District is divided into what is known as the "Hill," or west end, where the white voters live, and the "Valley," or east end, populated by Negroes. The figures presented by political leaders in the "Valley" indicate that the voters of the east end were materially responsible for the 21st electing any Republican candidates last fall.

Another thorn in the flesh of Negro Republicans is that Robert S. Conklin, district leader, has been appointed to a $6,000 job as Assistant Attorney General, while little or no political recognition has been given to the voters in the "Valley."

In petitioning for a subdivision of the 21st, east and west, and the allowing for a dual district leader in the "Valley" to be invested in the power prerogatives and subdistrict administrative independence, it was pointed out that there was abundant precedent for such action, as the dual leadership plan is operative in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th Assembly Districts.

CLARK GRIER AT HIS OLD TRICKS

There is either a leak in the office of the State Chairman in Atlanta, Georgia, or in the office of the National Committeeman in Washington, and the responsibility ought to be fixed. We are striving hard in Georgia to build up, and to have a decent political organization. We are trying to shut out graft, and legalize a collection of party funds to be spent for legitimate party purposes, and we regret to confess that there seems to be a disposition somewhere among the men higher up to keep up graft and to subordinate the party to personal ends.

It is publicly known all over the state and in Washington that Clark Grier's business is to "fry fat" out of Federal officeholders, and that he makes his living along these lines. He poses in Georgia as a representative of our National Committeeman, claims to be his personal representative, and that when he is down in Georgia raking up graft by intimidation and other methods that he represents the National Committeeman. The National Committeeman has never repudiated this man's statement, possibly for the reason that his statement is so false that it does not rise to the dignity of his attention At any rate, the dirty work goes on. And this is the latest Grier method of reaching and holding up Federal officeholders for graft.

Just as soon as a bunch of recommendations leave the office of the State Chairman en route to the office of the National Committeeman in Washington in less than a week the names of the parties recommended for office are in possession of Clark Grier, and he proceeds to call them up over telephone, wire them and have them meet him somewhere, and demands blood money, and tells them if they do not come across, that their appointments will be held up indefinitely, and they can't make it; that he is the personal representative of the National Committeeman, who is in Washington working with him, and that the recommendation of the State Chairman will go nowhere unless the National Committeeman agrees to it, and that he was down here to look after the National Committeeman's interest; and unless they come across with the amount of blood money he demands, their appointments will fail. There are only two places from which this information could be secured. It could be gotten from the office of the State Chairman in Atlanta, or the office of the National Committeeman in Washington, and this information is handed out to Mr Grier from one or the other of these two places. Which one is guilty, we will not attempt to say Our conclusion would merely be our opinion. But this graft must be broken off. This money trick must be exposed.

Any money turned over to Mr. Grier to secure appointment, if the State Chairman or the National Committeeman knows it, they should refuse to recommend or endorse the applicant for appointment who contributed to Grier Grier holds no official connection with the party organization, and his recommendation is not necessary, and it is up to the State Chairman and National Committeeman to publicly state that this information does not get out of their offices. There is a loose screw somewhere. There is a leak in the bottom of the bucket, and there are only two buckets.

Of course, Mr. Grier boasts that he is conviction proof, and it matters not what he does, how much he sells political influence or offices, the federal government is unable to convict him. We have got no disposition to prosecute him. We are glad when he beats his case but we are going to stop him from holding up applicants for public office if arousing the conscience of the people means anything. An applicant is a fool who permits some one to call him over long distance, or wire him to meet them at some place, and allows himself to be bulldozed out of $500.00 or any other amount on account of a little Post Office. All the money Grier gets, he is getting it for Grier, and it does not help the organization. It is one of Grier's means of making a living.

The leak ought to be stopped; it can be stopped, and it must be stopped, and it is up to the National Committeeman and State Chairman to stop it. They must work together. You can't fool all the people all the time, neither can they fool Mr. Butler all the time. Somebody else can go to Washington, and tell the people's side of Georgia Republican politics. Politicians have been telling their side all the time, and graft is going on now in our state just as it has been going on ever since Philips inaugurated it in Aug. 1921.

Answer no communications, and meet Mr. Grier nowhere. Applicants can get their appointments in the regular way without paying Mr. Grier under the pretense that he will make the National Committeeman hold up your appointment or put it over in spite of the State Chairman.

NEWARK N J CALL
APRIL 5 1925

Ironbound Colored Republicans.

The recently organized Ironbound Colored Republican League of the Tenth Ward is conducting a drive for 1,000 members. At the organization meeting held on Thursday evening Calvin Trusty was elected chairman; Miss Maude E. Epps, vice chairman; Mrs. Leona Rawles, recording secretary; Albert Henderson, financial secretary; W. Epps, treasurer, and B. J. Williams, ser[illegible]

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Negro Vote Heavy.

It is believed that if all the negro voters who have been added to the population of St. Louis during the last five years should continue to vote the republican ticket, that fact alone would go far toward assuring Missouri to the republicans. On the other hand, it is believed that if all the negro voters in Indiana should this year vote the democratic ticket, it would assure that state to the democrats. The hope of the democrats to secure the allegiance of the negroes in Indiana lies in the fact that the republican party organization and ticket in that state has come to have so much identification with the Ku Klux Klan. The writer of this article has been told that there is a clear and formidable movement on the part of the negroes in Indiana toward the democrats. The accustomed leaders of the negroes, so far as they follow political leadership from persons of their own race, are the colored clergy: and it has been reported to the writer that the colored clergymen of Indiana are organizing their flocks to vote the democratic ticket this year.

If this happens, it will be a novelty in American politics. The allegiance of the colored man to the republican party in the past has had the quality of steadfastness inherent in a primitive people in whom the recollection of oppression is recent and to whom the republican party has seemed to fill the role of rescuer. Democratic candidates for office in border states have told of negroes whose personal allegiance to them was such that they would not hesitate to risk their lives, but who, nevertheless, on election day, would vote the republican ticket. If there is this year any formidable movement of negro vetors toward the democrats, or in any future year in which it happens, the results will be striking. Aside from New York, the two great states, in all elections, two states which commonly go one way or the other by comparatively narrow majorities, are Indiana and Ohio. It probably would not be inaccurate to say that in any election since the civil war, if all the negro voters in Indiana and Ohio had departed from the republican party and voted with the democrats, the republican party would have failed to carry the states.

La Follette's Support in Groups.

G. O. P. STEAM ROLLER AGAIN IN FULL REPAIR

Restoration of Southern Delegations Aids Coolidge.

THIRD OF THE CONVENTION

Coolidge Will Need Only a Handful of Northern Votes, With His Handpicked Southern Delegations, to Win Renomination.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—When you examine the situation with more than cursory attention you perceive that, even if a superficially political weather vane should set in for the Coolidge administration within the next two and a half years, nothing short of party upheaval on an unprecedented scale could deprive the president of renomination by the 1928 convention.

All because the Republican nomination machinery not only has been restored to its pristine condition obtaining till 1920, but has been expanded and keyed up to a higher state of efficiency. If there is any steamrolling to be done in the 1928 convention the G. O. P. steamroller will be brought out of the garage and one of National Chairman William Butler's trained chauffeurs will give a demonstration that will make the performance in the Chicago Coliseum in 1912 look crude and primitive in comparison.

It is going to be easier to renominate a president in 1928 than it ever was. When it comes to the basis of the nominating machinery we have gone back to the good old days and then some, gone back to first principles, which accord to the administration candidate for the nomination all the negro delegations representing the Republican "rotten boroughs" of the Democratic solid south.

The administration candidate in this way possesses the support of nearly one-third of the convention to begin with, and needs only a handful of northern states in addition to cinch the nomination.

It was the numerical strength of the southern delegations representing a fictitious Republican strength that enabled the old guard in 1912 to steamroll the Roosevelt delegations from northern states, whose representation was proportionally only a fraction of that of the south, and put over the renomination of President Taft. In the 1928 convention the numerical strength of the negro delegation will be greater than in 1912, and any candidate for the nomination who ventures to try conclusions with President Coolidge in that arena will be disposed of more neatly and with greater dispatch than the old guard disposed of Roosevelt.

There was such an outcry over the 1912 steamrolling, such a demand for an equalization of convention representation between the north and west possessing virtually all the Republican vote and the south possessing practically none, that something had to be done about it. The Republican leaders came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to reduce the southern representation, and this was done following the 1916 convention.

Cut Down in 1920.

Amid manifestations of dee panguish on the part of then egro Republicans and sundry leaders of the old guard, the representation from the south was cut down to the extent of some 130 delegates, and in the 1920 convention there were less than 200 delegatees from th solid south. There was a mad scramble for these delegates on the part of the managers for Wood, Lowden and other candidates. It was a free for all, because in 1920 the southern delegations were not the perquisite of the administration—the Democrats being in power.

In the ensuing four years the Republican national convention continued to study the problem of satisfying the demand of northern Progressive Republicans for equalization of convention representation and it looked for a time as if the numerical strength of the delegations from Dixie would be reduced still further.

I was demonstrated that if convention representation were based on Republican votes, either the apportionment to the south must be decreased almost to the vanishing point, or that of the north and west more than doubled. If Illinois were to retain about 60 delegates, South Carolina, for example, would be entitled to not more than one, instead of 20, while, if South Carolina were to retain 20, Illinois would be entitled to more than 100.

Restored In 1923.

In stead of reducing southern representation still further in the call for the 1924 convention, however, the Republican national committee at its meeting in December, 1923, deliberately turned back the clock, and not only restored all the 130 delegates of which the south was deprived in 1920, but actually increased the number of delegates from belo wthe Mason & Dixon line. The authors of this move, it turned out, were those members of the national committee, who were becoming active in behalf of the nomination of President Coolidge to succeed himself and immediately the cry arose from quarters not well disposed to the new president, that plans were afoot to steamroll his nomination through the 1924 convention.

It wasn't long, however, beofre it was seen that there would be no necessity of using the steamroller to procure his nomination. He became so popular that the people took the steam roller into their own hands with results of which the honorable Hiram Johnson is exhibit A. When the convention met, Mr. Butler, manager o fthe president's primary campaign, had those southern votes in his vest pocket, but he didn't need them. He could, in ann ironical moment, have flung them all to Hiram Johnson and still put Coolidge over with several hundred votes to spare.

Since the Cleveland convention the administration has been distributing patronage in the south with the usual care to satisfy the negro vote and insure selection of delegates, who can be relied on to appoint the administration candidate for nomination. With those delegates, comprising one-third of the convention salted down fr him, Mr. Coolidge is sitting pretty and it will take more than the upheaval of 1912 to disturb his political equilibrium.

G. O. P. MAKES DRIVE IN SOUTH

Movement Launched in Birmingham by Republican League

Letter From Elihu Root Endorsing Plan Read at a Roosevelt Dinner.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Launching a movement to make the republican party a political force in the south, the Southern States Republican league today massed its forces for a drive on the solid democratic south.

"It will be a great thing for the democratic party of the south to be put in danger of losing an election unless they fight to save it," Elihu Root declared in a letter endorsing the purpose of the league, which was read before that body at a Roosevelt dinner held at the Tutwiler hotel, tonight.

Continuing Mr. Root wrote:

IMPORTANT TO SOUTH.

"I do not look at this meeting primarily as important to the republican party, but rather as important to the south. The south needs two parties. It is a vital thing for a free community to have the kind of discussion of principle and policy which arises in contests between two great parties. That is the necessary process of education through which the people of free communities grow more competent to govern as fast as government becomes more difficult because more complicated.

"So long as there is only practically one party in the south, political questions will be disposed of in the primaries, because the primaries determine what is to be done in the election. A primary contest within the limits of one political party is necessarily a contest of personalities and not a contest of principles or policies. Accordingly you are not getting in the south the kind of discussions which furnish the best intellectual and moral exercise."

EULOGIZE ROOSEVELT.

Eulogizing Roosevelt, extolling his personal virtues and praising his political sagacity Elon H. Hooker, party leader and personal friend of the late President, characterized the dead executive as "so great that the north and south can share him," in another letter read at the banquet.

The banquet was the climax of the activities of the first day's sessions and was marked by addresses on topics of interest to members of the party and the adoption of the American creed as one of the fundamental principles of the league.

G. O. P. OBLIGATION.

John W. Farley, Memphis, in an address on "maintaining the principles of representative government," told the delegates that "to build a virile republican party in the states composing the league, under the leadership of men standing for high and patriotic principles and policies of government, is an obligation resting upon the republican party if it is to properly aid in maintaining the fundamentals upon which this nation was established."

Mr. Farley said that this has become necessary if we are to have a representative government, in that the number of delegates to national presidential conventions has been cut down in many states because of the small number of votes cast in some districts.

Southern Republican League Plans To Inject New Life Into Dixie Political Affairs

G. O. P. Expect to "Bring About Real Two-Party Rule" by Appeal to "Thinking People."

Birmingham, Ala., October 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Southern States Republican league today pledged itself to revitalize political conditions in the 17 states which embrace its membership.

The league expects to "bring about real, two-party government" by presenting party principles in such manner as to appeal to "the thinking people" of the section.

The league opened the way for the nomination of republican candidates in every congressional district in the south and went on record as opposing party caucus, "or any other method of party activity which does not provide for full and free expression of party will."

G. O. P. Session Closes.

The sessions of the league convention ended tonight with a public meeting, at which it was shown, in an address by Congressman Albert W. Jeffries, Nebraska, the relation of the league to the republican party.

Congressman Jeffries spoke on "The Policies of the Republican Party," outlining the program of activity by which the party works and explaining the ideals and purposes of the body as a political force.

Continuing its drive to establish a real republican party in the south the league today heard several addresses as to the strength of the faction in the section. Fred W. McWane, Lynchburg, spoke on "Virginia and the Republican Party," showing the league to what extent the faction may find support there.

Stresses Reclamation.

Elwood Mead, United States commissioner of reclamation, was the principal speaker at the luncheon today. He told of the things that may be accomplished in the south through reclamation and stressed the importance of the work in which he is engaged. Mr. Mead will speak on the same subject before the Southern Governors' conference here tomorrow.

The league today centered its efforts in working out a plan to convert southern people to a high protective tariff policy, to eliminate the negro as an important factor in party councils and to squelch the "pie-hunter."

Raps Office Holders.

The first convention of the league has set out to establish "a militant spirit in a virile party which will appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the section."

Expressions of W. C. Lawson, Florida, were loudly applauded when he declared that "nothing can be expected of the party" in this section "while it is manipulated for pie-hunters and pie-dispensers." He said that office holders with negroes holding the balance of power usually controlled cut and dried affairs of the party in this section. He urged the league to plant itself on high ground and place control in the hands of "the better element of republicans."

South Carolina's attitude toward the party was explained by C. C. Campbell, of Columbia.

A message from Edith Kermit Roosevelt, widow of the late republican president, expressing regret at being unable to attend the convention, was read, and a telegram from Dwight B. Heard, of Arizona, paying tribute to Roosevelt, was presented.

Hugh S. Suther, party leader, presided over the morning session in the absence of Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, who wired from Texas that weather conditions prohibited the use of an airplane in reaching the meeting. She had previously telegraphed the league that her automobile broke down near El Paso and that she was coming by air.

ManLoses Job Because He Would Not Join Democratic Club.

A striking illustration of political persecution is furnished in the accompanying affidavit:

Mr. Charles F. Taylor says in a sworn statement that he lost a job he has held for 18 years because he refused to join a Colored Democratic Club. The State Fair Grounds is controlled by the Democrats. If this is a sample of Democratic methods of dealing with Colored people, it can easily be seen why Colored voters are and **Should Be** 100 per cent Republicans.

Affidavit.

I, Charles F. Taylor, reside at 622 West Magnolia street, and have been in the employ of the Kentucky State Fair for the past 18 years. I have worked as assistant under the Superintendent of Grounds.

On the day after the 1925 State Fair closed, Mr. Scott, a Democrat from Danville, who is Superintendent of Grounds, approached me while I was at work. He had with him a number of white men and pointing to me he said to them:

"There is that damned black——."

Mr. Scott they walked up to me and asked me why I had not joined the Negro Democratic Club.

I told him I was a Republican and did not want to change and had no desire to join a Democratic club.

He replied that I would either do as he told me and join this club or I would be out of a job.

From that time on I refused to join the Democratic Club and a few days later I was notified that I had been fired from the job that I had served in faithfully for the past 18 years.

CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, 1925, by Charles F. Taylor, Colored.

ALICE M. ABELL,
N. P. J .C. Ky.

Making the South Republican.

Our Republican friends from all sections of Dixieland and from other sections of our great nation gathered together at Birmingham, are offering honeyed words and alluring promises to the south in their efforts to establish what they term the two-party system here. They are presenting the virtues of something that no fair minded man will deny—an honest, efficient and fair opposition party to the dominant political organization in all sections of the Union. Every sensible man is willing to admit that the monopoly of any section of the country by any political organization opens the way either to corruption or to political fights based upon personalities rather than principles.

But the need for two parties is just as pressing, if not more so, in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Vermont, New Hampshire and other states, as it is in Mississippi, Georgia and Texas. So that our good Republican friends might extend the benefits of their missionary work to those states that have become either corrupt or hide bound through their loyalty to the Republican party. The crux of the matter is that the south is a one party section for no other reason than that the other party forbids it being anything else.

When the Republican party learns that the south is entitled to something more than paying to the manufacturers of the east and middle west a heavy tax through prices protected by prohibitive tariff rates, it can entertain some hope of attracting southern support. Then it will move a step forward when its national leaders are able to realize that there are men in the south capable of administering governmental affairs. It will go a long way indeed when it forgets that the carpet bag days are dead and gone. In short, the allurements of the Republican party will be much more alluring when they appeal to the southern states on some other ground than the supplying of delegates to Republican national conventions for the jockeying of nominations.

When the opposition party really recognizes the south the south will recognize the opposition party. But not until then.

BITTER PARTY FIGHT IS SEEN AS RESULTS

Will Ask Immediate Court Action

New Orleans, La., Sept. 4.—While United States treasury department officials have acceded to Walter L. Cohen's own request by sending a special department investigator here to ferret out the real reasons behind Cohen's indictment for conspiracy to violate liquor laws, they steadily refuse to become alarmed at his being named with 33 others in the alleged booze plot.

High Washington authorities have shown themselves inclined to the view generally accepted here that Cohen is simply the victim of another of a long series of "lily-white" attacks, designed to oust him from federal office and from the political power which he has exercised already too long for the "lily-whites'" peace of mind.

Case Not Serious

That Cohen's position as comptroller of customs for the port of New Orleans is in danger, that his political control is threatened or that he has fallen into official disfavor because he was included in the list of high officials named in the 'liquor indictments" is laughed at by party chiefs and by those close to official circles, both here and in Washington.

Until an unbiased investigator's official report is sent back to Washington and the facts sifted there, no action can be taken. Should unexpected developments throw any shadow upon Cohen's own secure position, a full report will have to be made to President Coolidge himself, at whose insistence Cohen has been kept in office. The investigation will be rapidly pushed and unless sufficient weight is attached to its findings the indictment will be quashed.

In the event that the indictment holds, a speedy trial upon definite charges will be demanded. The interest which the White house has already been called upon to show in Cohen's fight against his "lily-white" opponents will be in evidence during any such trial, it was pointed out here this week. As a presidential appointee, Cohen can be removed from office only by action from the White house.

A tangled political conflict is generally recognized as the background of the whole indictment, which is simply a new phase, observers assert, of a relentless war against Cohen. An attempt many years ago to "buy him out" of his political control, a bombardment of threatening letters, an effort last fall to prove Cohen was not a citizen by calling into question even the validity of the 14th amendment to the Constitution and the bitter fight against Cohen's appointment and its confirmation have been the high spots in a war which "lily whites" have pledged themselves will end when Cohen is ousted from Louisiana politics.

The newest outbreak in the fight against Walter L. Cohen, frankly labeled a "frame-up" by those closest to official circles, occurred last Thursday when a federal grand jury returned indictments against 34 of the most prominent local officials in Louisiana for alleged conspiracies to transport 4,250 cases of liquor here from Cuba in a speed boat. The specific charge against Cohen, one of the 34, was that he had furnished information to one Patterson on July 27 as to the whereabouts of the United States customs cutter Rita for guidance of rum runners operating between here and Havana, Cuba.

Political - 1925

Party Affiliation

Republican.

Southern Press Comment on the Southern Republican League

Georgian Demands Absolute Elimination of Negro Vote:

From the Atlanta Constitution.

There is nothing in the platform of the republican party that injects the racial issue into the premises. And yet every movement to build up in the Southern states a strong republican voting strength based upon the tenets of faith promulgated by that party has been wrecked on that one issue. And such wreckage will be heaped upon wreckage so long as that issue is allowed to get a foothold. * * *

However earnestly, therefore, the white republicans of the South who are not patronage jugglers may seek to build a Southern wing based upon principles as enunciated in the party's code of faith it can never do so unless the National Committee will show sufficient cooperation to keep the race issue out of it.

Deny Suffrage Altogether to Negro and the South May Become a Part of the United States, Says this Paper.

From th Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The tariff is the weapon with which the Southern Republicans hope to bludgeon the South into bi-party politics. That, admittedly attractive to Democrats interested in certain lines of industry, but still a local issue; the conversion of the South into an industrial territory, and the heavy influx of Northern Republicans, are depended upon to split the Democratic ranks and give the South an additional political standard. The program is plausible enough on its face; it is not without merit. Sometime, by reason of industrial changes and a metamorphosis in the character of the population, its accomplishment may be worked upon an unwilling South. But if the Republicans would speed their progress of accretion, let them join with the Democrats in a common determination to preserve white political supremacy in the South. Let them do that, let them become a real white man's party in the South, and the other details of their program may be abandoned as unnecessary. If the South ever becomes Republican without that guaranty of a white man's party, then the South will cease to be the South and become only a part of the United States.

Political Aspect of Race Problem Is Barrier, Thinks Norfolk Paper.

From the Virginian-Pilot.

It is true that the South is no longer afraid of Negro activity at the polls. But it has not yet overcome its repugnance to the idea of Negro activity in office. And the Southern people reason, not without good logic, that the two go together. Hence, the continuing supremacy of the Democratic party as the party of the white voters. It is as well for members of all political parties and of all races to recognize this fact, for without such recognition there can be no intelligent discussion of partisan politics in the South. There is little merit in the contention that the South needs a strong Republican party merely to give the voters intellectual and moral exercise, or to give the South's varied interests representation. * * * In the absence of such a need, the Republican party can not hope to make an effective bid for power in the South until it brings forward a solution of the political aspect of the race problem or until, in the fullness of time, such a solution is found by other means.

Roanoke Editor Says Republicans Must Effect Sweeping Change In Leadership.

From Roanoke Times.

The present leadership of the Republican party in the South isn't intent on building up a bona fide opposition party of real strength. It is content merely to go through the motions of making a campaign in order to qualify for a place at the pie counter whenever the Republican party is in power at Washington. As long as this spirit and disposition prevail, there is no hope of a two-party system in the South worthy of the name.

The Republican party in Virginia has not offered a constructive suggestion or made a constructive campaign within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is content to cavil at existing conditions and sneer at the Democratic majority. And what is true in Virginia is likewise true throughout the South. As long as the Republican party in the South is the pawn of a small group of scheming politicians in Washington, to whom the South is important chiefly because of its block of votes in the party's national conventions, there will be no basis for any real hope of the growth of the party to a point where it will be a serious factor in elections.

The South needs two parties, just as Mr. Root says. But the Republican party in the South will never become a party in aught but name until it effects a sweeping change in its leadership. And no such change is in sight at the present moment.

No Negroes Present, But Whole Thing Dominated by Negroes, Including Entire Party In South, Is Version of this Alabama Editor.

From the Birmingham Post.

But if the Republican party expects to amount to anything in the South, the organization must be builded by white men.

Nothing is more offensive to Southern white men and women than Negro political domination, and so long as the present G. O. P. policy of placing job-dealing Negroes in control in Southern states—Mississippi and Georgia, for instance—nothing will or can be done by the Republican party in the South.

If the Republican party is ever to make any progress at all in the South, its leaders must decide whether:

1. They wish to build up a real Republican strength in the South, attracting members thereby by making it a white man's party, or

2. They wish to continue the present policy of placing Negro politicians in control in the South, largely for the effect this action will have on Negro voters in Northern and Eastern states and Negro delegates in National Conventions.

The Republican party in the South at present is little more than a joke. Perry W. Howard, the Negro who is accredited as Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, practices law in Washington, D. C., and the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro National Committeeman for Georgia, had not resided in that State for years.

As long is such Negro domination continues any effort by the Republican party in the South will continue to be viewed as an insult and a danger to white voters.

The Complete Story of Career of Famous Georgian--a Tale More Thrilling Than Fiction

Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick, elected in 1902 a Congressman from the Tenth Georgia District by virtue of the support of Thomas E. Watson, was a close friend of Smith. He desired to see Smith Governor and the key that a successful race would have to be Smith on principles. In this the two were in thorough accord. Both were men of great ability in sensing a political situation and in the advocacy of measures purporting to meet it. Mr. Hardwick was then and has remained one of the most unswerving advocates of Democratic Government according to the Jefferson school, as well as one of the most fearless political foemen this nation has ever known, as his 12 years in Congress and partial term in the United States Senate have fully borne out.

Mr. Smith, of magnificent Capital, known on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Howell, not the least in a family famous for a century in Georgia's public affairs, possessed a political ability of the first water—an almost unequaled power of discerning the future. And the extraordinary achievement in nary delicacy with which his political actions and reactions were ever adjusted has been amply proved in the labor and difficulty undergone by his enemies before they unseated

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HON. HOKE SMITH, late Secretary of the Interior in the Grover Cleveland cabinet, and now head of an Atlanta law firm entertained an ambition to be Governor of Georgia. So did Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution. So did Hon. Pope Brown, of Hawkinsville.

Political - 1925

Party Affiliation

Republican.

Southern Press Comment on the Southern Republican League

Georgian Demands Absolute Elimination of Negro Vote:

From the Atlanta Constitution.

There is nothing in the platform of the republican party that injects the racial issue into the premises. And yet every movement to build up in the Southern states upon republican voting strength based upon the tenets of faith promulgated by that party has been wrecked on that one issue. And such wreckage will be heaped upon wreckage so long as that issue is allowed to get a foothold. * * *

However earnestly, therefore, the white republicans of the South who are not patronage jugglers may seek to build a Southern wing based upon principles as enunciated in the party's code of faith it can never do so unless the National Committee will show sufficient cooperation to keep the race issue out of it.

Deny Suffrage Altogether to Negro and the South May Become a Part of the United States, Says this Paper.

From th Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The tariff is the weapon with which the Southern Republicans hope to bludgeon the South into bi-party politics. That, admittedly attractive to Democrats interested in certain lines of industry, but still a local issue; the conversion of the South into an industrial territory, and the heavy influx of Northern Republicans, are depended upon to split the Democratic ranks and give the South an additional political standard. The program is plausible enough on its face; it is not without merit. Sometime, by reason of industrial changes and a metamorphosis in the character of the population, its accomplishment may be worked upon an unwilling South. But if the Republicans would speed their progress of accretion, let them join with the Democrats in a common determination to preserve white political supremacy in the South. Let them do that, let them become a real white man's party in the South, and the other details of their program may be abandoned as unnecessary. If the South ever becomes Republican without that guaranty of a white man's party, then the South will cease to be the South and become only a part of the United States.

Political Aspect of Race Problem Is Barrier, Thinks Norfolk Paper.

From the Virginian-Pilot.

It is true that the South is no longer afraid of Negro activity at the polls. But it has not yet overcome its repugnance to the idea of Negro activity in office. And the Southern people reason, not without good logic, that the two go together. Hence, the continuing supremacy of the Democratic party as the party of the white voters. It is as well for members of all political parties and of all races to recognize this fact, for without such recognition there can be no intelligent discussion of partisan politics in the South. There is little merit in the contention that the South needs a strong Republican party merely to give the voters intellectual and moral exercise, or to give the South's varied interests representation. * * * In the absence of such a need, the Republican party can not hope to make an effective bid for power in the South until it brings forward a solution of the political aspect of the race problem or until, in the fullness of time, such a solution is found by other means.

Roanoke Editor Says Republicans Must Effect Sweeping Change In Leadership.

From Roanoke Times.

The present leadership of the Republican party in the South isn't intent on building up a bona fide opposition party of real strength. It is content merely to go through the motions of making a campaign in order to qualify for a place at the pie counter whenever the Republican party is in power at Washington. As long as this spirit and disposition prevail, there is no hope of a two-party system in the South worthy of the name.

The Republican party in Virginia has not offered a constructive suggestion or made a constructive campaign within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is content to cavil at existing conditions and sneer at the Democratic majority. And what is true in Virginia is likewise true throughout the South. As long as the Republican party in the South is the pawn of a small group of scheming politicians in Washington, to whom the South is important chiefly because of its block of votes in the party's national conventions, there will be no basis for any real hope of the growth of the party to a point where it will be a serious factor in elections.

The South needs two parties, just as Mr. Root says. But the Republican party in the South will never become a party in aught but name until it effects a sweeping change in its leadership. And no such change is in sight at the present moment.

No Negroes Present, But Whole Thing Dominated by Negroes, Including Entire Party In South, Is Version of this Alabama Editor.

From the Birmingham Post.

But if the Republican party expects to amount to anything in the South, the organization must be builded by white men.

Nothing is more offensive to Southern white men and women than Negro political domination, and so long as the present G. O. P. policy of placing job-dealing Negroes in control in Southern states—Mississippi and Georgia, for instance—nothing will or can be done by the Republican party in the South.

If the Republican party is ever to make any progress at all in the South, its leaders must decide whether:

1. They wish to build up a real Republican strength in the South, attracting members thereby by making it a white man's party, or

2. They wish to continue the present policy of placing Negro politicians in control in the South, largely for the effect this action will have on Negro voters in Northern and Eastern states and Negro delegates in National Conventions.

The Republican party in the South at present is little more than a joke. Perry W. Howard, the Negro who is accredited as Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, practices law in Washington, D. C., and the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro National Committeeman for Georgia, had not resided in that State for years.

As long is such Negro domination continues any effort by the Republican party in the South will continue to be viewed as an insult and a danger to white voters.

The Complete Story of Career of Famous Georgian--a Tale More Thrilling Than Fiction

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HON. HOKE SMITH, late Secretary of the Interior in the Grover Cleveland cabinet, and now head of an Atlanta law firm, entertained an ambition to be Governor of Georgia. So did Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. So did Hon. Pope Brown, of Hawkinsville.

Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick, elected in 1902 a Congressman from the Tenth Georgia District by virtue of the support of Thomas E. Watson, was a close friend of Smith. He desired to see Smith Governor and he knew that a successful race would have to be made on principles. In this the two were in thorough accord. Both were men of great ability in sensing a political situation and in the advocacy of measures purporting to meet it. Mr. Hardwick was then and has remained one of the most unswerving advocates of Democratic Government according to the Jefferson school, as well as one of the most fearless political foemen this nation has ever known, as his 12 years in Congress and partial term in the United States Senate have fully borne out.

Mr. Smith, of magnificent Capital, known on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Howell, not the least in a family famous for a century in Georgia's public affairs, possessed a political ability of the first water—an almost unequaled power of discerning the future. And the extraordinary delicacy with which his political actions and reactions were ever adjusted has been amply proved in the labor and difficulty undergone by his enemies before they unseated

him as Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia.

Speech Advocates Disfranchising Negro.

On September 11, 1904, Mr. Watson had delivered a powerful speech in Atlanta advocating disfranchisement of the negro in Georgia—holding that it could be done along lines not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. He outlined certain of the provisions a disfranchisement measure could legally contain; and he pointed to several states which had already enacted one.

The reason he announced as actuating him was his desire to provide a way for white voters to disagree, without fear of the domination of a negro balance of power. This fear, he said, had been the thorn in the flesh of Democracy. If men could just get rid of that, by a permanent law which removed it from politics, they could then vote their convictions, for whom they pleased and with what party they pleased.

The speech made a lasting impression, probably more lasting upon the politicians than the people, though such a measure in Georgia, of course, could meet with no popular disfavor. The kind of lasting impression alluded to by the author is that one which fructifies in the fertile mind in whose background lies some special design.

In 1906 Mr. Watson, still leader of the Populist Party, induced Pope Brown to offer for Governor on the disfranchisement platform. Mr. Brown would run, of course, on the Democratic ticket, but Mr. Watson would support him—in fact, stump the state for him. The People's Party had ceased offering candidates.

Mr. Smith, a man of no mean parts in maneuvers, realizing the strategy of the new platform and quite honestly in favor of it himself, laid siege to the more rural politician of Pulaski County, and induced him to retire in Smith's favor.

Hardwick Urges Support of Smith.

Whereupon Congressman Hardwick bombarded the Populist leader, called now on every side the Sage of McDuffie, with letters from Washington, and from every other place where he chanced to be, for several months, urging him to throw his support to Smith, to campaign for Smith.

Mr. Watson had bought an estate adjoining his home on Lumpkin Street, upon which was a dwelling far back from the road and surrounded by many trees. He remodeled the house, issued orders that not a tree was to be cut down, planted many more, and transformed the place into that magnificent Southern mansion today famous under the name he gave it—Hickory Hill.

Agnes had married O. S. Lee and Mr. Watson installed them in the Lumpkin Street home. Durham had married in Kingston, N. Y., and was now occupying the apartment his father had leased at 1425 Broadway, New York City, and remained in the metropolis until the dissolution of the New York magazine deal. When he came South again he went to Mr. Watson's lovely new estate at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Forth to Hickory Hill Smith sent his son, Marion, a new addition to his law firm, to seek the Watson aid in his candidacy. The young man was well received, hospitably entertained and accorded a fairly definite promise of a favorable kind.

Judge James K. Hines, a stanch supporter of Smith, and, of course, still close to Watson, having but lately received a cordial invitation extended the judge and Mrs. Hines to spend a portion of the summer at the Watson home in Virginia, also just acquired, wrote strong letters urging Mr. Watson to support Smith. The Hardwick letters continued. Then followed letters from Mr. Smith himself.

The gist of the combined urge was that Mr. Watson indorse Smith in the newspapers (the two Jeffersonians were not yet launched), campaign for him, and by all means let it be known that he was going to vote for him. It was urged upon him that if he did not absolutely swing over to the Democratic side himself, the Populists he should urge to vote for Smith would refrain from doing so. The point was to advertise that Watson himself was going to vote for Smith, though not a Populist, and wanted all his friends in both parties to do so.

Watson Scents Mental Reservations.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Smith's letters were frank in their every particular, altogether sincere in their appeal to Watson to come forward now, at the psychological time, and help whip the fight to remove the negro from Georgia politics and eliminate the Howell crowd, accused of a policy that fostered negro political strength, Mr. Watson was never quite satisfied with them. He believed he read from them a state of mental reservation that meant he would never have any real influence with Hoke Smith.

There was the instance about the Atlanta speech. Mr. Smith wrote Mr. Watson after the latter had yielded to the urge, knowing that the former's advocacy of disfranchisement made his platform acceptable, that it was much desired that he speak in Atlanta, but no hall had been obtainable except a Marietta Street theater, which would seat too small a crowd for results big enough to offset the scheme the Howellites were preparing.

The Howellites meant to propound some definite questions to Mr. Watson, the main one among which was whether he meant to vote for Smith himself or simply try to get all the Democrats to do it. They meant to charge inconsistency to Watson, if he did not say he would do so; and they meant to circulate the report among the Populists that he was a traitor to them, if he did. Mr. Smith did not want to get himself and his following in an embarrassing jam by having Mr. Watson come to Atlanta under the circumstances and be the cause of a tissue of reports published in The Atlanta Constitution, unless he could feel assured they would be offset by reason of a sufficient number of voters having heard Watson's speech. This was the general tone of his letter, howbeit Mr. Smith himself largely owned and certainly controlled a newspaper in Atlanta, The Journal.

Mr. Watson never did like for anybody to come at him half and half. The author is not diverging one whit from the theme by saying that Mr. Watson approached his political dickers with the same mental viewpoint that characterized his private business; he wouldn't have a man on his farm whom he caught dividing his time with something else or somebody else.

Believed Smith Trying to Dodge.

He sensed a frame of mind in Mr. Smith which sought aid, but was trying to dodge ever having to pay for it; that is to say, he was impressed with an attitude which was anxiously bidding for his support and was at the same time trying to avoid ever having to show a generous gratitude if he got it.

As time was to reveal, little did Mr. Smith understand the Watson makeup. He said in his letter that if Mr. Watson really wanted to come to Atlanta to speak he would not stand in the way, but believed it would not be best, under the circumstances.

Well, what would he do? Smith had never done anything to him; there was no feeling between them; they were friends, though not particularly close friends. Moreover, there was the essential thing—the disfranchisement platform. Who else was carrying that banner? Nobody. Would he permit an embryonic aversion—be it ever so inevitable an antipathy—to come between him and his first opportunity to fight in the concrete for a principle which was one of his most cherished and which he had advocated abstractly for years? Of course, he would not.

So the support was accorded—and much it meant, for it elected Smith Governor. All over the state Watson went, yielding up the strength that was in him. The extent to which he gave himself is too well recorded in newspaper columns and cartoons to require a review here.

But the giving of his time and energy was not all. The campaign became a link in a chain of circumstances which nearly cost Watson his life.

When President Theodore Roosevelt learned that he, by inadversion, had appointed John M. Barnes postmaster at Thomson over the objection of Mr. Watson, he wrote the latter a letter declaring he would never have done so, had said objection reached him.

Accused by Barnes Of Deal With G. O. P.

Barnes, a man of violence and generally feared, made the statement that he understood Watson sold out to the Republicans in 1896. Of course the utter senselessness o the charge is apparent from our survey of what happened at the Populist convention of that year, regardless of whether Watson had been crooked enough to have sold out. Mr. Watson wrote Barnes a letter confronting him with his statement. Barnes replied that he was simply repeating what he had heard, stating further that Watson had told him on the train that he, Watson, was going to control federal jobs in the South.

Watson wrote Barnes demanding that he refrain from making any such false reports. He then enlisted the aid of Senator A. S. Clay, of Georgia, and Hardwick to have Roosevelt and the Postmaster General remove Barnes. The fact that he had vainly tried to get a widow, Mrs. Ira Farmer, reappointed for the Thomson post office, refusing to aid Barnes, a Republican, alone was enough to prove, of course, that Watson did not have any deal on by which he could control patronage. President Roosevelt did not remove Barnes, but he wrote Mr. Watson that had he known the man was making any such charges as those referred to he would never have appointed him.

In the heat of the 1906 campaign, Barnes went to Macon and conferred with C. R. Pendleton, editor of The Telegraph. Based largely on what Barnes told him, Pendleton, a Howell man, brought out his sensational charges about Watson's having been bought by the Republicans, to break up the solid South. Of course Watson answered him; and from then on the bitterest newspaper controversy continued between them. Mr. Pendleton, unlike many men who attacked Watson, was a man of first-class ability and when he went to bat with a man it meant something. Of course, he never proved any sell-out; nor did any man after him succeed in doing it, though quite a few essayed to do so.

Watson denounced Barnes as a character of the lowest kind. Barnes sent him formal word that the next time he came to the post office for his mail or for any other purpose, he would kill him. Watson thought it over for awhile; and (as we are fully warranted in conjecting), after arming himself, started for the post office. The people of Thomson regarded Barnes as a highly dangerous man. He was reputed to have already killed several men; and no one doubted he was reckless enough to shoot any man.

Stopped by Brother To Save Two Killings.

As Watson neared the post office, Forrest, his brother, ran across the street and grabbed him by the arm!

"Tom, for God's sake, don't go in there! You know as well as I do that that man will kill you the minute you walk in that door."

Watson declared he was not afraid of Barnes, and would be a coward if he let any man tell him he couldn't go to the post office for his mail. He would have gone on, but Forrest became so insistent and begged him so hard, arguing that it would mean the killing of Watson by Barnes and the killing of Barnes by Forrest, all to no reasonable purpose whatsoever, that Watson yielded, turned and went back home.

Barnes later killed a man, was sent to the penitentiary for life, got a permit to go to a hospital and killed himself. On his trial Barnes sent for Watson to act as his counsel. Though the enmity between them had died down, Mr. Watson agreed only to appear in the trial, without active participation.

It was a great Smith victory—and a great victory for Watson, for he won the approval and esteem of many Democrats not before with him. And naturally so. Had he not gone out of his own party and given his support to a Democrat? And had he not literally worked himself down for him? It was true enough. Judge Hines wrote Watson that he deserved the credit for Smith's victory, though he failed to carry McDuffie County for Smith. Judge Hines declared that Smith clearly owed his election to Watson—that Watson was now shown to be the most powerful man in the state, and that if Watson would come back into the Democratic Party he could go to the United States Senate.

(To Be Continued in Thursday's Georgian.)

Political — 1925.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE STATE

Bi-ennially, or at least quad-rennially, it is propagated over the state that the Republican party is going to be reconstructed with a view of eliminating the Negro and establishing white leadership. The same propaganda is being circulated now. The black man has no objection to a real constructive party in the state. As our government is a government by parties, we believe that the best interest of all the people can be best conserved by having two real, active party organizations, one to act as a check upon the other. Believing further that under the laws of the fitness of things that wealth and intelligence are going to always rule poverty and ignorance, the Negro has never undertaken to block any movement that meant a better and more active Republican party in Georgia. The Negro is not opposed to white leadership any more than he is opposed to black leadership. He believes in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and that the people, white or black, who possess the intelligence, the wealth and the character of the body politic, are going to control because it is right that they should. Ignorance and poverty is just as poor an investment in politics as in any [illegible] business.

What the Negro objects to is his elimination. He does not subscribe to the policy of excluding him from the councils of the party, or from participation in its affairs. All he wants is a square deal, and equal opportunity in the political struggle for existence along with other people. He is not opposed to political discrimination only, but he is opposed to economic and industrial proscription in like manner. If there is any set of white men in Georgia who honestly believe in the principles and policy of the party of Lincoln, Roosevelt and Coolidge, and want to come into the party with a view of building it up and making it a factor in the politics of the state, the Negro welcomes him and will work with him, but will oppose the white man or the black man who undertakes to discriminate against him on the grounds of race or color, and to eliminate him as a factor in the political affairs of the commonwealth.

The Negro is anxious to become a helpful and contributing factor in the politics of the south, not with the view of leading or dominating further than his worth, usefulness and acceptability to the people to be served will warrant. But, he wants a chance and will fight for it.

In the north, the white man is the political leader, but the Negro has the day and opportunity. Both of the major parties fight and contend for his support. We have no objections to the same conditions existing in the south. But, we have little faith in the quad-rennial movement to take charge of the party by eliminating the Negro. If the reconstruction of the Republican party is not built upon higher and nobler grounds than taking the political rights of a part of the people, its progress will be slow and its achievement will not be lasting and enduring. In order for any cause that involves human rights to succeed and be lasting and enduring, it must be founded upon the principles of common fairness and justice to all.

We fear that white leadership with the white man does not go any further than filling the offices. The Negro cares but little for office-holding, but what he is most deeply concerned about is the right to cast an honest ballot and to have the ballot fairly counted and enunciated according with his expressed views. The party that will give us a square deal, a free ballot and a fair count, cut out jim-crow cars, segregation, and all manner of political, economic and industrial discrimination, may have our votes and all the offices until such time as we win by the sheer force of our worth and character, a promotion at the hands of the people at the ballot box.

So, we hope that the latest agitation to reconstruct the Republican party in Georgia will take its momentum from a firm belief in the principles and policies of the Republican party as enunciated by Lincoln and kept in force since his death by his illustrious predecessors. The Negro will take care of himself if given a chance. He is not afraid of any people who are so afraid of him that they have to go to the legislature and ask its members to pass a law that outrages his rights in order to put over their program. The part ywill not get anywhere under white leadership so long as it is propelled by the prejudice that actuated the recent session of the legislature to pass the Griffin bill. We agree with Editor Williams, of the Greensboro Herald-Journal, when he asks the question, Why is it that Pat Griffin, of Decatur County, be interested in Republican politics?

If those who desire to rebuild the Republican party in Georgia are really in earnest and are not hunting for the spoils only, they will find the Independent and a majority of Negroes giving them a free right-of-way to put the job over. We want a real, live, active Republican party in the state that will be a factor in county and state politics, not a once-every-four-years proposition, but an every-day proposition.

The white men who have been leading the party for the last fifty years, have failed to make good and at no time during the last half century, has the Negro been in charge. The white man who has been in charge was of such a caliber who could not and did not command the respect of the white people of the state, nor the confidence of the Negroes who followed them.

We want a change from a party of patronage to a party of principles; from a party of inactivity, to a party of activity. We want a party that can give the Democratic party a real contest for the right to administer good government in the state. If such a movement is on hand, we are with it, but we do hope that the class of white men who contemplate coming into the party, will come into the regular organization to help it be more respectable and forceful in the public regard, and will be of such caliber so as not to double-cross every Negro they come in contact with and to deceive every white man that associates himself with the party with a view of controlling federal patronage.

Federal patronage is an incident growing out of honest government and is not the high stake for which the people are playing. Honest and economic administration of public affairs is the stake for which the people at the ballot box stake all. Federal patronage is incidental and is a part reward for public services well rendered.

Political conditions in the south for the black man could not be worse than they have been for the last fifty years, it matters not by whom administered. The much talked about and feared Ku Klux Klan could not give the Negroes a rawer deal than they have received from the Democratic party and the white Republicans of the south. The only difference between the treatment received by the Negro from the Democratic and Republican party has been that the Democrats put their cards on the table and play an open game, the white Republicans have played a game of hide and seek, and conspired with the Democrats to do the black man when the Democratic party had no inclination to do so. The Democratic party having disfranchised the Negro and made disfranchisement permanent and secure by the white primary oligarchy, was content to let the Negro alone as a political factor, but white Republicans called on the Democratic party to save them from the Negro by passing laws to put all federal patronage into white Republicans' hands and to make it unlawful for black people to assemble as provided in the federal constitution, in any place in any county except the court house. There are counties in Georgia where the Negro has no

Independent
9-3-25
Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible] BRUNSWICK N J HOME NEWS
OCTOBER 15, 1925

Claimed Negroes Are Imported to Aid South River

Reports that 193 negroes have been imported to South River from New York City for use at election time have been investigated by the Rebublican committee in South River.

The report was made to the county committee of the Republican party on Monday night that the negroes were being imported to swell the ranks of the Democrotic party. Otto Bohi of 28 Seaman street, South River, Republican candidate for alderman, when asked about the importation stated that a complete check had been made of all the voters of the city and that any attempts at illegal voting will be stopped before it is too late.

business in the court house unless he has a case, and the white Republicans feel that in all such counties, the Negro will be shut out of the party councils.

But, let us suggest to those who would rebuild the party, that decent public sentiment is no more opposed to the Negro in Republican politics than it is to the white man who leads the Negro in Republican politics. What we want is a Republican party, an opposition party that will build up sentiment in the south that will afford protection to the development of our natural resources that the south may come into her own, furnishing capital and employment to the millions of the world.

The south is largely the garden spot of the world; it has millions and billions of natural resources untouched; these resources cannot be reached without a protective tariff, and the economic and manufacturing policy of the Republican party. Riches of the south to the white man mean riches to the black man, and we want that day and happy results to dawn and we are not particular from what source they come. What we want is economic growth and betterment in our section, and if the Ku Klux Klan will bring about these happy results and give the black man a square deal, not social equality, but economic, industrial, and political equality, the black man will join it. What we want is the grace of God, we don't care whether the missionary who brings salvation is a Hindu, Jap, Negro, or Chinaman, we want the blessing.

SOME COLORED APPOINTMENTS?

The colored voters of New York have been seriously disappointed in the failure of Republican federal officials to give some substantial recognition in the way of appointments to colored Republicans. The plea is not possible that there have been no places to award them nor that there is a dearth of qualified and deserving colored Republicans. United States District Attorney Buckner a few days ago appointed twenty-four Republican lawyers to his office. Among these twenty-four were two women who hailed originally from Texas. Just why no colored lawyers should have been considered no one has yet come forward to say. The entire State administration except the governorship was captured with the aid of colored Republicans at the last election. Except for the temporary positions during the recent census taking no colored men or women have been given appointments by the State department heads. Governor Smith when recently approached on the score of his failure to appoint colored citizens is reported to have remarked with cold truth that the colored voters did not vote largely for him and that if all of them voted solidly against him it would have made no difference. This it seems to us sums up the interest and attitude of Governor Smith in this respect. But herein is the opportunity of Empire State Republicans to retain their hold upon the allegiance of colored voters. Herein lays their chance to make sure of the sold of their colored fellow citizens for the senatorial, congressional and state elections of next year. Nor can that enthusiastic aid be lacking in the coming elections if Republican candidates are to win. The same opportunity and political obligation confront the Federal administration. William C. Matthews national colored organizer during the presidential campaign sent to President Coolidge shortly after his inauguration seventeen points. One of these points was the appointment of a colored member of the Federal Civil Service Commission. When Mrs. Helen C. Gardner a member of that commission recently died the colored voters of the country looked fervently forward to the appointment of an outstanding colored man or woman. President Coolidge perhaps does not fully appreciate how much this would have meant to them. The civil service offers a haven of hope and square dealing to thousands of ambitious young colored men and women because they are generally denied such opportunity in private industry and exempt public service. For that reason it attracts a much higher relative type of colored than of white applicants. Much just criticism has been levelled at the Federal Civil Service Commission practices of requiring photographs before appointments, of alleged segregation in several of the government departments at Washington and a general alleged discrimination by appointing officers. These country-wide complaints a colored federal civil service commissioner would have cured. Instead a Texas woman was appointed to the commission to something slightly less than the consternation of colored America. Such things as these coupled with the appointment of the Georgia Klan leader to the collectorship at Savannah have left the colored citizn dazed and dumbfounded. We sincerely hope that these untoward things presage the early swinging of the pendulum in the opposite direction and colored appointments.

The colored people would like at least to see their leaders appointed to the Haytian ministry, to the consular posts, to the registry of the treasury, to the auditorship of the navy and to all the other posts they held under the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations. President Coolidge has repeatedly announced that they would be thoroughly satisfied with him before the end of his administration. We would like to suggest that he begin this policy before their sentiment and dissatisfaction had crystalized in the Northern and border states where Republican Congressman and Senators will shortly be campaigning for election. It has been suggested that a conference of colored Republican leaders be held shortly in Washington to impress upon Chairman Butler and President Coolidge these points. Such a conference would be timely and of moment not only to the colored race but to the Republican party and the country at large. The political spirit of the race is at ebb tide. Political discord and disintegration will soon set in within the race unless some definite steps are soon taken to set things aright. The national Republican leaders who have a care for the colored vote should concern themselves in this and at no distant date. Political progress must be made now, or darker days will soon settle down upon us all.

LESSONS NOT TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Woe be unto us collectively, as it is individually, when we fail to recognize and preserve the virtue of our girls and women. The race can rise no higher in the future than the source from whence it came. We must keep our girls pure and our boys noble and manly.

Our second duty, then, is to our children. We must teach them, drill these noble qualities into them, and inspire them by the example of our own morality. We must make them know that when they lose their honor, they lose the first rung in the ladder to success and happiness. We must teach them not only to have personal wits to purity and self-control, but also ambition and race pride.

We must tell them of tha great things contributed by the black race in Africa, in Egypt and in America to the world's history and civilization. Every boy and every girl should know of Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem, Benjamin Benneker, Estevan, Phyllis Wheatley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and others. They should be told of the straight and narrow road is after all the right road to success. boys and girls who have risen by dint of struggle and sacrifice to be men and women whom the world has been glad to honor. We should impress upon them the fact that colored men and women who try to live by their fine clothes and good looks, and who use their

business in the court house unless he has a case, and the white Republicans feel that in all such counties, the Negro will be shut out of the party councils.

But, let us suggest to those who would rebuild the party, that decent public sentiment is no more opposed to the Negro in Republican politics than it is to the white man who leads the Negro in Republican politics. What we want is a Republican party, an opposition party that will build up sentiment in the south that will afford protection to the development of our natural rescurces that the south may come into her own, furnishing capital and employment to the millions of the world.

The south is largely the garden spot of the world; it has millions and billions of natural resources untouched; these resources cannot be reached without a protective tariff, and the economic and manufacturing policy of the Republican party. Riches of the south to the white man mean riches to the black man, and we want that day and happy results to dawn and we are not particular from what source they come. What we want is economic growth and betterment in our section, and if the Ku Klux Klan will bring about these happy results and give the black man a square deal, not social equality, but economic, industrial, and political equality, the black man will join it. What we want is the grace of God, we don't care whether the missionary who brings salvation is a Hindu, Jap, Negro, or Chinaman, we want the blessing.

SOME COLORED APPOINTMENTS?

The colored voters of New York have been seriously disappointed in the failure of Republican federal officials to give some substantial recognition in the way of appointments to colored Republicans. The plea is not possible that there have been no places to award them nor that there is a dearth of qualified and deserving colored Republicans. United States District Attorney Buckner a few days ago appointed twenty-four Republican lawyers to his office. Among these twenty-four were two women who hailed originally from Texas. Just why no colored lawyers should have been considered no one has yet come forward to say. The entire State administration except the governorship was captured with the aid of colored Republicans at the last election. Except for the temporary positions during the recent census taking no colored men or women have been given appointments by the State department heads. Governor Smith when recently approached on the score of his failure to appoint colored citizens is reported to have remarked with cold truth that the colored voters did not vote largely for him and that if all of them voted solidly against him it would have made no difference. This it seems to us sums up the interest and attitude of Governor Smith in this respect. But herein is the opportunity of Empire State Republicans to retain their hold upon the allegiance of colored voters. Herein lays their chance to make sure of the sold of their colored fellow citizens for the senatorial, congressional and state elections of next year. Nor can that enthusiastic aid be lacking in the coming elections if Republican candidates are to win. The same opportunity and political obligation confront the Federal administration. William C. Matthews national colored organizer during the presidential campaign sent to President Coolidge shortly after his inauguration seventeen points. One of these points was the appointment of a colored member of the Federal Civil Service Commission. When Mrs. Helen C. Gardner a member of that commission recently died the colored voters of the country looked fervently forward to the appointment of an outstanding colored man or woman. President Coolidge perhaps does not fully appreciate how much this would have meant to them. The civil service offers a haven of hope and square dealing to thousands of ambitious young colored men and women because they are generally denied such opportunity in private industry and exempt public service. For that reason it attracts a much higher relative type of colored than of white applicants. Much just criticism has been levelled at the Federal Civil Service Commission practices of requiring photographs before appointments, of alleged segregation in several of the government departments at Washington and a general alleged discrimination by appointing officers. These country-wide complaints a colored federal civil service commissioner would have cured. Instead a Texas woman was appointed to the commission to something slightly less than the consternation of colored America. Such things as these coupled with the appointment of the Georgia Klan leader to the collectorship at Savannah have left the colored citizn dazed and dumbfounded. We sincerely hope that these untoward things presage the early swinging of the pendulum in the opposite direction and colored appointments.

The colored people would like at least to see their leaders appointed to the Haytian ministry, to the consular posts, to the registry of the treasury, to the auditorship of the navy and to all the other posts they held under the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations. President Coolidge has repeatedly announced that they would be thoroughly satisfied with him before the end of his administration. We would like to suggest that he begin this policy before their sentiment and dissatisfaction had crystalized in the Northern and border states where Republican Congressman and Senators will shortly be campaigning for election. It has been suggested that a conference of colored Republican leaders be held shortly in Washington to impress upon Chairman Butler and President Coolidge these points. Such a conference would be timely and of moment not only to the colored race but to the Republican party and the country at large. The political spirit of the race is at ebb tide. Political discord and disintegration will soon set in within the race unless some definite steps are soon taken to set things aright. The national Republican leaders who have a care for the colored vote should concern themselves in this and at no distant date. Political progress must be made now, or darker days will soon settle down upon us all.

LESSONS NOT TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Woe be unto us collectively, as it is individually, when we fail to recognize and preserve the virtue of our girls and women. The race can rise no higher in the future than the source from whence it came. We must keep our girls pure and our boys noble and manly.

Our second duty, then, is to our children. We must teach them, drill these noble qualities into them, and inspire them by the example of our own morality. We must make them know that when they lose their honor, they lose the first rung in the ladder to success. We must teach them not only to have personal wits to gamble, and who spend their days in loafing and nights in drinking, invariably turn out failures and disgraces to themselves and the community in which they live. The boys and girls should be trained in the way in which they should go from infancy. The purity and self-control, but also ambition and race pride.

We must tell them of tha great things contributed by the black race in Africa, in Egypt and in America to the world's history and civilization. Every boy and every girl should know of Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem, Benjamin Benneker, Estevan, Phyllis Wheatley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and others. They should be told the straight and narrow road is after all the right road to success. of the black soldiers' vital part in every war; of the poor colored boys and girls who have risen by dint of struggle and sacrifice to be but pay the price of sobriety and godliness. We must teach them to men and women whom the world has been glad to honor. We to be fit and to fight the battles of life and success will crown their should impress upon them the fact that colored men and women who try to live by their fine clothes and good looks, and who use their efforts.

Political – 1925.
Party Affiliation

General.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 22, 1925

TEXAS ELECTION RULING.

United States District Court Holds Negroes Can't Vote at Primaries.

Negroes are not entitled to vote at a primary election in Texas, under a decision of the United States District Court at San Antonio, which has held, in a suit of Chandler against Neff, that a primary election is not within the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment, and that a State law prohibiting negroes from voting at primaries was within the police power of the State. District Judge West, in his opinion, said:

"The right and power of the State to promote the health and general welfare of its people is a right reserved to itself, and is not granted to the National Government; that is to say, it retains its police powers, which necessarily include the power to regulate its internal and political affairs, and to enact statutes covering elections within its borders.

"There can, therefore, be no question that the State has the power and authority to pass laws of that character, nor is any doubt of it raised by the pleadings or arguments here; the only question presented being as to whether or not the State had the right and power to pass an act which, as plaintiff contends, had the effect to deny and abridge his right to vote because of his race or color.

"The decisions of the various States, passing upon and interpreting the extent to which they may go in limiting the rights of voters, are in more or less conflict, and the reasoning of the great lawyers and judges upon each side of the controversy are enlightening and fairly well balanced. There seems, however, to be no dispute as to the definition of primary election. * * * Any reasonable test of party affiliation may be required."

REASSURANCE

The patience of those Americans who followed the admonition, "Have Faith In Coolidge," and those who maintained that the president of our nation is capable of handling the affairs of the government and is conscientious in his desire to rule in a fair and impartial manner as concerns all people, were amply rewarded in their positions when the nation's chief declared in unquestionable language for a tossing aside of the spirit of bigotry which characterizes such a great number of Americans, and, the exhibition of a kind and friendly attitude toward those race citizens who go to make up one-tenth of the nation's population.

It would be much in keeping with our wishes if such conditions prevailed throughout the length and breadth of our country which would not necessitate the specifying of any race or class in contending for the observance of the golden rule. It should not be necessary to ask that kind, helpful and sympathetic treatment be exhibited toward any particular group or race of people, for inasmuch as the great Creator considers all men of ecual creation, even should men view the situation.

However, in the face of rank discriminatory tactics, acts of injustice toward the members of the Negro race, as will be found in too many instances, it was very timely and fitting that President Coolidge should have specified the Negro in contending for equal justice.

Evidence of the fact that the president is acquainted with conditions as they exist in our country is shown from his statement that the Negro race needs reassurance that the requirements of the government and society to deal out to them even handed justice will be met. The exhibition of selfishness and bigotry on the part of certain of the race's white neighbors, the too ready inclination to exhibit intolerance and the mob spirit which so readily arises where a crime is charged to a Negro, has been viewed with alarm by the thoughtful Negro for a long time, and there have been times that the members of the race have become thoroughly discouraged when the belief prevailed in his mind that there was positively no desire on the part of those who contend that they are of Christian faith to deal fairly. A reassurance is necessary indeed and the president takes a forward stride in reassuring the members of the race in question of such an inclination, when he contends for just such justice as is outlined in the literary gem which he offered to the country in the form of his speech before congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On Tuesday of this week, President Coolidge sent to Congress his annual message. This message had been looked forward to by many of our people with hopes mingled with misgivings. There were hopes that, now that he is President in his own right, and hence wholly free and responsible, he would indicate his intentions and purposes, or at least his wishes, concerning the status of our people in the limits of the United States, as well as those darker peoples in the Philippines, in Hayti, and in the Virgin Islands, who are under vassalage to this country. Yet there were misgivings, for reasons that need not be set forth.

Eagerly, many of the faithful—some of whom had given out veiled hints and expressed vague hopes—read through the long document in which is discussed, usually at length, every question, domestic as well as foreign, that concerns, even remotely, the nation—only to discover that as to the Negro question, the message says practically nothing; at all events, nothing that will disconcert those who continue to strive to "keep the Negro in his place," and to make that place as dependent, as helpless, as humble, even as degraded as it is possible to make it. It would have been better had he left off altogether the few words of homily concerning us which he attached as a tail end to his lengthy dissertation.

Political - 1925.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 20, 1925

RACE FIGHT OPENS IN NEGRO POLITICS

Strife Is Over Control by United Colored Democracy or White Leaders

REPUBLICANS ARE ELATED

Commissioner Morton and Other Chiefs Are Involved

The question whether Negroes identified with Tammany Hall shall continue to function through the United Colored Democracy with one of their own race as head, or through white district leaders, has precipitated a controversy on which Republicans and those of independent leaning are looking with elation.

The principals in the fight are Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, Negro Democratic leader, on one side and District Leaders Andrew B. Keating of the 13th, Martin H. Healey of the 19th and Edmund P. Holahan of the 21st Districts on the other. The three districts are in Harlem, where the bulk of the Negro vote is registered. Morton charges Keating, Healey and Holahan with urging George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, to declare against giving the United Colored Democracy more autonomy.

The majority of the enrolled Negro Democrats of the three Harlem districts are said to oppose any plan having for its object the abolishment of the Negro organization and the dethronement of Commissioner Morton as titular leader. They say that a member of their race is in a better position to give more sympathetic co-operation than a white district leader. The accession of Negroes to the Democratic Party in appreciable numbers since 1920 is cited as indicative of what can be done under intelligent and honest Negro leadership.

When the United States Colored Democracy was organized, twenty-six years ago, by Edward E. Lee, it became an unwritten law under Croker that the leader of the organization had the prerogative of making all Negro appointments. The theory advanced by Croker was that a Negro leader came in closer contact with his people and was in a better position to make political selections that would mean votes for the local Democratic Party. During his regime Charles F. Murphy consistently adhered to this policy.

With the 13th, 19th and 21st Districts becoming Democratic, due to Negro defections from the Republican Party, more preferment was given the race and the appointive powers of Morton proportionately increased. Having to consult Morton on all occasions when a job was desired for a Negro constitutent was not relished by some district leaders, who openly complained to Murphy. However, these protests fell on deaf ears.

After Murphy's death agitation was started anew to have Morton shorn of much of his power, but two old and influential Tammanyites, Leaders Foley and Goodwin, now dead, stood by Morton. A few days ago Healey threw a bombshell among Negro Democrats by announcing that Olvany had conferred on district leaders the power formerly vested with Morton. This decision was reached after a talk with Keating, Holahan and Healey, it was reported.

Following a later conference between Olvany and Morton, the report was circulated that the Tammany Hall leader had reversed himself and called a conference for this week to amicably adjust all differences before the controversy reached the stage that might prove embarrassing and hurtful to Tammany Hall's candidate for Mayor.

RACE DEMOCRATS STILL UNCERTAIN

5-16-25

Norfolk Journal & Guide

(National Service)

New York, May 15—From latest reports there still seems to remain considerable confusion among Negro Democrats respecting their exact status in the local organization. Cornelius H. Hughes, David E. Tobias, Oscar H. Waters, John R. McNeil, principal leaders in the fight against Civil Service Commissioner Morton, head of the United Colored Democracy, still assert that orders handed down by Judge George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, not only mean that in future Mr. Morton's leadership will be confined strictly to his own organization, but all campaign funds which he has hitherto handled from Tammany Hall in the conduct of political campaigns among Colored voters will be turned over to the leaders of the respective districts. On the other hand, however, there are William Banks, alleged colored leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District James C. Garrett, Bessye Beardon George W. Harris, editor of the New York News who assert with equal emphasis that Morton's autonomy remains untouched.

Open Breach Apparent

To add to much of this confusion ex-Alderman Martin Healy, now leader by designation of the entire Nineteenth Assembly delivered an address in the meeting rooms of the Golden Democratic Club several nights ago in which he advised the colored voters who desired political favore to first get the approval of their colored leader. This, it appears was an open breach of the agreement brought about between Healy, Andrew B Keating and Edmund P. Holohan at Tammany Hall several days prior.

This agreement as reported to the National Service Co., by Cornelius H. Hughes, and two of the duly elected white leaders was to the effect that so far as the local Democratic Party was concerned the only future recognized leaders would be those who had been properly elected in the primaries. This agreement to date has been adhered to by Mr. Keating and Mr. Holohan, the latter, Deputy Comptroller of New York and leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, being one of Morton's bitterest opponents. In view of Healy's unexplained activities in a fight that he had agreed to remain out of it is rumored that a Committee of Colored voters are going to file a petition of protest to Judge Olvany.

Party Loyalty Demanded

In spite of the prevailing misunderstandings it is plainly clear that the opposition, Hughes, McNeil and their followers hold the most strategic point for these reasons. Tammany Hall is altogether unlike any other political party in New York in its organizations. Its first vital demand of all of its constituents is party loyalty, and that they confine their political activities to the districts in which they reside. It is impossible for one of its leaders to reside outside of the district over which he holds sway. Those leaders are elected in public primaries once a year by duly enrolled Democrats in very much the same manner as the Mayor or any other elective public officer. The proceedings at these primaries are regulated strictly by law. In the light of these facts it is not believed by the opposition that Mr. Morton and his followers can justify his position as leader of any district, since his election was brought about by the Executive Committee of the United Colored Democracy, an extra-constitutional body consisting entirely, or in part, of his own appointees. It is held that at best Mr. Morton and his people can only sustain him as president of the United Colored Democracy, an incorporated machine, but cannot support him as leader of Colored Democrats in about nineteen districts, nor as leader of them in a single district, since he has not complied with the election laws of the State.

Oscar DePriest Loses Political Fight In Chicago

Leader Who Supported Democratic Mayor Gets Knock Out Blow From Wright, Anderson, Jackson Faction.

St. Louis Argus

3-13-25

Staff Correspondence
Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.—The entire country, because of Chicago's political prominence, is interested in a clean cut and unbiased analysis of the recent aldermanic contest in Chicago. Chicago politically, and in many other ways, sets the pace for the nation. Division of forces, factional fights, and seeming diversion of energy make those of other cities wonder. It is fair enough to know the whys and wherefores.

Up until two years ago, Chicago had two aldermen for each ward. Under a change of law, the city was divided into fifty wards, with one alderman for each ward. In the old order, Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson were aldermen of the Second Ward. The way of their remaining there is a long story interwoven with leadership of Edward H Wright and Oscar DePriest.

Under the new division of wards Maj. Jackson became alderman of the Third Ward, and Anderson continued in the Second. The so-called DePriest organization supported both candidates in the last election. In fact, from all appearances, there was "sweet harmony" until the approach of the mayorality campaign. During this contest, DePriest supported the present mayor, William E. Dever, Democrat.

DePriest is ambitious; he craves power, and pursues an aggressive, as well as ruthless warfare to obtain it, according to those who know him best. He had a taste of national leadership, liked it, and could have absorbed more, except for one thing, the one big thing that hampers his leadership, according to those who know him best and that is the ease with which he abandons friendships, and proceeds to grind them, figuratively speaking, with his heel—that is, if they will be ground. "Aye, there's the rub." There are some who will not be ground, and that's the answer to the recent aldermanic election in Chicago.

DePriest picked a candidate for alderman, Dr. Richard A. Williams, head of the Royal Circle of Friends, a man of means, but unversed in the hard, practical ways of Chicago, big time politics, where organization has been developed to run with the precision of an Elgin watch. Williams was out in front, but DePriest was the "power behind the throne." DePriest was determined to beat "Bob" Jackson.

His Second Ward organization backed A. L. Williams in the Second against Alderman Anderson, but it was stated that DePriest claimed to know that the organization fostered by DePriest would never have supported Williams had DePriest frowned on the action. DePriest had not gained the reputation of sitting supinely by on any proposition or individual out of line with her wishes. So, the regular organization called that "the bunk."

Organization Campaign Vigorous But Clean Cut

The regular organization, both in the Second and Third Wards, carried forward a vigorous, unrelenting campaign, but it was clean cut. The literature and letters were plentiful but there was nothing about them that savored of the gutter.

There come out of the election the continued leadership of the organization, and the forces of recognized political power, which all Chicago has learned to respect and admire.

The Field Marshall is Edward H Wright, at present a member of the State Commerce Commission, but who has been a dominant figure in politics for more than a quarter of a century Mr. Wright is the founder and first Pres. of the now nation-famous Appomatox Club. His leadership is recognized strictly on merit by the people of Chicago, without regard to race. He is a definite and sought factor in the highest councils of Republican poli-

...ues in the City of Chicago, in Cook that he has no ambition for national Wright does not brush men aside the impregnability of his present po-
County and the State of Illinois. More politics. His friends have said that who have the ability to do things sition.
than any other man he is being urged they will back him in his leadership He finds the thing for what they are
by his friends to become a candidate nationally as they have locally, but best fitted, uses their ability, and ab-
for Congress in the first District of this master politician, who, different sorbs them in the organization, un-
Illinois, now served by Congressman from some others, knows how to make afraid that they may get influence
Martin D. Madden. Mr. Wright has friends and hold them, merely shakes that he cannot control for he knows
stated to the Associated Negro Press his head doubtfully. Commissioner

United Colored Democracy Formally Opens New Clubrooms

NEW YORK, May 7—The doors of the United Colored Democracy swung wide open on Wednesday night, April 29, at its new club rooms, 2352 Seventh avenue, and the sounds of revelry lasted far into the night while a capacity crowd of men enjoyed a variety of entertainment and refreshments. The catering end was held down by Bill Singleton, who really "stepped out" with a rare assortment of sandwiches, Virginia ham, chicken salad and soothing beverages. While those present smoked and destroyed Mr. Singleton's buffet accomplishments the men listened to short talks from Chief Edward E. Lee, the Democracy's first leader; Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, the present leader, and Commissioner Martin Healey of the 19th district.

A novel feature of the evening was the renditions by the United Colored Democracy quartet of several numbers. The quartet is composed of Dr. Layton Wheaton, Tom Layton, W. K. Saunders and Jamestee D. McLendon.

Among others present were Dr. Valentine Thomas, Dr. Roger Griffin, Dr. Paul A. Collins, Allen Graves, Messrs. John Carey, Mal Frazier, Henry Fowler, Allen Dingle, Wm. Hewlett, Lester A. Walton, Earl Brown, Dooley Wilson, Chas. E. Toney, Drs. A. C. Booth, H. B. Delaney; "Buster" Wood, Emmett Scott, Carey Bates, Howard Beardon, Harry Bragg, Benny Wright, Horace Miller, George Hall, Wm. Wiggin, Larney Hicks, Jas. Watson and a host of others.

The committee on arrangements was headed by Jas. D. McLendon, who was recently installed as the financial secretary of the club. On Thursday evening the Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. Bessye Beardon, chairman, held open house and entertained a large crowd in spite of the rain, and on Saturday afternoon the school boys of the district wound up "Boys' Week" with a general free-for-all as only the youngsters can stage.

EW YORK CITY SUN
APRIL 3. 1925

NEGROES FIGHT MORTON

Colored Democrats Oppose Him as Leader.

Claiming that Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton is "not sociable by disposition; that he is impatient in contact with his constituents and exclusive in his manners," negro Democrats at a meeting in the quarters of the John R. McNiel Association, 112 West 136th street, last night decided to launch a fight against him as leader of the United Colored Democracy. Several hundred negro Democrats were at the meeting.

It was decided to select a committee of one hundred to wage the campaign against Mr. Morton.

The United Colored Democracy is a political organization that is auxiliary to Tammany, and its chief is recognized by Tammany as the leader of the negro Democrats. The negroes name their leader at a mass meeting. Mr. Morton has held the position for the last ten years.

McNiel is mentioned as the insurgents' candidate against Morton. He says that one grievance against Morton is that the latter has not helped the people of Harlem as he should in getting rid of criminals, gamblers, fakers and bootleggers.

The negroes have no complaint against the white Tammany leaders of the Harlem districts, according to Oscar H. Waters, chairman of the National Negro Democratic Committee.

5-9-25

Western Republican Revolts at Party Conditions in South

Editor Constitution: Some few days ago you had a very fine editorial based upon the fight for Lincoln Johnson's position and the need for two major parties in the south.

No better article was ever written and sent to the future welfare of the south. I was so impressed with it that I sent it to Mr. Phoenix, president of the Bradley Knitting company, of Delavan, Wis., one of the big, broad minded republicans of the west who is deeply interested in our section from the standpoint of industrial investment, and in his reply, he says:

"I thank you for the very sane editorial from The Atlanta Constitution. There is no reason why southern republicanism should be led by colored men. It is an affront to the southern voters and would be resented by the northern voters, and it is perfect folly to continue any such situation."

Democrats merely fighting among themselves for the job and office has dimmed the big issues that our section is mostly interesting in and filled our offices with men that are of the small-potato type in comparison with those men we used to have. Keep up the good work!

E. H. JORDAN.
408 Walton building, Atlanta, Ga.

Having No Issue They Appeal To Race Prejudice

FEATURE HARVEY BURNS IN EFFORT TO GET UNTHINKING WHITE VOTE

Colored Louisville Gasped And Held Its Breath Friday Morning When It Rose To Find Full Page Advertisements in The Morning Papers of Appeals To Race Prejudice Made By Desperate Democrats To Garner The Votes of Thoughtless White People Who Might be delubed into ignoring facts and be guided by crozy prejulice. Colored Louisvillians were shocked and stunned because the ythought that day had gone forever when in a city like Louisville, men would appeal to race passions, run the risk of rousing race hates, turn White Citizens Against Black Citizens and vice versa, just to get in office.

In the face of that advertisement, in the face of this desperate effort to arouse race prejudice and hate, how can any Negro support the Democratic ticket? What will the Colored Democratic Club do now? Can they support a party that would appeal to Race feeling as these people have done?

At the Armory Thursday night men like Mayor Quin, Senator Sackett and Mr. Barrett were telling of the great progress of Louisville in the last eight years. At the same hour Mr. Baker was in Shawnee Terrace appealing to race prejudice by saying the majority of the Republicans who registered Tuesday and Wednesday were Negroes who said they were absent from the city on registration day, "but I bet that two-thirds of them did not have enough money in their pockets September 14 to get to Jeffersonville."

Those full page ads were a disgrace to the Democratic party and an insult to every intelligent citizen — White and Black.

Can any Negro vote for Baker now? Will any Negro vote the Democratic ticket? Speakers at the Democratic opening rally were loose in their use of the word "Nigger." But these ads take the cake.

Talk about the voice of Jacob and the hands of Esau! Colored voters who have been to believe there was any hope for them in the Democratic party have been listening to the Voice of Jacob. But these "ads" were conceived by the hands of Essau. They were written by 1905 Democrats, whose police beat Negroes at the polls. The same Democrats who cried "Nigger Domination!" Dutch Gardners and Fitzbiggons may be dead, but their souls of prejudice and hate go marching on.

Those full page ads featuring Harvey Burns, and through him all Negroes, prove it.

Political - 1925

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

The Democratic Party South is the Democratic Party North

The policy of the Democratic Party is national, in spirit and in purpose; thus the methods used to effecuate a common purpose may be different in theory; but the definite purpose of the party, is to win at any cost. It is always politics with the party first and principle last. Thus it logically follows, that if the policy of the party is one in common n both sections, and is objectionable to the individual in the South .t ought to be equally as objectionable to the same individual in the North.

Parties, like individuals, must be founded upon principles and not upon policy if they would live and serve humanity. If parties would get anywhere they must stand for principles and not policy. If the northern Negro who denounces the shortcomings of the Democratic party South so vehemently, would be consistent, must vote against the Democratic party in the North for the same reason he denounces the Democratic party in the South,—the policy of the party being national and not local. The standard of the Democratic party is raised on national issues and not local issues. The spirit of disfranchisement originated in the South, but has been accepted by the Democrats of the North, and has become the national policy of the Democratic party, which every Negro subscribes to, when he votes for the Democratic party in either local or national contests for supremacy in government affairs. Segregation, Jim Crow cars, disfranchisement, and all of the ills from which the Negro suffers are creatures of the Democratic party, originated in the South by Southern Democrats, and accepted in the North by Northern Democrats.

Atlanta Independent 11-26-25

Every Negro who votes the Democratic ticket in the North, votes for the disfranchisement and political damnation of himself and fourteen million other race men and women. Principle is not local, it is national and universal. No race or group of people will ever rise high in the public regard or take a place along side of men who think and act from principle as long as they permit themselves to be used for their own undoing.

Atlanta 1925

The Negro must either approve of or disapprove of Democratic polices as repugnant to Negro welfare if he would be recognized as a helpful factor in the making of the law and the selection of the administrators of the law. He cannot blow hot and cold in the same breath, and expect to take a place alongside of men and women who act and think from patriotic motives.

The only difference in the treatment of the Negroes by the Democratic party North, and the Democrattc party South, is one of method and not of principle. The means are a little different, but the ends are just the same. The South boldly disfranchises the Negro, and deprives him of his vote by legal intrigues and subterfuges, but do not corrupt him. The Northern Democrat reaches the same end by means of bribery and tickling the political Negro's vanity for a few inferior offices and a certain amount of protection in crooked businesses. The few Democratic Negro office-holders are used as a means of controlling the Negro masses by holding out to them protection in criminal businesses so long as the Democrats are in power. Thus it is apparent that the Northern means are far more dangerous than Southern methods. The Southern Negro is disfranchised against his will, but his morals are untouched. The Northern Negro willingly votes the Democratic ticket and his morals are completely destroyed and his usefulness annihilated. When the Negro criminal in the North is overtaken by the law he understands the situation, and he is only released or granted immunity through the Democratic Negro leader who holds an inferior office, and the common herd of our people are taught to vote the Democratic ticket because they believe the Democratic party will save them from punishment when in the clutches of the law. While we are opposed to disfranchisement, segregation and Jim Crow cars, we had rather have these political afflictions and retain our good morals than have a few public offices and protection in crime, and the morality of the womanhood of our race destroyed by grafters. Democratic methods of controlling Negro votes in the fitness of things must inevitably lead to national disfranchisement of our people in this country. There is no greater menace to the perpetuity of free institutions than a corrupt electorate where the ballot is used as a commodity in the market for sale. The life of the government is threatened, and the happiness and comfort of the people are menaced. No race of people can rise very high in the public regard who cannot differentiate betwen the dollar and a moral principle.

In the light of the Democratic policy towards the black man who has a conscience, how can he deal with and vote for the Democratic party? Millions of Negroes in this country vote the Republican ticket without the hope of personal gain beyond the guarantee, of the individual's constitutional rights, as set out in the Constitution. No Negro votes the Democratic ticket except for the hope of selfish gain. The Negro will not vote the Democratic ticket in any section of the country unless he is offered a consideration in the shape of office, protection in crime, or a free hand in the underworld. Northern Negroes are not conscienceless; they are human beings like their brethren of the South, and are incapable of voting for the political enslavement and economic starvation of twelve million free men and women except for personal consideration.

This editorial is for the purpose of bringing this burning issue before the public for their sober and deliberate consideration.

Let the Democratic party cut out personal pay, stop giving the Negro a few cheap offices in the North, and the Northern Negro will be as solidly Republican as his Southern brother. The Northern Democrats adopt Southern policies in dealing with the Negro. They use the Northern Negro to get to Congress, and just as soon as they get to Washington they vote with the Southern Democrats in support of their anti-Negro program on every roll call. The Northern Negro denounces disfranchisement and segregation, but votes for the Democrat who joins the South in putting over every program that he denounces on every roll call. The Democrat Negro North, cuts no figure on the National Democratic program. He receives no such recognition as the Republican Negro South or North receives at the hand of the Republican party. Do a few offices and a little pull to cover crime mean more to three hundred thousand Negroes in the North than political freedom and the economic emancipation of twelve million Negroe msn and women in the nation? What self-respecting Negro can vote the Democratic tieckt when he knows that every strike at his liberty, his constitutional rights, his opportunity to make a dollar, his effort to live where he can be most comfortable was, and is made by the Democratic party? How can he in good conscience vote against the party that freed him, enfranchised him, and made him a man and a citizen for the party that has disfranchised, segregated and Jim-Crowed him, and put every statute on the books local or national that has for its purpose to make him a peon, and to reduce him to the serf? Do our brethren in the North think more of their privileges in the underworld and a few offices than they do of our schools in the South, our churches, our economic opportunities, and our rights as men and citizens? Haven't they the foresight to see that a corrupt electorate in the North will bring about disfranchisement in the North and that the Southern Democrat will join the Northern Democrat when he makes the move to disfranchise, or so restrict the ballot nationally that the Negro in the North will suffer in common with the Negro in the South.

The issue has been raised and what will the answer be? Our only hope is the Republican party because it will not be many years before Southern men will be Presidents and fill every administrative office of importance in the government. The day is not too distant when the Southern policy which is already nationalized will become the policy of this government, and the Negro North and the Negro South had better join in a common purpose to stay in the Republican party, for all else, in the language of Frederick Douglas, "Is the sea."

Trivial Differences

IN AN EDITORIAL last Friday, the Democratic New York World states that "the Northern Democrats will not return to national Democracy until the party formally and completely ejects the Ku-Klux Klan and all its works," and returns to the principles of Jefferson. This frank admission and the remarks of Mayor-elect James J. Walker in his Southern speeches confirms us in our oft expressed belief that there is little or no difference in the Democratic party in the South and North, in so far as the Negro and his constitutional rights are concerned.

WE READILY ADMIT that the Democratic party in the North is opposed to the Ku-Klux Klan, but we just as readily deny that this opposition is called forth by democratic principles. To again quote from the World editorial:

> The Northern Democracy in the past and today is built upon the suffrages of the new-comers in America. It has had and has the support and the leadership of great numbers of Northerners of the older American stock. But the party as a whole in the North has been the friend and the champion of the unprivileged who found themselves in a strange land. The extraordinary strength of Tammany lies in its proved friendship to the immigrants and the sons of immigrants. To these Democrats the Ku-Klux Klan is a daily insult and incessant reflection upon their human worth. They will not have anything to do with a national party which panders in any fashion whatsoever to the bigotry and imbecility of the Ku-Klux Klan. Just as long as the Ku-Klux Klan is served by Democratic politicians in the South, just so long there can be no reunion of the Democratic party.

TRUE AGAIN! But what is back of this opposition? The answer is simple—the life of the Democratic party in the North. Consequently, there is no other course for Northern Democracy to take. Its ruling membership is predominantly Catholic and the Klan is opposed to Catholicism; its strength is in its proved friendship to the immigrant to whom the Klan is also opposed. Northern Democracy should be given no more credit for opposing the Ku-Klux Klan than we give to ourselves for opposing it, or the Jew for his opposition to it. It is a matter of life and death for all three.

IF THE KLAN is the only difference between the Northern and Southern Democrat, God help the Negro when that obstacle is removed and the national Democratic party again assumes power in the Nation!

LISTEN NOW to our Mayor-elect's bid for complete unification of the two branches of the party:

> "I am constitutionally and innately Democratic—and, as such, I feel at home in a Georgia atmosphere. Sometimes it is very disconcerting to find that we Democrats can succeed locally and yet fail nationally. Why is it that people are willing to entrust to us the administration of their public affairs in most of the localities and yet do not sustain us nationally? Can it be because of lack of co-operation? If so—more is the pity."

NOT ONE WORD about the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South! Not one word about the burning of human beings at the stake! Not one word about discrimination or the jim-crowing of citizens because of their color! These differences are trivial to the spokesman of Tammany Hall Democracy, and could easily be compromised. We excuse Mr. Walker for not voicing his disapproval of the Klan when it is remembered that at the time he was the unofficial guest of that organization in the city that gave it birth.

NEGROES, THE G. O. P. AND SOUTHERN EDITORS

There is every reason to feel that the "solid South" has ceased to pride itself on its solid Democracy and is now attempting to see to it that there is enough support given a second party to help in the cessation of the evil days on which its politics have fallen. The Democratic primary has led to abuse in civil life that even the most rabid southerner is becoming tired of and is finding extremely distaseful and he seeks relief in advice in the strengthening of a second party to oppose the Democrats. It is natural that in his extremity he would turn to the Republican party as the logical second party and he finds it to his liking in all but one particular. It seems to pander too much to the Negro and, in the language of several of the leading journals of the South which have taken pains in the past few weeks to discuss the situation, if it is to come into its place of rightful power, it must become "a white man's party" also.

These papers are leaders of the South in opinion forming and they include The Atlanta Independent, The Richmond Times Dispatch, The Virginian Pilot, The Roanoke Times and The Birmingham Post. All of them are agreed that there is opportunity for the building up of the party in the South if it ceases to allow Negroes to dominate it as in times past. Says The Birmingham Post "If the Republican party is ever to make any progress at all in the South, its leaders must decide whether; 1. They wish to build up a real Republican strength in the South, attracting members by making it a white man's party or 2. They wish to continue the present policy of placing Negro politicians in control in the South, largely for the effect this action will have on Northern and Eastern Negro voters and Negro delegates in The National Convention. The Republican party in the South is at present little more than a joke."

Evidently the leaders of the party have hearkened to a certain extent to the siren voices of these Bourbon traducers for they have signified their agreement in many ways with the sentiment which they have been expressing with increasing vigor for the past six years. They have seated Lily whites in conventions in preference to bona-fide Republicans; they have appointed these same Lily whites to responsible positions in the government where they have been free to continue in a larger way, their program of segregation and discrimination. And there is real danger that they will listen further to these voices and attempt to make further gains in the South by going further in their attempts to make it really" a white man's party."

What will the Negro do? That question looms with more than the ordinary amount of importance at this time when the leaders of the race in all parts of the country are agreed that the race has "no friend at court." Will the "Brother" be content to continue his vacillating policy of "allowing the white folks to run all of the politics" while he stands idly by in the possession of his right to vote or, will he realize that in his numbers, especially in the South where his hold on Republicanism has always been strongest, he has a mighty weapon for the combatting of this sentiment? It could happen, if only the Negro could make up to his opportunities, that Negroes, by concerted action and the willingness to spend for their political rights instead of expecting the regular "hand-out," could take complete possession of all sorts of conventions, vote in their delegates from precinct to state and go on up to the National Convention with a case of their own which no "pussyfooting" leader white or black could influence. That, we say is possible, but whether or not it is probable, remains yet to be seen. But one thing is certainly true, either the Brother must take some steps of this kind, or in the space of a very few years, he will find that he is completely out of touch with The Grand Old Party of Lincoln and of Grant and that all of his lamentations against the policy of Lily Whiteism will avail him even less than it has in recent years. These Southern editors are not spilling all of this ink simultaneously for nothing. They have a definite end in view.

Trivial Differences

IN AN EDITORIAL last Friday, the Democratic New York World states that "the Northern Democrats will not return to national Democracy until the party formally and completely ejects the Ku-Klux Klan and all its works," and returns to the principles of Jefferson. This frank admission and the remarks of Mayor-elect James J. Walker in his Southern speeches confirms us in our oft expressed belief that there is little or no difference in the Democratic party in the South and North, in so far as the Negro and his constitutional rights are concerned.

WE READILY ADMIT that the Democratic party in the North is opposed to the Ku-Klux Klan, but we just as readily deny that this opposition is called forth by democratic principles. To again quote from the World editorial:

> The Northern Democracy in the past and today is built upon the suffrages of the new-comers in America. It has had and has the support and the leadership of great numbers of Northerners of the older American stock. But the party as a whole in the North has been the friend and the champion of the unprivileged who found themselves in a strange land. The extraordinary strength of Tammany lies in its proved friendship to the immigrants and the sons of immigrants. To these Democrats the Ku-Klux Klan is a daily insult and incessant reflection upon their human worth. They will not have anything to do with a national party which panders in any fashion whatsoever to the bigotry and imbecility of the Ku-Klux Klan. Just as long as the Ku-Klux Klan is served by Democratic politicians in the South, just so long there can be no reunion of the Democratic party.

TRUE AGAIN! But what is back of this opposition? The answer is simple—the life of the Democratic party in the North. Consequently, there is no other course for Northern Democracy to take. Its ruling membership is predominantly Catholic and the Klan is opposed to Catholicism; its strength is in its proved friendship to the immigrant to whom the Klan is also opposed. Northern Democracy should be given no more credit for opposing the Ku-Klux Klan than we give to ourselves for opposing it, or the Jew for his opposition to it. It is a matter of life and death for all three.

IF THE KLAN is the only difference between the Northern and Southern Democrat, God help the Negro when that obstacle is removed and the national Democratic party again assumes power in the Nation!

LISTEN NOW to our Mayor-elect's bid for complete unification of the two branches of the party:

> "I am constitutionally and innately Democratic—and, as such, I feel at home in a Georgia atmosphere. Sometimes it is very disconcerting to find that we Democrats can succeed locally and yet fail nationally. Why is it that people are willing to entrust to us the administration of their public affairs in most of the localities and yet do not sustain us nationally? Can it be because of lack of co-operation? If so—more is the pity."

NOT ONE WORD about the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South! Not one word about the burning of human beings at the stake! Not one word about discrimination or the jim-crowing of citizens because of their color! These differences are trivial to the spokesman of Tammany Hall Democracy, and could easily be compromised. We excuse Mr. Walker for not voicing his disapproval of the Klan when it is remembered that at the time he was the unofficial guest of that organization in the city that gave it birth.

NEGROES, THE G. O. P. AND SOUTHERN EDITORS

There is every reason to feel that the "solid South" has ceased to pride itself on its solid Democracy and is now attempting to see to it that there is enough support given a second party to help in the cessation of the evil days on which its politics have fallen. The Democratic primary has led to abuse in civil life that even the most rabid southerner is becoming tired of and is finding extremely distasteful and he seeks relief in advice in the strengthening of a second party to oppose the Democrats. It is natural that in his extremity he would turn to the Republican party as the logical second party and he finds it to his liking in all but one particular. It seems to pander too much to the Negro and, in the language of several of the leading journals of the South which have taken pains in the past few weeks to discuss the situation, if it is to come into its place of rightful power, it must become "a white man's party" also.

These papers are leaders of the South in opinion forming and they include The Atlanta Independent, The Richmond Times Dispatch, The Virginian Pilot, The Roanoke Times and The Birmingham Post. All of them are agreed that there is opportunity for the building up of the party in the South if it ceases to allow Negroes to dominate it as in times past. Says The Birmingham Post "If the Republican party is ever to make any progress at all in the South, its leaders must decide whether; 1. They wish to build up a real Republican strength in the South, attracting members by making it a white man's party or 2. They wish to continue the present policy of placing Negro politicians in control in the South, largely for the effect this action will have on Northern and Eastern Negro voters and Negro delegates in The National Convention. The Republican party in the South is at present little more than a joke."

Evidently the leaders of the party have hearkened to a certain extent to the siren voices of these Bourbon traducers for they have signified their agreement in many ways with the sentiment which they have been expressing with increasing vigor for the past six years. They have seated Lily whites in conventions in preference to bona-fide Republicans; they have appointed these same Lily whites to responsible positions in the government where they have been free to continue in a larger way, their program of segregation and discrimination. And there is real danger that they will listen further to these voices and attempt to make further gains in the South by going further in their attempts to make it really" a white man's party."

What will the Negro do? That question looms with more than the ordinary amount of importance at this time when the leaders of the race in all parts of the country are agreed that the race has "no friend at court." Will the "Brother" be content to continue his vacillating policy of "allowing the white folks to run all of the politics" while he stands idly by in the possession of his right to vote or, will he realize that in his numbers, especially in the South where his hold on Republicanism has always been strongest, he has a mighty weapon for the combatting of this sentiment? It could happen, if only the Negro could make up to his opportunities, that Negroes, by concerted action and the willingness to spend for their political rights instead of expecting the regular "hand-out," could take complete possession of all sorts of conventions, vote in their delegates from precinct to state and go on up to the National Convention with a case of their own which no "pussyfooting" leader white or black could influence. That, we say is possible, but whether or not it is probable, remains yet to be seen. But one thing is certainly true, either the Brother must take some steps of this kind, or in the space of a very few years, he will find that he is completely out of touch with The Grand Old Party of Lincoln and of Grant and that all of his lamentations against the policy of Lily Whiteism will avail him even less than it has in recent years. These Southern editors are not spilling all of this ink simultaneously for nothing. They have a definite end in view.

Political-1925
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

The Party Primary

When a delegation of colored voters called on the city Democratic committee in Newport News to inquire the committee's attitude towards the participation of colored voters in the August primary they were cited the clause in the primary law which limits the participants to certified Democrats and Democrats to bona fide whites. Commenting upon the incident the *Newport News Star* says that as "the primary—as political affairs are now handled—names those who will be elected the Negro is completely barred from any part in helping to say who the officials shall be." Continuing the *Star* says: "The next important step is to find some way to obtain the right to vote and make that vote count for something. The most important thing is for the Negro to qualify himself and then make it a sacred duty to vote at every election for somebody."

That is sounding the correct note. The Democratic primary is in a safe position to enforce its peculiar rules as long as there is not a qualified electorate on the outside large enough to invite, or sustain independence in the Democratic ranks. There are no inducements now for any man, however able, to bolt the machine-made primary and carry his fight to the people in a general election. Four-fifths of the qualified voters are already in the Democratic party. But that is not true of the potential voters. If the eligibles would qualify and stay qualified the Democrats would have quite a different condition to face in the general elections, and the air-tight primary would not be with us long. The remedy lies in building up an electorate capable of giving serious opposition in the general elections to the dictum of an unfair primary system. That is one way to reform the system.

The Fruits of the Single Party System

The gubernatorial campaign in Virginia this year promises to be livlier than any the State has experienced in several years, and that is not saying a great deal for it is virtually impossible to have a real honest-to-goodness live political campaign in a State where the single party system exists. And it is that identical impossibility that curses the State government with numerous imperfections that can only be got rid of thru the dual party system, where the outs make capital of the omissions and commissions of the ins.

Nobody in Virginia is concerned about the party faith of the State's next governor. He will be a Democrat and he will be chosen in the primary, the legal election in November being in fact, a mere ratification of what has already gone before. Differences of opinion on public issues do not lend themselves to as sound a thrashing out in a cloture primary as they do in an open general election in which two vigorous parties may lock horns over questions to be settled. A Democratic regime may give Virginia a reform administration, correcting many of the abuses from which the State government now suffers, or it may not. In either case there will be no retributive justice awaiting the party. More Democrats will rule at the expiration of the next good or bad administration, and the likelihood of a general house cleaning will remain in the distant for the obvious reason that the cleaning is a job solely in the hands of the culpable, who may or may not elect to do it.

In spite of Virginia's deplorable tax system which is fraught with so many inequalities, a situation which alone would force a telling campaign between two parties of nearly equal strength, the Democrats need have no fear if they fail to correct the situation in the next two years, nor any fear if they care to allow this bedeviler to ride on the State's back for the next dozen years. And so are the fruits of the single party system—stagnation.

[illegible] RECORD
APRIL 6, 1925

Congressman Upshaw, who comes North and denounces opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment, may have to stay in his own part of the country and invent some new means of getting around the Fifteenth Amendment. The Courts have decided that a Democratic primary is not an election, and consequently a Negro may lawfully be barred from a Democratic primary. But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has engaged counsel to attack the Texas white primary law. Five or six Southern States—we believe Mr. Upshaw's is one of them—circumvented the Fifteenth Amendment by the "grandfather clause." Texas undertakes to do it by barring colored people from Democratic primaries. Mr. Upshaw may find himself too busy inventing means to defeat the amendment he doesn't like to visit the sinful cities of the North and champion the amendment that he does like.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
APRIL 4, 1925

NEGROES TO FIGHT TEXAS PRIMARY LAW

National Secretary Declares It Violates Constitution—Federal Court Says No.

HAS WITHSTOOD 3 ATTACKS

Association Engages Counsel to Carry Case to U. S. Supreme Court If Necessary.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it had engaged counsel to attack the Texas "white primary" law in the courts and would begin a general attack upon disfranchisement of negroes in the South. F. C. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell of El Paso have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them, in the event of appeal to the United States Supreme Court, will be associated Moorfield Storey of Boston, former President of the American Bar Association and James A. Cobb of Washington former special assistant to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The Texas case arose out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, a qualified negro voter, of the right to vote in a Democratic primary in El Paso on the basis of an act, passed by the Texas Legislature in 1923, specifically declaring that no negro should be eligible to vote in a Democratic primary. Decision has already been rendered against Dr. Nixon and the El Paso branch of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Federal District Court. A Supreme Court decision on the Texas statute will have an effect on similar laws in other States in the South.

"It is clearly evident that the decision in this case will profoundly affect the negro in America," said James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association. "So long as negroes can be deprived of free access to the ballot because of their color, just so long can their economic, legal, political and other rights be disregarded with impunity. Since the Democratic Party constitutes the entire machinery of election to office in most of the Southern States, this case involves the only effective way of striking a blow for the negro's right to vote.

"In undertaking a vigorous prosecution of this case, known as Nixon vs. Herndon, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels it is performing a service not alone to the negro but to all America, inasmuch as the rotten borough system of the South afflicts the entire nation with shameless violation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution."

EL PASO, Texas, April 3.—A statute, passed by the Texas Legislature in 1923 on the qualifications of voters, has resisted three attacks in Texas courts by negroes barred by the law from voting in a primary election. The latest decision was handed down here six months ago when the Federal District Court ruled against Dr. L. A. Nixon, who asked damages of $5,000 from officials of the Democratic Party because his ballot was refused.

Action of the officials was upheld as being in accordance with the law, which has been held valid by the State Supreme Court.

The law specifically bars negroes from voting and it is not held to be a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, which provides that a negro cannot be barred from exercise of the ballot, because the courts have held that the Democratic primary is not an election.

ROME N. Y. SENTINEL
APRIL 6, 1925

Negroes and Texas Primaries.

In Texas, we are informed, exists a statute providing that "in no case shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election held in the state." As was so recently demonstrated in the case of "Ma" Ferguson's election as governor, those persons of any color who do not vote in the Democratic primaries have virtually no voice in the election of any state or federal office holder.

The statute in question is now to be assailed through a test case backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and announcement is made that the movement initiates a "general attack upon the disfranchisement of colored people in the South."

Theoretically, there is, or used to be, a marked difference between the right to vote in a general election and in a party primary. In the old days it was considered that any group of citizens had a constitutional right to organize as a political party and make their own rules as to its membership and governance. But for a number of years many if not all the states have enacted laws regulating party primaries and methods of nominating candidates.

Under the theory which has brought

N. Y BRONX HOME NEWS
MAY 17, 1925

Bronx Colored Democrats Will Open Forum Today

An inter-racial forum will be opened this afternoon at the headquarters of the Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Assn., 278 E. 165th St., near Morris Ave.

The speaker this afternoon will be Alderman Rudolph Hannock. The speaker next Sunday will be Judge Albert Cohn. The forum has been organized by Eugene McIntosh, executive leader. The public is invited to attend the meetings, which will be held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ATLANTIC CITY N. J. PRESS
MAY 19, 1925

Colored Democratic Club to Install New Officers Tonight

Commissioner Headley and Leader Lafferty Among the Speakers—Parent-Teachers' Association Elects Officers—Social and Personal

NORTHSIDE BUREAU
1711 Arctic Av.

The New Era Colored Democracy Incorporated, of the First ward, will install officers tonight at a meeting which will be held in Lipscomb's Rose Garden, Delaware and Baltic avs.

The newly elected officers are John Morgan, president; James K. Jones, vice pres.; R. H. Wyatt, sec.; and Frank Bennet, treas. Immediately following the installation ceremonies an informal reception to the new officers and their friends will be held at which time several short addresses will be made by leading democrats of the city and county.

Listed among the speakers are City Commissioner, Harry T. Headley; William C. Casey, insurance inspector; Attorney Frank Wimberly, superintendent of highways department; J. C. Powers, Mrs. Josephine Godfrey and County Chairman, C. J. Lafferty.

The first ward branch of the country wide organization of colored democrats seems to have taken on a new life recently and the members feel that with the placing in power of the new officers that greater growth in membership, as well as other activities will be shown all. Subscribers to this political faith are invited to the entertainment tonight which will begin promptly at nine o'clock.

Associated Negro Press Election Aftermath

New York, Nov. 11 (ANP)—The Democrats have again won in New York with generous backing of Colored Citizens. Tammany places an ever lasting game in a practical way. Senator Walker won by more than 400,000 votes, but Tammany, Mayor Waller, all the leaders will recognize leader Ferdinand Q. Morton and his famous organization in political consideration through betterment in Harlem and appointments.

Tammany spent more money in organization and development and publicity in New York during the campaign in Harlem, than the Republican National Committe spent the racial organization during 1924 throughout the entire country. The proportion in Harlem was no larger than the proportion in other parts of the city, but it was a just proportion, that's the difference. Republicans have learned to count on Colored votes with such a degree of dead certainty, that they work up the interest, or attempt to, with an air of condescension. Tammany goes after Harlem as an integral part of the whole—and always win That's the answer.

As the Chicago Defender states editorially two weeks ago, Tammany goes for the Negro in New York what the Republicans do in Chicago; therefore, the group was urged to support the Democrats in New York, while supporting the Reupblicans in Chicago. In other words, Colored voters are being urged to place their votes where they will yield the largest direct benefits, regardless of parties. It is has been surprising to Republican politicians to learn the effect this kind of argument has on the rank and file.

New Jersey Remains Democrat

New Jersey remains in the Democratic column, electing another governor. The Democrats of New Jersey, it is urged, have given considerable more attention to the rights and needs of Colored voters than has the Republican party. Gratitude for this has been expressed in votes. The Republicans continue to wonder what its all about. "In the last analysis", according to a well known New Jersey Democrat, "the white Democrats may not care any more for a black citizen than does a white Republican, but the Democrats realize that black votes are essential to holding office, and hence he acts accordingly."

Boston gets a Republican mayor after a long wait. This should be gratifying to President Coolidge and Senator Butler, the latter being a candidate for Senator next year. Senator Butler, also chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be put to the test of real political strength to hold his seat. He may win, but he will realize that he has been in a political contest. The Democrats expect to again nominate former Senator David I. Walsh, whom the Colorel people of Massachuetts make bold to declare in the friendly column. The secretary of the present Democratic mayor is Joshua Jones, son of Bishop Jones of the A. M. E. Church.

Detroit Retains Mayor Smith; Cleveland, Fleming

Detroit retains Mayor Smith, Republican, avowed friend of Colored America. One of the objections used against Mayor Smith by his opponents was the fact that he "is too friendly to Negroes and appoints too many to office". In the last days of the campaign, Henry Ford came out in an open statement backing Mayor Smith. His son, Edsel Ford had been strongly for him in the beginning. Smith's opponent was openly backed by the Ku Klux, hence this made a bitter issue of the invisible empire, and it lost in Detroit. With the trial of Dr. O. S. Sweet in Detroit, the election results Detroit. With the trial of Dr. O. S. are not without some significance in trend of sentiment.

In Cleveland where they have the preferential ballot and elect twenty-five councilmen by districts, Thomas W. Fleming, attorney, is retained in the council. This will make Fleming's seventh term.

John H. Duval was elected mayor of Indianapolis on the Republican ticket. The new mayor, according to outside reports had the hearty backing of the Klan. Colored people of Indianapolis took little stock in the report, and supported him heartily, even those who were opposed to Gov. Jackson last year, because of the same charge. Mr. Duvall is a native of Indianapolis, and as county treasurer, has given employment to more colored citizens than any of his opponents. Since he was elected by only 6000 votes, and there are almost 30,000 colored voters in Indianapolis, it is very obvious that he could not have been elected without the racial vote.

Cincinnati, for the first time in years seems to be lost to the old Republican organization. For the first time the "Queen City" held an election under the preferential system. A small council of nine is chosen, who will elect the city manager and mayor. The Rud Hynica organization sought to keep control, but at latest accounts the charter candidates won; this means opposition to the old Republican organization. Charles P. Taft II, son of Chief Justice Taft, was with the charter side. He is practically interested in racial welfare.

There is little to be gained in knowledge of the trend of general political sentiment in the fall elections. Local issues were before the voters. Republicans of New York are frankly surprised at the poor showing of Waterman. This means that the senatorial election for next year will be keen, and aggressive.

In Louisville, Ky., Republicans claim the election of their candidate, but the Democrats will contest. A tremendous sensation was created at the last minute in Louisville, by the Democratic candidate withdrawing because of open charges by Republicans that he was a member of the Klux.

The militants, and mysterious, determination of the Ku Klux Klan to keep itself a definite part of American politics is one of the astounding facts of the time.

Political—1925

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Machine Politics in Harlem

A Study: The Democratic Party

By EDGAR M. GREY

THE history of the Democratic party machine among Negroes is a jim-crow one. Some twenty or more years ago, at a time when no race-conscious Negro would vote any ticket but the Republican, an incident occurred which forced certain types of Negroes to go into the Democratic party, as a protest against the patronizing attitude which the Republican machine took towards the Negroes of New York City. Strange to say, it was the so-called under stratum of the Negro voter who resented this attitude, and organized, at the direction of "Boss" Croker, the skeleton of what is now known as the United Colored Democracy. From the days of its first chief, Mr. Edward Lee, till now, it has been known as the harbinger of immorality, the protector of criminals, and the partition which divided our respectable element from our degraded. This opinion may have been true in the days gone by, but is not wholly true today.

The Democratic party in New York City, like its sister, the Republican, is operated and directed by a machine made up of district leaders, with its domination in the hands of a leader or chief. The United Colored Democracy is supposed to represent among Negroes what Tammany Hall does among whites—it is in theory a miniature Tamany Hall. Its "leader," while not listed among the official chiefs or district leaders in the Democratic organization, is recognized by the Tammany chief as the spokesman for Negro voters. In Harlem, while the Negro votes in the same districts as the whites—the 19th, 21st and 22nd—he must be recognized by the leader of United Colored Democracy, if he wishes to be compensated for his affiliation with the party. This has developed sharp conflict between the regular district leaders and the Negro organization for control. If, for instance, a Negro resides in any of the adjacent districts and being a machine worker he joins the white official Tammany Hall district club and is so efficient that the leader would compensate him, either in money, job or political favor, the approval of the United Colored Democracy must be obtained, or he may not be compensated.

The unfortunate Negro voter is, as it were, penalized because of his color. It is just as though he were not a native, English-speaking American, but was like an Italian, Greek, or some other foreign extraction, and even in the case of these foreign-born citizens, after they became Americanized—speaking English and acquainted with our institutions, they are never jim-crowed into any hyphenated party affiliation, but allowed to work freely with other American voters.

Whatever excuse, then, there may have been for the existence of the United Colored Democracy with its jim-crow form of party affiliation 27 years ago, when few Negroes voted the Tammany ticket, there is none today, when there are thousands of Negroes claiming affiliation with the organization and voting the ticket.

It has been argued that this jim-crow organization is justified, because of the attitude of white district leaders to exploit Negroes, and to discourage their educated men from rising to power. We might as well argue that, because all American organizations and institutions are led by white people, that Negroes should set up similar organizations with Negroes at their heads and proceed to direct our life. The Democratic National and State Committees are led and directed by white leaders and heads; does any sane-minded, unselfish Negro argue that we ought to establish separate Negro Democratic National and State Committees and proceed to nominate Negroes for President and Governor? Of course not. We would accuse such a person of insanity and laugh him out of existence. What justification is there for the continuance of this jim-crow organization at the heart of Negro urbanity and civilization? None whatever, except it be to palliate the selfishness of individual Negroes. What progress has come to the masses of Negroes from this form of affiliation? None. As it is now, Negro Democrats enjoy a sort of twilight-zone recognition. That is, to say, through the United Colored Democracy we have no official status in the party: the leader of the United Colored Democracy has no position on the executive committee of Tammany Hall; and therefore we do not help to direct nor shape the policies of that organization.

If Negroes were officially a part of this organization we could demand that the party designate a Negro for the judicial bench. The first time Negroes were given recognition to elective office by the Democratic party it came, not through the jim-crow organization but through affiliation with the regular district Democratic organization in the 21st Assembly District.

As a matter of fact, in 1921 the leader of United Colored Democracy fought against the nomination rather than the designation of the present Alderman from this district by the regular district leader. And the former Assemblyman, Mr. Shields, owes his designation to the regular district leader and not to the United Colored Democracy.

Another reason why we ought to end this jim-crow affiliation is that it is unhealthy morally. Thuggery, which has been a cardinal attribute of the Negro organization, would not be tolerated by the district leaders; for it would give the party a black eye in public estimation. The central policy of United Colored Democracy is to beat up an opponent. This is bad, and the party has lost votes on this account. The practice is to get professional thugs to beat up dissenters from its policies. Many white people have told the writer, and it is rumored in the community, that the chief reason for perpetuating the United Colored Democracy is to furnish jobs and a living to gamblers and incompetents, and to protect dives and bee-hives of crime. This charge, in the opinion of the writer, is not well-founded; but the point to be made here is that it is the result of jim-crowism.

If the Democratic machine is to function normally in Harlem, it must afford the Negro Democrat the same kind of affiliation it affords to whites. Mr. Banks, of saloon fame, is said to be the leader of the Democracy in the 19th district; Mr. McNiel, until quite recently, was the leader in the 21st District. Ferdinand Q. Morton is the present chief of the jim-crow organization. Mr. McNiel is endeavoring with the assistance of Mr. Cornelius Hughes to unseat him. The writer submits that what is needed is not the changing of one leader for another, but a break-up of the jim-crow system which no respectable Negro, however selfish, will impose upon himself.

The liberal reward of the party has been to help individual Negroes to rise. This gave jobs to the individual with the incidental salaries, but the masses have not benefited from this machine, for they are not represented in the party councils where they may aid in shaping the program of the party and direct the machine. The machine must be reorganized to suit the modern dignity of the Negro voter and his self-esteem and aspiration to political power, or the time will come when only ex-convicts, underworld men and persons who are afraid of the law and the police will constitute the workers of the Tammany machine in Harlem—the greatest Negro city in the world.

ALBANY N. Y. TIMES UNION
JULY 14, 1925

NEGRO CONVENTION OPENS TOMORROW

The national convention of colored Democrats will take place in Albany tomorrow and will be attended by several hundred leading members of the party from the state and country. The feature event of the convention will be a mass meeting and social time at the Albany Yacht club tomorrow night. It was planned to have a parade tomorrow afternoon but this part of the program has been eliminated as it will be impossible for a large number of the delegates and visitors to the convention to arrive in the city until late in the afternoon.

Mayor William S. Hackett and the members of his official family will attend the event at the Albany Yacht club. Mayor Hackett, City Treasurer John Boyd Thacher and out of town delegates to the convention will speak. There will be a band in attendance to play at intervals in the speech making and for dancing later. Refreshments will be served.

The clubhouse of the Sixth Ward Democratic club in Orange street will be the scene of social activities. It will be there where the entertainment will take place prior to the mass meeting at the Albany Yacht club.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
APRIL 10, 1925

Negro Democrats Protest Against Morton Regime

A factional fight has arisen among the colored Democrats of Harlem over the leadership of Civil Service Commr. Ferdinand Q. Morton, for many years leader of the United Colored Democracy. At a meeting at 112 W. 136th St. the other evening the leadership of Morton was assailed, and a demand of change in the present regime requested. The speakers declared that Morton was not treating his followers fairly and was not allowing them the patronage and the recognition due them.

"The colored voters," acording to Cornelius Hughes," feel they have many reasons for their actions, among which are Morton's failure to appoint colored captains to office; his appointment of others; his failure to hold primaries and to recognize Negroes on the Democratic County Committee, although they number about 220, of whom 122 are in the 21st A. D.

Oscar Waters, Chairman of the Democratic Negro National Committee said, "We have no fight with the white leaders, but intend to choose our leaders according to the precedent established by the late Charles F. Murphy."

The fight against Morton is being led by John McNeel, president of The Democratic Club, 112 W. 136th St. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a committee of 100 Democrats, to protest against the conditions prevailing within the ranks of the United Colored Democracy.

Morton, who was educated at Harvard University where he won recognition as a varsity debater, declares that the opposition to him has come from white politicians and white proprietors of all night amusements. He says, "Because I have insisted on our community, being kept clean, I understand I have incurred the enmity of a certain element. The section in which Negroes live should not be honeycombed with all night amusement resorts, and I have insisted only a limited number be allowed to do business."

POLITICAL MUDDLE

YOU are watching the squabble over President Coolidge's appointment of M. O. Dunning, leader of the Georgia Ku Klux, to the office of collector of the port at Savannah.

Every anti-Klan organization is rallying against confirmation of Dunning and words are expected to fly hot and fast when congress convenes.

Dunning has been identified as the Democratic boss of Chatham county and in 1924 was active in raising high the banner for William G. McAdoo against Oscar W. Underwood for presidential honors at the Democratic national convention in New York. It is pointed out that through the influence of Dunning Klan delegates, committed to the McAdoo cause, were chosen for the convention. "Did you know that?" Georgia Republicans have asked Mr. Coolidge.

To make facts plain on Dunning's political views and party affiliations, some one dug into the records and sent this to the summer White House at Swampscott for Mr. Coolidge to digest:

Dunning was of a group of Klansmen who less than two months ago contributed money to Milton A. Elrod, former publicity director of the Ku Klux Klan, which was published in the publication in Washington of the National Democrat.

"He has Republican leanings," Democrats declared when Dunning was exposed. "You owe us something," others said, "for his glorious attack on John W. Davis, Democratic candidate, whom Dunning scorched in a letter in 1924 for Davis' attack on Klansmen."

Looks as if you are going to be drawn into the controversy after the southern Democrats get through explaining to Coolidge, and trying to ease uprising Republicans. Henry Lincoln Johnson, wise and able, had something to say about Dunning. Johnson named three men, while Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Republican state chairman, sent in two. Gilliam's and "Linc's" lists didn't tally. Then Dunning's name slipped in.

You wanted to brand "Linc" for being in bad company. Your vision is short. Senators George and Harris of Georgia could shower bad grammar at Johnson for what they called a "political trick."

Get this, then lay off "Linc" as a poor manager of the committee on arrangements.

"Linc" knows that George and Harris will support Dunning's confirmation. They could not be reelected to the senate if they didn't. The Klan rules Georgia. It has also moved North. "Linc' knows about Georgia, but he wants to find out about New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other states. But whether other Democrats, for instance, Senator Copeland of New York, who got a big vote from your people, can support Dunning is a tough question for him to decide. As far as Republicans are concerned there will be many anxious to dodge a vote on the issue.

"Linc" knows politics makes strange bed-fellows. In other words, he wants to know when congress meets in December whether he is lying down with the LION or the LAMB. Dunning as "shepherd of the flock" will serve as good herder. Follow this up.

Tells How Democrats Control Okla. Elections

The denial of registration to some thousands of colored citizens during the last election in Oklahoma, which was vigorously fought by the N. A. A. C. P., which took the cases into the Federal courts, has created much interest in the Democratic control of Oklahoma's election machinery.

A correspondent of a local white paper, who signs himself "Observer," charges that election registrars cannot be found by interested voters who are thus deprived of the opportunity to register and therefore of their ballots. Says "Observer":

"Oklahoma's present registration system is probably unparalleled in any State outside the solid South. The voter is often confronted with the same problem which vexed the officers in Chesterton's 'Flying Inn,' when the gentle hero, determined to avoid the payment of taxes for running a tavern, carried his public sign with him over the country-side and opened up his inn in the most unexpected places. The registrars are supposed to keep their books open in a place which shall be made known to the public, but, of course, they must go to their daily toil, and those who seek resigstration often spend the entire 10-day registration period in seeking their registrar without cornering him."

"Observer" comments that as long as the Governor—who appoints the election board—is in harmony with the Senate, whose secretary is secretary of the election board, "the election machinery is concentrated in a united control which is airtight."

Colored Democrats Out To Aid Hylan Ticket

"As regular Democrats, we must be good sports. We stand ready to pledge our allegiance to stand behind the man nominated on September 15, even though our choice may not be chosen," declared Wesley L. Young, leader of the Regular Colored Democratic Association, at its mass meeting last night at the headquarters, 905 Fulton street. Approximately 300 members filled the hall to overflowing, when it was announced that the Mayor would address the meeting. He was prevented, however, from so doing by a busy schedule. A resolution was introduced by Walter R. Lofton, endorsing and ratifying the Hylan ticket, which was passed without a dissenting vote.

Counsellor George M. Curtis, chairman of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau; Elmer Baker and Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease were the principal speakers of the evening. All endorsed the Hylan candidates and made strong pleas for party organization. William E. Lucas praised the Mayor as a good friend of the negroes.

Wesley L. Young, leader of the club, presided.

21st A. D. DEMOCRATS DESIGNATE HENRI W. SHIELD FOR ALDERMANIC SEAT—SMITH TO RUN INDEPENDENT

In accordance with The Age's predictions, the Democratic County Committee of the 21st Assembly District, at its meeting on Tuesday night, turned down Alderman John William Smith, the present incumbent, and named Henri W. Shields, a lawyer, of 135 West 135th street, former State Assemblyman from the 21st as the regular designee for nomination in the September primary as candidate for the City Board of Aldermen.

The designee for the State Assembly is Mr. Grossman.

Alderman Smith is not quietly accepting the County Committee's dictum, but will go into the primaries as an independent candidate, and thus carry his claims direct to the democratic voters.

Simultaneous with this announcement comes the statement that Tammany Hall has turned down Mayor Hylan for renomination, and that Mayor Hylan will have to make an independent race for endorsement against the candidate named by Judge Olvany, chief sachem of Tammany Hall Democracy.

From Raleigh (N. C.) Evening Times.

The NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE, which is beyond peradventure the best-edited Negro newspaper we ever ran an eye over, is discussing Democratic politics in Virginia—discussing it calmly, dispassionately and with a perception which it could be wished some of the white editors of Virginia and other states—North Carolina's Democratic politics, for instance, is very like the Old Dominion's—had or would utilize. Says the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, after quoting a statement attributed to Democratic candidate for Governor, Byrd in which he charges the Republicans with trying to enfranchise the 700,000 Negroes of Virginia:

The most noticeable thing about the incident is that the Democratic party does not seem able to carry thru a campaign without appealing to some kind of race or class prejudice. If it were possible to deprive the Democratic party in Virginia, or in the whole South for that matter, of the race issue it would not have a single vote-getting appeal with which to approach the sparse electorate that controls this section of the country.

In Virginia the Democratic party has no platform. Its candidate for Governor, nominated in a primary, is the platform. The party stands upon him. He stands upon race issue. There are 700,000 Negroes in Virginia and the most important task of the Democratic party is to keep them poor, so that they will not be able to meet certain economic qualifications, and to keep them ignorant, so that they will not be able to meet certain educational qualifications.

There are 1,619,170 white people in Virginia according to the census of 1920. Mr. Byrd was nominated for Governor by the votes of 107,000 people. As the total vote of the Democratic party is around 175,000 he will be elected Governor by the expressed will of approximately one white citizen out of every one thousand in the State. Such a state of affairs exists partly because of the Democratic party which has governed Virginia for the past fifty years has failed to provide adequate educational opportunities for the white citizens of the State, and partly because the Democratic party employs deception, fraud, intimidation humbuggery to keep the 700,000 Negro citizens of the State down at the expense of the political liberties, and the education and economic advancement of the white citizens of the State; it being an inexorable law of even that the whites cannot keep the blacks down without staying down with them. That is politics in Virginia.

A black man, beloved, wrote that about your and our kind of white folks; but we find little in it that we cannot heartily subscribe to; nor do we feel that any reasonable person can raise a valid objection. Its frankness does not impair the truth contained.

If you are minded to deny the statement that it is "an inexorable law that the whites cannot keep the blacks down without staying down with them," ask some white tenant farmer victims of crop lien and over-production to show you wherein their lot is preferable to that of their colored neighbors.

Alabama.

Political- 1925.

Suffrage.

Poll Tax Receipts Issued For Year 1925 Total 4,160

Total poll tax payments for 1925 were announced as 4,160 Saturday evening following the close of the books at the tax collector's office.

This figure is about 2,000 short of last number paid last year, world war veterans being required to pay at that time, whereas this year they are exempt.

Saturday, which was the last day granted for payment of the tax, was the busiest at the office. A total of 325 persons paid the tax on that day.

AFTER THE NEGRO

The Negro never smiles in the white man's face, and then seeks to undermine him behind his back. Neither does he enter into a solemn agreement with a white man for the purpose of double-crossing him. The Negro believes in fair play, honesty and fair dealing. Then why can't the white man meet the Negro upon common ground, look him in the face, man to man, and tell him God's eternal truth? Why deceive the Negro? Why take advantage of him? If the white man would give the Negro a square deal, and an honest-to-goodness policy, he could control him economically and politically, and there would be no strained relation between the races. The feeling would be most cordial.

Politics are the favorite ground in which the white man is at his best in practicing duplicity on the Negro. The Democratic Party is the only political organization in America that does not play the Negro double, and its straightforward policy, whether for or against the Negro, is going to draw thousands of Negroes to its support. Every honest man would rather deal with an enemy, who states his position out in the open, than with a pretended friend, who stabs him in the back and double-crosses him at every turn. We have been having State Central Committee meetings for fifty years, and not until this day has any member of the committee sought to disqualify another member by raising the point of registration. Why should the white men on the committee be investigating in the home counties of Negroes to find out if they are registered or not, if their motives are not ulterior? Negroes are not inquiring whether white men are registered or not. The state convention elected members of the State Central Committee, and whether the members are registered or not, the committee cannot disqualify any member, except for a cause, and that cause must be set out in writing, filed with the committee's secretary, who must furnish the accused member with a copy of the charges made against him, and give him ten days to answer the allegations alleged against him.

But this is another lily-white intrigue that will die aborning, as all of their sinister plots have died in the past. If a member of the committee violates the state law, it is not a question for the committee to try, but one for the courts to handle, and we will never believe that a Georgia jury will convict a Negro member of the committee who was not registered in his home county. If any citizen who is not a qualified voter seeks to participate in a primary, mass meeting or convention, convening for the purpose of electing delegates or officers, we believe the court would take cognizance, but so far as the committee is concerned we do not believe that such meetings are covered by the Griffin bill.

White Republicans may seek to eliminate the Negro from the Republican Party, but every such movement born with sinister purposes will meet the fate of the Phillips organization. The Republican Party cannot elect a President or Congress without Negro votes, and the party will never be foolish enough to go on record against the Negro as a factor in the national equation. If the Republican Party ever gets that foolish, the Democratic Party will be sensible enough to set out in the open its policy and open its doors for Negro recruits. There are no political factions in Georgia among the Negroes; all the factional fights are among the white people. There are a half dozen white candidates to succeed "Line" Johnson, and no Negro has announced his candidacy. If a white man wants to succeed Mr. Johnson, he can never do it by seeking to put Negroes off of the committee by setting up the subterfuge that he is not registered.

Let us get together and elect the best man, it matters not whether he is white or colored. Republicanism is the measurement, and not race color.

THE CITY COMMISSION ELECTION

No doubt the most important election ever held for the City of Birmingham will be October 12, when a president and two associates will be elected. Every voter in the city should cast a ballot on that day. We who have decided to make Birmingham our home, and those of us who are here for a mere livelihood, and yet citizens, should see to it that the best possible men are placed in office. We have some time yet to study the candidates, and be convinced as to how our ballot should be cast.

There are quite a few votes among the Negro people of this great city, Birmingham, and there is no reason why these votes should not be corralled and cast in the most advantageous way. We need friends on the board of commissioners. We have not been without them, and we should make it our business to aid in this election. No individual is safe or protected unless he makes the proper and substantial connection. It is true with the race group, a corporation, or institution. We lose nothing, and gain much, by working our way to power and consideration.

The Negro voters of Greater Birmingham would be wise and thoughtful if they would confer together, and make a constructive effort in this campaign. Some very prominent characters are candidates for election. Some of us know the City of Birmingham, its citizens, and what they stand for. We need to acquaint ourselves more thoroughly with the present program. Up to now we are out of the question, we are but wards and charity. We certainly are entitled to better consideration. Thousands of us are paying taxes, we own property, our children are to be educated, and much of this, or most of it, is in the hands of the city fathers. We need more police and fire protection, more and better schools, social service workers among the Negro people, playgrounds and recreation centers. These things are obtained by voters who have the ear of office-holders. If we are not concerned, and will not aid in putting over a program such as we are confronted with, we will continue to receive the consideration that is given to charity, and subject people. There is but little that we can hope for out of the government except protection, and reasonable provision for our comfort. We are not privileged to receive any of the pay as clerks, or other salaried officers, and we get but little consideration as janitors and servants of that kind. We ought to have the ear of the coming commission board to the end that something worthwhile may be done for the Negro people. We have many substantial Negro men and women in this city who are respected by the white people, and it is with them as to how near, and how well we may approach this subject.

Let us help place these men. Let them know that we are concerned in their election, and we want them as officers of our city. This is important and we should lose no more time in deciding upon a method or a program. Let's cast our votes, and cast them right, and let our friends know that we will be at the polls on October the 12th in their interest. We should decide quickly and proceed to organize our strength.

LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING; DISCUSS RECENT ELECTION

VOTERS CALLED TO MEET FRIDAY NIGHT AT MONTGOMERY MISSION

That the Negroes are interested in the welfare of Birmingham was again demonstrated Tuesday night when a large number assembled at the Montgomery Home Mission and discussed the present City Commission election and the vote taken Monday. Addresses were delivered by prominent members of the race, and among this number were some ministers who discussed the issues interestingly.

President W. S. Dixon, of the Negro Non-Partisan Political League, presided over the meeting and expressed happiness over the fact that the Negroes turned out and voted Monday in the Commission election.

Every Negro voter and Negro citizen who is interested in the progress of Birmingham, the issues and men up for electino is urged to attend the meeting Friday night at the Montgomery Home Mission, 627 Sixth Avenue, North. The meeting will open sharply at 8 o'clock and President Dixson says that he expects a large number of voters to attend. Every man who has been attending the meetings is asked to see those who were not present at the last meeting and bring them Friday night.

The meeting will be addressed by some of the leading citizens of Birmingham, and full explanations will be given on Monday's election. In the meantime President Dixon is advising that all Negro voters follow the plans of the league and be governed by its expression.

Political – 1925.

D.C.

Suffrage.

PRESIDENT FOR COLORED VOTE IN THE SOUTH

White House Surprised Solons, Message To Congress Not Understood.

NO INTERFERENCE LOCALLY

But In National Elections U. S. Constitution Will Be Enforced.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—(By A. N. P.)—Washington is celebrating Christmas, and that means that politics has stopped for breath until after the advent of 1925. It does not mean that there are not, here and there, confabs, but one hears this expression: "Well, let's go into this more fully after the first of the year," and after that time it must be. Then watch the fur fly.

Jan. 3, 1925

Here is the low down on some of the inside talk about the White House: There seems to be a surprised opinion that the racial newspapers of the country have failed to grasp the significance of that portion of the President's address to Congress concerning the registrars, registering and voting of all citizens of all parties during Federal elections all over the United States! The President means just that, no more and no less, and this is regarded by close Administration men as the most significant utterance of a President in behalf of political rights for many years.

No Interference With Local Elections

The administration will not seek to interfere with the local election laws of states, but in the election of members of Congress, the House and Senate, and the election of a President of the United States, that is another matter. It is believed that the time has come in this country when the government proposes to look into the matter of the Federal election rights of all citizens.

In practically all of the southern states where there is real disfranchisement, with carefully thought out and more carefully execution of of the laws eliminating colored voters but allowing white voters of all degrees of illiteracy and intelligence, there is but one set of election officials, and they are all Democrats. It is the opinion of President Coolidge that all parties should have equal representations at the polls. If all the voters are registered then the good government of the United States of America will look into the matter of interference, if there be any.

Three Definite Reasons

Now, there are three very definite reasons why this state of affairs has been reached. First, President Coolidge, as all people know, is a very conscientious man, and it is a matter of much moment to his conscience that certain clauses of the Constitution with reference to voting have been winked at for more than a quarter of a century. The President feels that the Constitution is to be taken literally.

Second, there is one argument that has registered with President Coolidge and leading members of his administration, to wit: Why does the United States spend millions trying to enforce the 18th amendment of the Constitution, and not one thin dime trying to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constituiton?

Enforce Constitution

That question has finally registered where registering counts. There is no real answer except that all parts of the Constitution should be enforced with equal concern. That gives colored America a new day in political opportunity. It will be recalled that President Coolidge stated in his message that he feels the time has come when colored Americans should "cheerfully" be given constitutional rights, and he relicitates on the almost universal opinion in this direction.

It will be observed that the President is going about this matter in the characteristic Coolidge way, without vindictiveness, without malice, but "firmness in the right." It is well not to forget that, and it appears as though those most concerned are "catching the hint."

Democrats Busy

Third, during the recent national election, the Democratic National Committee made a most vigorous appeal to colored America for votes. This appeal was sponsored by some of the finest minds of white Democracy.

The South said "narry a word" against all of these stupendous efforts; in fact, it is well known that many Southern Democrats were "jolly good fellows" in the great undertaking. At the Belmont Hotel in New York and the Auditorium in Chicago, Eastern and Western headquarters respectively of Democracy the colored Democratic leaders were given every consideration, and treated most courteously. That's an unquestioned fact.

In Pivotal States

It is true that the efforts were directed into the so called "pivotal states," so to speak, but "votes is votes" like "dogs is dogs," and with Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts heading the Republican National committee, and the cautious but comprehensive Honorable Calvin Coolidge of the same Back Bay State occupying the main chair in the Executive offices of the White House, "this ain't going to be no lop-sided game." Do you grasp the deep point? Well, there it is. The Third Party is going to organize in Chicago in February; there is going to be a Congressional election in 1926, and another Presidential election in 1928, and the Republicans according to almost official gossip are "cal'clatin'" on keeping the Republican elephant harnessed for the next twenty-five years. It will be recalled by old timers that it was sixteen years from Grover Cleveland to Woodrow Wilson, and thanks to Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Evans Hughes via California, it might have been longer.

President Surprised

Here is a final sentence expressed with absolute knowledge: The White House has the highest respect for the racial newspapers of the country; they are read there in large numbers to get a slant on Negro sentiment, but there was actual amazement thereabouts that the editors failed, seemingly, to grasp the deep significance of the voting urge of President Coolidge in his latest message to Congress.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
APRIL 17, 1925

COLORED CITIZENS ASK RIGHT TO VOTE

Oldest Inhabitants' Association, Celebrating Emancipation, Urges Suffrage Here.

One hundred and thirty colored citizens celebrated the emancipation of slaves in the District at a celebration held last night by the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, in the parish hall of the Calvary Episcopal Church. It was also the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the organization.

An appeal for local suffrage by John H. Paynter, historian of the association, was an outstanding feature of the celebration. Extension of the franchise to the citizens of the District would be a culmination of the equal rights belief that motivated President Lincoln to bring freedom to the enslaved thousands in this country prior to 1863, it was declared.

Mr. Paynter read a letter written by Col. George Harvey to President Taft at the beginning of his administration pointing out that pre-election promises by Presidents, especially in regard to the perplexing question of relationship of the black and white races, were speedily forgotten after election. President Lincoln alone carried out his pledge, it was declared.

Pictures Lincoln's Life.

A picture of the life and character of Lincoln was drawn by Mr. Paynter.

John B. McCarthy, secretary of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, was a guest at the celebration. He paid an eloquent tribute to Jerome A. Johnson, founder of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association.

Mr. McCarthy extended an invitation to the colored association to visit the old engine house, the headquarters of his association, and see the relics there, mentioning especially the surveyor's chain which was used by Benjamin Bannecker, colored engineer, who was brought here from Boston to aid Maj. L'Enfant in laying out the Capital. Bannecker, it is said, was the first engineer to find the correct location for the Washington Monument.

Tribute to Senators.

George H. Richardson, recently made a member of the colored association, who is president of the Federation of Civic Associations and also of the Public Interest Association of East Washington, spoke of the efforts in Congress to emancipate the slaves.

He paid tribute to Lincoln and Senators Grimes, Doolittle, Harlan and others who risked their reputations and political careers to fight for freedom of the slaves.

Rev. F. I. A. Bennett, pastor of the Calvary Episcopal Church, pronounced an invocation and made a short speech of welcome. John R. Robinson talked on the benefits to the race of the association. Musical numbers were given by the Columbia Quartet. Samuel W. Watson presided and a report was made by George L. Walton, secretary.

Suffrage.

Register at the City Hall and vote against the politicians June 10th by voting to retain the Board of Education. The politicians are against the Board, so vote for the Board of Education and you will vote against the politicians for the people. Register at the City Hall.

Ten Reasons Why Colored Voters Should Support the Coastal Highway Bond Issue:

1. With the opening of the Savannah River Bridge, and the building of the Coastal Highway from Savannah to Jacksonville, 154 miles of wonderful territory will be joined by a permanent paved road.

2. 1000 to 1500 automobiles each day of trade and tourist travelers, will go over this last stretch of roadway, the great majority of them stopping trading and visiting Savannah.

3. Savannah is the greatest market, trading post, railroad center, hotel and amusement center on the big highway, and must derive the greatest benefit from money spent for all purposes by the travelers. It is estimated that such travel averages 3 persons to the car, thus bringing into our city each day from 3000 to 4500 new people. It is estimated that the average, per capita expenditure by persons so traveling is $5.00 per day; this would mean that Savannah would get the larger portion of from $15,000 to $20,000 spent by the travelers each day.

4. The big markets, trade-houses, banks, railroads and other big city advantages would be opened up to the thousands who live along the highway in the rural districts. The trade and money of these would naturally flow largely to Savannah.

5. Vast acreage, eminently suitable for agriculture and stock-raising would be available and profitable for farmers, because the greater accessibility of Savannah and Brunswick markets. This will be of inestimable advantage to colored people, who live largely along the Coastal Highway.

6. Savannah will be wonderfully more advantageous as a site for new enterprises and industries.

7. Property values will show a tremendous increase, building and realty sales will be stimulated.

8. In Savannah, the most natural route of travelers will carry them past Negro business centers and through the centers of Negro population.

9. Negro labor will be largely used in building the Coastal Highway, thus providing a fine opportunity for hundreds of men employed at common labor.

10. The increase in taxes, due to the issuance of these bonds, in proportion to the immeasurable advantages to be derived by Savannah and its people, is so small as to be almost inconsiderable.

Remember: Savannah is the Biggest City on the Highway. Most of the travelers will want to stop here. Savannah has the markets and railroads to offer. Savannah is wonderful in hotels, amusements and markets. When money is turned loose in any of the above channels, every merchant professional man, or wage-earner will get some portion of it.

We believe this to be the biggest opportunity that has come to Savannah in a hundred years. Let's make good of it!

Election day March 26th.

Coastal Highway Campaign Committee for Ceolored Folk, R. W. Gadsden, W. S. Scott, J. Q. Adams, F. B. Pettie, R. V. Branch, J. W. Hrbert, E. G. Thomas, N. H. Whitmire, M. G. Robertson, S. D. Ross, J. A. Lindsay D. J. Hill, C. B. Rivers, J. H. Brown, E. W. Rakestraw, J. S. Moody, Sol. C. Johnson, I. R. Spaulding, J. G. Lemon Nathan Roberts, L. M. Glenn, E. W. Pope, L. B. Toomer, E. H. Burke.

Negro Vote In Georgia

Editor of The New York Age:

There is a mistaken idea going the rounds among Negroes that colored people vote in Georgia. This idea is so prevalent that man do not register and vote in the Presidetntial elections. I and freuently asked the question in the North whether the colored people are permitted to vote. The colored people can vote in any regular election if they are qualified and will register. This idea ought to be thoroughly drilled into our people throughout the South.

There was an election for a Representative to the Georgia Legislature on the fourth of June. I voted and other colored men did the same, without a dissenting voice. A great deal of this carelessness and indifference comes from ignorant and poor leadership. This man or woman who stands ready to cast a vote is not necessarily a politician, but a good loyal leader.

LINTON S. INGRAHAM

Sparta, Ga.

THE GRIFFIN BILL IS A BOOMERANG

The Griffin Bill, passed in the last session of the General Assembly of Georgia, and approved by Governor Walker, was openly declared by those who sponsored its passage, to be for the purpose of putting the Negro out of politics in Georgia. It was openly stated, on the floor of the House, that the Bill would take the dispensation of patronage out of the hands of Negroes; that white people seeking Federal offices would not have to ask a Negro for endorsement; that the Republican organization in Georgia would be put into the hands of white people, and the Negro would be eliminated from politics.

The Bill provides that all meetings, mass meetings, county and district conventions of any political parties held in the state shall be held in the county court house, of the county wherein held, the day and hour of such meeting or convention to be posted on the court house door ten days prior to the date therein named for holding such meeting or convention. The Bill further provides that only duly registered and qualified voters of the county or district wherein such meeting is held, should be allowed to participate, and provides punishment as for a misdemeanor for violation of any provision of the Act.

The framers of the Bill had in mind the inconveniencing of Negro Republicans, knowing the difficulty in some counties of holding a Republican meeting in the court house, and on account of this, felt like the white folk of the county might easily step into the court house, where they may feel at home, and capture the organization. And while the framers of the Bill may have had in mind that the Bill prohibiting a political mass meeting in any precinct, and force citizens of the precint to come to the court house to elect delegates to a county convention they hardly had in mind the effect it would have on city, county and state democratic activities.

Under the Griffin Bill, a candidate for city council, or any other city office, cannot hold a mass meeting in his ward in behalf of his candidacy. If a citizen of any ward in Atlanta aspires to the aldermanic board, or mayor, or any other office within the gift of the city, he must post a ten-day notice at the court house and hold such meeting there, and all participants must be duly registered and qaulified voters, or be punished as for a misdemeanor. The Griffin Bill says, ALL MEETINGS OF ANY POLITICAL PARTIES shall be held under the conditions set forth in the Bill, which means, if adhered to, that all political meetings in the future, of any nature whatsoever, of any party whatsoever, must be held in the county court house, after ten days' notice.

We hardly think that this will lie very light on the stomachs of the politicians, who run the city governments in various cities of Georgia.

The sooner the white man learns that he cannot circumscribe the opportunities and usefulness of the Negro, without circumscribing and limiting the opportunities and usefulness of himself, the better it will be for all concerned. He must learn that he cannot hinder the educational, economic and political growth and development of the Negro, without hindering his own; that he cannot keep the Negro in the ditch without staying in the ditch with the Negro, or in other words, that any and all of his efforts directed against the betterment of the Negro simply turn out to be a boomerang which returns and strikes his own interest.

Verily, the Griffin Bill is a boomerang which has returned to plague its inventors.

NEGROES TO HELP COASTAL HIGHWAY BOND ELECTION

Savannah, Ga., March 23.—A committee of 100 negro business and professional men has been appointed to assist in the campaign in Chatham county for the coastal highway bond election which is to be held March 26.

The committee will conduct a campaign among the negroes of the county, securing speakers, arranging public meetings and distributing literature.

16,276 QUALIFY TO CAST VOTES ON FIRE RAISES

18,000 Total Is Predicted. Council Will Meet Monday To Adopt Registration Lists.

ONLY 458 NEGRO VOTERS QUALIFY

Many Citizens Register Monday — List To Remain Open Through Election Day.

Registration for the regular city election and the referendum Wednesday to determine salary increases for Atlanta's firemen, Monday had reached a total of 16,276, with every indication pointing to a final registration of 18,000 by Wednesday.

City council, in special session Monday afternoon, adopted the registration list to date as submitted by City Clerk Walter C. Taylor. The number of white registrants was 15,818 and the number of negroes qualified to vote was 458.

The city clerk's office, where registration is being conducted, was marked by great activity Monday. Members of the fire department were on hand to urge those who registered to support the referendum. Under the law, persons who have paid their taxes may register up to and including the day of the election.

A majority of those participating in the election Wednesday, regardless of the number of qualified voters, will determine the salary increases. City hall leaders pointed out that an erroneous impression had been broadcast that the increase, in order to be approved, must be voted favorably by a two-thirds majority of the registered voters.

Walter C. Taylor, city clerk and city registrar, made it known that all registrants of the city who registered for the recent bond election earlier this year automatically registered for the regular city election and the firemen's referendum.

THE BOOKS ARE OPEN—REGISTER NOW!

If you are not a qualified voter next year you will only have yourself to blame. The books are open and the opportunity is yours. Don't complain about your rights when you neglect to perform your duty. The right to vote carries with it the obligation to qualify. So after all the responsibility is yours: The ballot is such a sacred trust the law imposes upon the individual personal performance. The citizen cannot substitute another to vote for him; he must personally perform the function himself.

Civic duty is just as important and compulsory as any other duty and the man or woman who is derelict in its performance will suffer the penalty of negligence just as, and in the same way that punishment is inflicted upon the individual for failure to perform services to God and humanity.

The man is a slave who does not perform the duties of a free man. It is just as much your right to register and qualify to vote as it is your right and duty to cast the ballot. Men advance in civic and political benefits just in proportion as they qualify themselves for higher and more important services.

We have 160 counties in Georgia and the tax collector in each of these counties is the registrar, and when you go to pay your tax, ask the officer for a registration certificate, fill it out, or he'll fill it out for you, and you sign it, or make your mark as the case may be.

Don't charge that the white folks won't let you register until you have appeared at the registrar's office in person and have been refused or turned down. If refused, ask the officer politely, not offensively, his reasons for refusing you the right to register, that you may be able to perform the highest duty of a citizen on election day—Vote!

The Independent appeals week after week to every citizen in Georgia to pay his or her tax and qualify to vote. The man who does not vote has no right to complain about bad laws or the lack of law enforcement. The failure of those charged with the enforcement of the law are careless and indifferent because the voters do not hold them to a strict accountability for their stewardship.

Our hardships and afflictions, both economic and political, are the result of our failure to use the ballot in self-defense. The ballot is a weapon of defense and is placed in the hands of every individua that he or she might strike in the defense of their constitutional rights.

The individual who fails to o refuses to strike the first blow fo liberty does not deserve to be free and the man who refuses to qual ify to vote does not deserve the right to vote.

The fellow with a ballot in his hand and fails to qualify to use it to protect his liberty is like unto the fellow who stands with a gun in his hand and refuses to use i to save his own life when attacked by a bandit.

Every day is registration day, use one of these days to prepare yourself to defend your citizenship, life, liberty and property.

NEGRO WORKERS FOR COASTAL ROAD

INSTRUCTIONS BE GIVEN AT MASS MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Instructions and equipment will be given negro workers for the Coastal Highway bond election at a mass meeting at St. Phillip's Church, on West Broad street, Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, J. G. Lemon, general chairman of the colored campaign announced.

The workers by precincts and districts follow:

First District—First precinct, W. A. Wilder, chairman; Ellen Hogan, vice chairman; C. W. Bell, Marcus Brown, Herbert L. Cooper, Emily Gilmore, Annie B. Jackson and Evelyn Richards. Second precinct, Toland J. Edwards, chairman; Julia Woodruff, vice chairman; Gabe W. Austin, Kate Bowen, Thomas H. Lavender and Nancy Riley. Third precinct, James Blunt, chairman; Bessie Foster, vice chairman; E. A. Fields, Julius Maxwell, Mary Riley, Elmore H. Young and Victoria Miller. Fourth Precinct, Sol C. Johnson, chairman; Lucy Newton, vice chairman; Agnes Brown, Edward Duncan and Edward T. F. Small. Fifth precinct, John W. Davis, chairman; Ada Scott Dunbar, vice chairman; Louis W. Beasley, James E. Collier, John W. Davis, Eddie Griffin, Russell A. Harper, John Lyons and Donald Thomas. Sixth precinct, Willie Hill Powell, chairman; C. Cargo, vice chairman; John Q. Adams and Henry Willis. Seventh precinct, Thomas McPherson, chairman; Geraldine P. Bryant, vice chairman; Jesse Brinson, Maggie L. Harris, Stephens Manes and Charles H. Porter.

Second District—Second precinct, Alexander Cummings, chairman; Robert Edmondson, vice chairman; Dora McCoy, Julia Gaines, Birdie Freeman and Oliver Quarterman. Third precinct, Henry Mears, chairman. Fourth precinct, James Butler, chairman. Sixth precinct, Judge H. Parlin, chairman.

Third District—First precinct, Lucius F. Brown, chairman. Second precinct, William Adams, chairman. Third precinct, Elizabeth Hall, chairman; Annie R. Herb, vice chairman. Fifth precinct, Havilla Green, chairman. Sixth precinct, Laura Berrien, chairman. Seventh precinct, Robert W. Robinson, chairman. Eighth precinct, L. M. Pollard, chairman; Naomi Martin, vice chairman; W. S. Roundfield and Alexander Doward.

Fourth District—First precinct, Frank A. Manzo, chairman. Second precinct, H. M. Collier, chairman; Hattie Holley, vice chairman. Third precinct, Joseph Rivers, chairman; F. A. Dilworth, vice chairman; Samuel T. Redd and T. T. Freeman. Fourth precinct, John J. Bolen, chairman; J. B. Horne, vice chairman; Adolph Aikens, Charles Brown, Homer H. Stiles and Charles Brown. Fifth precinct, E. W. Pope, chairman; Henrietta White, vice chairman; Chris Brown, H. S. Johnson, William M. McNeal and L. W. Sales. Sixth precinct, Frank Callen, chairman; Rachel Cain, vice chairman; Moses W. Bryan, Anna E. Maxwell, Jonathan W. Parker, George W. Shaw, Daniel Simmons and C. B. Tyson. Seventh Precinct, Louis B Toomer, chairman; C. O. McDowell, vice chairman; Frank Cain, Thomas H. Green, Duncan J. Scott Rachel A. Smalls and Hazel Lee Skipper. Eighth precinct, William Whiteman, chairman; M. L. Myers, vice chairman; P. A. Drayton, Ethel L. Grant, Joseph W. Handy, Ophelia H. Lee, Madeline Shivery, Annie E. Whitmire and Charles W. Jenkins.—Ninth precinct, Marion C. Johnson, chairman; Virginia Box, vice chairman. Tenth precinct, J. W. Jamerson, chairman; Rosa Davis, vice chairman, and Howard Stiles. Eleventh precinct, Rev. N. H. Whitmire chairman; Clara Young, vice chairman; Benjamin F. Porter, W. O. P. Sherman and Isaac Habersham. Twelfth precinct, Joseph Moultrie chairman; Georgia Horton, vice chairman; Benjamin S. Adams and Cicero Horton. Thirteenth precinct, Ira S. Bryant, chairman; M. C. Chisholm, vice chairman, and Macon C. Chisholm. Fourteenth precinct, Hagar R. Barnes, chairman; James Burke, vice chairman.

Fifth District—First precinct, C. G. Wiley, chairman; Rachel Moore, vice chairman; John B. Forrester, Cato Priester and Alice McPherson.

Sixth District—First precinct, Benjamin Stykes, chairman; Rina Miller, vice chairman; Amos George, John Sneed and Philip H. Martin.

Seventh District—Emma S. Jefferson, chairman; Samuel Elliott vice chairman and Silas Anerum.

Eighth District—First precinct, Willie P. White, chairman; second precinct, Peter Jackson, chairman; Bessie Jamison, vice chairman; Herman A. Sengstack and J. B. Zealey.

TWO PLACES TO REGISTER

This notice is for the information of the voters of the city of Atlanta. In order to vote in the city election, you must go to the city hall, corner Forsyth and Marietta Streets, the old Post Office Building, and register.

In order to vote in the state and county elections, you must go to the courthouse and register. When you pay your taxes, register. Do not forget it.

We noticed in Tuesday's paper that only four hundred and fifty-eight colored people had registered. This is because most of you register in the courthouse and do not understand that for the city election, you must go to the city hall and register. So, do not forget that in order to vote in both elections, state, county and city, you must be registered in both places. First, pay your taxes and register at the court house. This does not mean your 1925 taxes—then go to the city hall and register. Do not forget to follow these instructions.

B. J. DAVIS, Secretary,
Republican State Central Committee.

CARRY ON REGISTRATION.

We have one hundred and sixty county chairmen in Georgia, and the question that interests the Secretary most is, what are the one hundred and sixty county chairmen doing for the party in the state? We have in addition to the one hundred and sixty county chairmen twelve Congressional District chairmen whose duty it is to see to it that there is an active county organization in each county of their district.

Politics — 1925

General.

Suffrage.

"MOTES AND BEAMS"

The New York Herald Tribune deserves full credit for its breath of policy in permitting such ringing pronouncements to appear in its columns as "Motes and Beams," in its Sunday issue. William L. Fish, secretary New Jersey Division, the Association against Prohibition Amendment points out with sweet satire the hypocrisy of the South in demanding enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the non-enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. He compares the relative influence of Mississippi and Minnesota where the latter with five times the voting population has only the same representation in Congress. Without going into the merits of prohibition his language strikes home with a truth that should arouse not only the North, but Washington. What language more clarion than this: *"Let them as an expression of their zeal for the Constitution personally go into the South and enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. But why suggest suicide?"*

Colored Woman Urges Coolidge To Enforce the 15th Amendment

Washington, D.C., May 8—Enforcement of the fifteenth amendment, irrespective of race, sex, or section, was urged today on President Coolidge in a memorial presented to him by Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, O., director of colored women of the Republican national committee.

Establishment of headquarters for colored women, either in Washington or Chicago, to continue the organization for the Republican party also was asked, as were key positions for colored women under the federal government, with representation in the labor department's, children's bureau and the bureau of education

Political- 1925

Suffrage

Indiana.

Race Voters Swamp League Headquarter with Registration

ACTIVITIES OF CITIZENS' POLITICAL ORGANIZAION DRAWING BIG

The activities of the Indianapolis Citizens' League, 401½ W. Michigan St., in behalf of local race voters to the end that everyone would be registered, was crowned with a full measure of success, accordingto a statement issued Tuesday by Mrs. E. O. Proctor, in charge of registration at the League Headquarters.

The organization has placed workers in every precinct throughout the city in an attempt to enroll every voter on the registration lists in order that they will all be able to participate in the coming city elections, the most crucial in the history of Indianapolis. This step was promptly taken after it had been positively ascertained that the local Republican comittee had no intentions of registrating the colored voters.

According to Mrs. Proctor, who bases her statement on information and evidence filed at the League headquarters, there is a strong trend to the Myers standard. The Race voters are of the opinion that the same issue obtains in the present city campaign as was the keynote in the fall of 1924 and as Mr. Walter Myers has made his position known on this issue, all clean thinking people of the city feel that in the selection and election of Mr. Myes the city can hope to dam the stream of people leaving here because of certain detrimental conditions now obvious.

The League now has an enrolled membership of more than 2,000 and a mailing list of more than seven thousand names.

"You are now gazing upon the next chief of police," boasted McGee, from the doorway of his sedan, parked in "Bucktown" the other evening. McGee is best known tothe colored voters of Indianapolis as the Republican slugger who attempted to sow seeds of hate against Democrats by beating up gamblers along the "Avenoo," a few years ago.

The would be police chief, was addressing a few of his former victims in the 500 block on Indiana Ave., and attempting to put the "fear of God" in them, as one passer by described it. The slugger failed to state whether he was to be the chief of Duvall's private poilce force that operated under injunction last primary, or whether he was to be on the regular police force.

He has established himself in a small downtown district.

RACE VOTERS DETERMINED TO BE REAL FACTORS

Illinois, Indiana and Ohio Afford Real Political Background

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—The death of Senator Ralston, Democrat, Indiana, brings the senatorial subject of 1926 again to the front. Indiana will elect two senators next year instead of one. The term of Senator "Jim" Watson expires, and he is hoping to succeed himself. Gov. Jackson of Klux notoriety, will make an appointment for the interim in the Ralston vacancy. Whether he will appoint an avowed Klux remains to be seen. Senator Watson will have formidable opposition, but he has the State organization with him, and in Indiana, thas means considerable in practical politics.

Whether Albert J. Beveridge, former senator, will get in the fracas, remains yet a decision. Beveridge was defeated by Ralston in a bitter contest. Colored voters form a most important link in the decisions for Senator. The fact that many of them voted the Democratic ticket in 1924 adds to the interest of the Indiana situation. Colored voters, especially of Indianapolis, showed a surprising independence, although in the final results they did not get as far as they hoped, from the Democratic side. It was a gesture that was watched nationally, and in which Henry Lincoln Johnson made his last stand in a national campaign, meeting indignities that were unusual—such as being locked out of a church—but standing his ground in all events.

In Ohio, where Frank B. Willis hopes to retain the credentials for the Senatorial swivel chair, there are to be some surprising developments, according to reliable information. Willis will undoubtedly have to "Show his metal" in order to keep his seat. The situation in Ohio, frankly is this: Both United States Senators Willis and Fess have fallen into their high estate by sheer good luck. Both were teachers. Willis was a small college professor. They see pedagogic and have only modest means.

That's the rub. The big business interests of Ohio want a big business man for Senator, and they are going to try for one next year, according to reports. The same is true for Governor. The present Governor, Donehey, Democrat hasn't quite measured up to the Republican idea of a Governor. Therefore, two big men of Cleveland are being talked of for some definite place in the picture: Carmi Thompson, and C. C. Bolton. Thompson, well-known nationally, and recently elected as the head of the United Spanish War Veterans, stands "aces high" with racial voters. C. C. Bolton, now a state senator, comes from an eminent Cleveland family, and has developed unusual statesmanlike qualities in legislative matters, particularly tax reform.

In Illinois, Senator William B. McKinley is the man who leads the forces of Senatorial probabilities. He has made a faithful servant of the people, and he is "putting his house in order." He will have opposition, but it will not be to any extent from the racial side. The senator has long since been perfecting an organization in Illinois. His biggest job, of course, will be in Chicago. His crief opponent will doubtless havethe support of Governor Small, and this being true, in as much as Edward H. Wright is the chief Small representative in Chicago, and acknowledged leader, there may arise some interesting complications in the South Side Section of the big "Windy City." The ambitions, and "back head thoughts" of Senator Deneen, who succeeded the late Senator McCormic, must not be left out of the picture. Senator Deneen has been cordially mentioned, among his friends, as a possible candidate for President. The Coolidge second and a quarter, term talk has put a quietus on presidential aspirations for the present. That colored voters in all of the states where they can vote have a determination of being real political facts next year is indicated by activities already apparent in many sections of the country. Colored citizens on the whole, are far from happy at their political showing in relation to national politics.

Political—1925.

Missouri.

Suffrage.

UNREST STILL AMONG NEGROES IN THE STATE

Their Rights To Full Citizenship Will Be Presented In The Form Of A Memorial By Dr. Ray Of Kansas City, Who Is Member Of Legislature.

E. W. Baker, Correspondent

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—Since the election of Governor Baker, there has existed unrest among the dependable Negroes of the state. This unrest is predicated by the fact that the Negroes are denied many of the rights in Missouri which are accorded the members of the race in other states of the union. More than a quarter of a century ago, colored jurors, grand and petit, state and federal, were drawn at every session of the district and Circuit courts. Today, no Negro is ever drawn upon these juries—a brazen violation of their rights as citizens. In order that the affairs of the state may be properly regulated, commissions of various kinds have been created and members thereof appointed by the Governor. But, upon these commissions no Negro has ever been called to serve. It is a well known fact that the Negro public school system of the state, outside of the larger cities is today in as poor condition as those of northern England so beautifully portrayed in Dickens' "Nicholas Nicholby." The Negro vote of the State of Missouri, 265,000 strong, is absolutely the balance of power. Neither party can hope to triumph at the polls without the major portion of this vote.

For the purpose of stressing this idea, a meeting is to be held in Jefferson City in the earlier part of February by representative Negroes and these facts will be broadcasted thru out the state and nation. Mr. J. Silas Harris is the leading spirit in pusing forward this measure. A memorial is to be drawn at this meeting and presented to the Missouri General Assembly, now in session, urging them to take up these matters. This memorial will be offered by Dr. Richard Ray, representative from Kansas City. Dr. Ray is leading the fight for the welfare of the Negroes.

Political—1925.

Suffrage.

6

LOS ANGELES CAL. TIMES
APRIL 5. 1925

THE COLORED VOTE

The ebony belt in the Harlem district in New York City is said to house the greatest group of brunettes in the world. Practically all of the colored population of the great city may there be found. Within the radius of but little more than a mile over 150,000 negro citizens are packed. In the last few years the cities of the North have had remarkable additions to their colored vote and New York is possibly housing as many persons of African descent as any city on the map. It is said that there are several dusky millionaires in the metropolis. Some of them have made money in real estate and some in trade. It is quite possible that a few gamblers could be rounded up with the rest. The North is attracting the negro. When they work they make more money than they did on the plantations of the South and when they sing they are likely to get paid for it. They are more certain to vote than if they lived in Mississippi.

ASK ACTION ON NEGRO VOTE

U. S. Must Aid Disenfranchised Citizens, Says Preacher

President Coolidge has been appealed to by the National Race Congress to back up recommendations in his December message to Congress and inaugural address by having the Department of Justice make an investigation of election conditions in the South.

The Rev. W. A. Byrd, a Negro Presbyterian minister of Jersey City and director of the National Race Congress, yesterday said:

"Hundreds of thousands of loyal American citizens are openly disfranchised in the South, and never a word is said against it or one thin dime appropriated to enforce the law.

"Attorney General Sargent says he will enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. We urge upon him his sacred duty of enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment. One is not any more a part of the Constitution than the other."

BROOKLYN
APRIL 6, 1925

NEGROES' RIGHTS INVOLVED

The rights of the colored race in America to the franchise is involved in a case which has been argued in the courts in Texas and which will be appealed from them to the highest tribunal in the land, the United States Supreme Court. Not only are the rights of the negroes involved but the good faith of the nation is at stake.

A law passed by the Texas State Legislature in 1923 declared that no negro should be eligible to vote in a Democratic primary. Dr. L. A. Nixon, a negro, sued for $5,000 damages from officials when his ballot was refused in the primaries. The courts decided against him. This decision was affirmed by the Federal District Court on appeal.

The court defended the action of the officials since it was in accordance with the law, which had been upheld by the Supreme Court of the State. It was held that the law did not infringe the rights of the negro to vote, since it was a primary and not an election.

This is begging the question Nomination at a Democratic primary in Texas means the election of the nominee, and to be deprived of the right to vote at a primary is to strike a blow at the victim's right to participate in the choice of officials "This case will profoundly affect the negro in America," very truthfully remarks James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the International Association for the Advancement of Colored People. So long as negroes can be deprived of free access to the ballot, just so long can their economic, legal, political and other rights be disregarded with impunity.

The people of the South, who forced the Eighteenth Amendment upon the Nation and who demand that it be respected, have themselves for many years violated the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The decision of the courts that a primary is not an election and that therefore to bar the negro from the primary is not unconstitutional is based upon a technicality. Such decisions as this tend to bring the law into contempt. The people want justice to rule, not legal technicalities, in "the administration of justice."

New York.

21st A. D. Political Activities Reveal Interesting Phases As Candidates For Designation At Primaries Are Selected

Republicans Name Race Men For Assembly and Aldermanic Board, With Harris Running Independent—Smith Is To Be Turned Down By Democrats At Behest of Leader

The Harlem political situation, prior to the Primary elections, is taking on some interesting phases. In the 21st Assembly District the Republicans have recognized the Negro's claim to representation by designating colored men as candidates for nomination to both State Assembly and the City Board of Aldermen.

In last week's Age was published a letter to Leader Lloyd S. Conklin, of the 21st, sent by the Appomattox Republican Club and the Republican Captains' Club, which, it is thought, was the specific cause of a change in the alleged attitude of Mr. Conklin, who had an intention, it is reported, of designating Assemblyman Pope B. Billups as candidate for the Board of Aldermen, and of naming a white candidate for the Assembly.

Billups Renominated

So Billups was designated for renomination to the Assembly and Theodore B. Smith was named as candidate for nomination to the Board of Aldermen.

Former Alderman George W. Harris was a candidate for the Aldermanic desisgnation, but received only four votes as against 61 for Smith and 14 for Mrs. Hortense Warner. Notwithstanding that result, Harris has announced that he is not satisfied, but will take his fight to the people, and accordingly will file a petition with necessary signatures and make the race as an independent candidate for designation as the party candidate for Board of Aldermen.

The candidacy of Theodore Smith, it is said, is looked upon with favor by voters of the district, and it is predicted by leaders of the party that Smith will be named in the September Primary. Harris, most of the leaders say, is making a lot of noise and claiming to be supported by a majority of the voters in the 21st A. D. The fight promises to grow in interest.

Smith To Lose Out

Friends of Counsellor John William Smith, the Democratic Alderman from the 21st, are much disappointed over the rumored intention of the party leader of the district to sidetrack Smith and pass the designation for nomination on to former Assemblyman Henri W. Shields. Alderman Smith has made a splendid record, and his friends had no idea but that he would not be renominated. He was instrumental in securing the St. Nicholas Park playground for Harlem kiddies, and he also secured the naming of the square at St. Nicholas and Edgecombe avenues, 136th and 137th streets, in honor of the Negro World War hero, Dorrence Brooks. Many other benefits for the Harlem community, without regard to district boundaries, including free band concerts in the parks, have been gotten by Alderman Smith.

Negro In North Should Register and Cast Vote

Editor of The New York Age:

We deplore the idea of having in our city and country a large number of men and women of voting age and of our race who deliberately refuse to register and vote for or with any party. They claim that, "The don't get anything out of it," for they ask, "what are we going to get?" Many of the men say, "If I register I'll have to pay poll tax," again, "taint nuthin' in it fur us." We find these words to be the most common in our house to house canvass for registration. They seem to forget all about the great expenses, the thousands and millions of dollars that have to be raised by the people annually for the upkeep of the public schools, asylums, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. They simply go on saying, "We don't get nuthin' out of it."

The white political leaders of both parties are beginning to brand us as a lot of dummies or unworthy citizens. This condition has become general since the several thousands of our men and women came here from the southern states where they were kept back from the polls, as I was when I lived there forty years ago, but voted ever since I came North. Some of the leaders amongst thinking men and women of the race are preparing and will attempt to have a law introduced and passed at Trenton this winter that will force every person eligible to register and vote, or pay double poll tax, or ten dollars in court, or go to jail. We don't care which.

Many of the white leaders don't care whether any of our race vote, because he figures that the black vote goes with the opopsite party, and the opposite party don't care if only a few vote with them, so they can, if that few seek anything, point to the fact that so few vote that they are not entitled to anything.

Something has got to be done in Newark to wake-up the Negroes who are sleeping on their suffrage. One of the Democratic leaders said last week, when the subject was being discussed between a colored politician and himself, "let them sleep for they'll vote the Republican ticket as soon as you convince them that they should vote." The colored Democrat answered, "It matters not what they vote, they should wake-up." They should be educated up to the requireemnt of good citizenship and the usage of the ballot. To screech on their hinges and dream, "taint nuthin in it fur us," and attempting to shirk the payment of a dollar poll tax will do one unavoidable thing for

as in this community. That is, it will increase other peoples' disrespect for us.

To Arms!

C. M. BROWN

Newark, N. J.

MORTON PLEADS WITH HARLEM TO REGISTER AND VOTE

—o—

President of United Colored Democracy Urges Young Men's League to Work for More General Use of Ballot

—o—

The following letter written by Commissioner Ferdinand to Morton explains itself:

New York City, Sept. 23, 1925

Mr. Arthur G. Slaughter, Pres.
Young Men's League of Harlem,
79 West 128th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Slaughter:

I am in accord with your purpose of stimulating greater interest among colored citizens in the use of the suffrage and heartily endorse your plans for doing so.

I cannot understand why it is that so few of the colored citizens of the State of New York have any interest whatever in their vote.

While we complain because of the fact that in some sections of our country we are not allowed to vote, yet here, in New York State where we enjoy complete political and civic equality, we do not exercise that privilege.

There are in Harlem, nearly a quarter of a million colored people. There should be more than seventy-five thousand colored voters in Harlem. In fact, there are less than twenty thousand that actually vote.

During the next two years our population here, shall have increased to a half million people. That means, if the colored citizen does his civic duty and avails himself of the right of suffrage, that we shall have in New York County alone, more than one hundred and fifty thousand voters. The value of such a vote will be tremendous.

I do not believe that Tammany Hall, to which we owe the civic and political rights which we now enjoy, will ever depart from the policy established by the late Charles F. Murphy, of according to the colored citizen, complete and political equality. Nevertheless, we must, by the full use of our suffrage, make forever impossible the abandonment of that policy.

You must impress upon our people the fact that enrollment as members of a political party is just as important as registration. If you enroll, you may participate in your Party's primaries and conventions; that is, you have the right to help determine what your Party's principles and policies shall be, who its candidates shall be and who shall be the executive members of its organization.

The failure of the colored citizen fully to value the importance of his political rights and privileges, is illustrated by the condition in the 21st Assembly District. There are in the District about two thousand voters enrolled in the Democratic Party. There ought to be more than ten thousand. I hope that you will make a special effort to arouse interest among colored voters in the matter of enrollment. While this is by no means a partisan appeal; nevertheless, inasmuch as I am convinced that the colored voter belongs in Tammany Hall, I hope that you will endeavor to persuade every new voter to enroll as a Democrat.

Assuring you of my hearty cooperation in this most important enterprise, I am

Very truly yours,
FERDINAND Q. MORTON,
President United Colored Democracy.

SEEK TO RESTRICT VOTE TO NORDICS ALONE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—According to Major Henry Frye, who four years ago left the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan to expose its methods, certain small states that control constitutional amendments are likely to start a move to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to disfranchise Catholics, Jews and colored people. The Klan in politics is dangerous, Major Frye stated.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
NOV 17 1925

Are Women Vote-Slackers?

For many years before the Nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution was formulated and later became a part of the organic law of the nation it appeared that vast numbers of women throughout the country really desired the privilege of the ballot on equality with the men. The first few years following the extension of the elective franchise to the women goodly numbers, but not large numbers, of women registered and became qualified electors in their respective states, and it appeared that the female vote of the country might, in time, become almost if not quite as heavy as the male vote.

But there seems to have been a change in the attitude of the women toward the ballot, if, indeed, as many of them desired it as appeared to be the case at one time. The women throughout the country are not registering and keeping themselves in a position to vote in elections now as they did at first. New York papers are pointing to the fact that fewer women registered for participation in this year's election than in any year since universal suffrage was established.

A South Carolina newspaper notes the same condition in that state, and here in Muscogee county it is noted that there are more than three times as many white men registered as voters as there are white women. The precise number of white men qualified as voters in this county is 5,101, while the number of white women is only 1,515. Of the negroes 162 males are voters and only 34 females. And yet there ought to be about as many women voters in this county as there are men voters. It would be interesting to know, therefore, why there is so great a difference in the number.

Judge Olvany, Tammany Hall leader in New York, who is regarded as one of the most expert practical politicians in the country, gives it as his opinion that the average woman in New York is too busy with her home affairs to pay any attention to politics. Judge Olvany may have diagnosed the case correctly, but we are not certain that he has. Observation shows the women, as a rule, find all the time they want to devote to affairs other than political, and the impression is that if they were really interested in politics they would give political affairs greater attention.

In a sense, it would appear that the women of the nation are slackers when it comes to the matter of voting. If this is true, the leaders among women should make it their business to remedy this condition, for it is the duty of all who are able to vote to cast their ballot in every election.

Ohio.

Political - 19

Suffrage.

REGISTER

It is needless for citizens to growl and complain about the civic conditions in Cleveland if no interest is evinced in properly using the ballot, our only remedy for curing such ills.

This is the time of the year when the reckoning takes place. Officials who have properly discharged their duties without fear or favor to any class deserve the commendation of being returned to office; those who have failed to measure up to the opportunity given when they were elected must be dealt with summarily.

Cleveland Press 10/17/23

In Cleveland every citizen regardless of color has the right to vote. But before one is permitted to vote at this election it is necessary to register at the voting booth in the pre[illegible] w[illegible] you live. If you are in doubt—go to the voting booth, the registrar will instruct you as to your right to vote.

Whether you have registered or not before for any election it does not matter—YOU MUST REGISTER NOW—either on October 16 or 17.

Political—1925

Suffrage.

Okla Senate Backs Election Officials Against Nat'l Ass'n

TULSA, Okla. Jan. 22—(Special) The fight begun by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against Oklahoma election officers who refused to register colored voters, has now involved not only the federal government but also the Oklahoma State Senate.

The case of the accused election registrars, prosecuted by the N. A. A. C. P., having come before the federal grand jury, the Oklahoma State Senate decided to aid the alleged -awl breakers. Senator Tom Anglin moved a resolution pledging $2,500 for the employment of special counsel to defend the registrars and to aid in the prosecution of the alleged illegal Negro registrants," according to a local newspaper. The Oklahoma Senate suspended its rules to pass the resolution by viva voco vote.

The Oklahoma State Senator declared that the fight to register 600 Negroes was a blow "struck at the heart" of the Oklahoma primary system.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS GETS OKLAHOMA DISFRANCHISEMENT CASES

County Registrars Appeal From Decision Of District Court Which Ordered Colored Voters Registered In Decision Last November. State Legislature Has Appropiated $2,500 To Help Prosecute The Appeal. Whole Country Interested In Outcome Of The Case. Boley Negroes Take Lead.

BOLEY, Okla., June 24. (Special to The St. Louis Argus)—It looks as if the question as to whether or not the Negroes in Oklahoma shall be denied the right to register and vote in the county, state and national elections, is being fought to a finish and will settle the questions perhaps forever. According to statements from well informed, interested parties in a suit that has now reached the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The case in question is being watched with unusual interest throughout the state and nation, attracting attention as nothing else has done since Oklahoma became a state. The Negroes here are determined to exercise the right to vote, or have the Constitution of the United States declared null and void. The citizens of Boley are in the limelight by taking the leading part in the suit.

The Okfuskee County Registration case which was tried in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Oklahoma, last November, has been appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. This case was prosecuted by five hundred fifty Negroes of Boley, Oklahoma, as party plaintiffs, against the County and Precinct Registrars of Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, to compel their registration as qualified voters. The case was tried in United States District Court at Tulsa, Nov. 3, 1924, upon the petition of plaintiffs for a peremtory writ of Mandamus which was granted, commanding the County and Precinct Registrars of Boley Precinct to register and to issue registration certificate to 550 Negroes of Boley, entitling them to vote in the general and all state and county elections thereafter.

The County Registrars being dissatisfied with the order of the United States District Court, has perfected an appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Boley is a Negro town of more than three thousand population, and before the trial of this case there had been only about eighty Negroes registered in the Boley Precinct since the enactment of the registration law of 1916. It was the contention of the plaintiffs that the Registrars of Okfuskee County had continuously, since the enactment of the registration law of 1916, discriminated against citizens of the Boley Precinct on account of their race and color; that the Registrars absolutely refused to register the plaintiffs because they were Negroes, thereby subjecting the plaintiffs to an unjust discrimination on account of their race and color contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The Registrars were represented at the trial by the County Attorney of Okfuskee County, assisted by Mr. Sid White, the noted cowboy attorney of Okemah. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. J. J. Bruce of the firm of Bruce & Brewer, Negro lawyers of Muskogee, who conducted the case for the Boley Negroes, and succeeded in securing a peremptory writ of Mandamus against the County and Precinct Registrars of the County, commanding them to register and issue registration certificates to five hundred fifty Negroes of the Boley Precinct, thereby placing on the roll as qualified voters more Negroes in that county than ever were registered before.

The Legislature of Oklahoma in 1925 session passed a resolution and appropriated $2500.00 to hire special counsel to assist the attorneys for the Registrars in prosecuting the appeal. The firm of Lydick, McPherren & Wilson of Oklahoma City, have entered appearance as additional counsel for the appellants. Mr. Lydick is an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

It is Mr. Bruce's theory that the $2,500.00 appropriation, should be split between each attorney for the plaintiffs and the defendants as the state was interested on both sides of the case. But, he says that if the Negroes would raise an equal amount of money, the case would be equally balanced in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Oklahoma.

OKLA. DISFRANCHISEMENT CASES TO BE HEARD SOON

Set For Jan. 6, 1926, In The U. S. Court Of Appeals At St. Louis. Decision To Be Far Reaching In Its Effects.

FINANCIAL AID ASKED

BOLEY, Okla., Dec. 7—The Coolidge-Dawes-Pine Republican Club of Boley, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, started a lawsuit in the federal court of the northern district of Oklahoma, in the city of Tulsa, in the early part of the fall of 1924, and on September 3rd, succeeded in getting an order against the registrar of Okfuskee County to register 558 qualified voters of said county.

Tom Hill, the county registar, failed to obey the court order in its entirety and registered only about 86 of the number he was ordered to register and he appealed from the court's order and the suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Louis to be heard January 6, 1926.

This case not only will benefit the black man and colored woman in Oklahoma, who at this time is prevented from registering properly, but will make it possible for every man, regardless of race to register and vote. We are therefore appealing to the colored men and women of America to help us in this fight in the way of giving funds to help push this fight to a successful conclusion. Regardless of who wins, it is almost sure to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and we must follow it up and win it there.

We are therefore appealing to colored citizens of the United States to help us in this fight. Send us from $1.00 up. We are starting out to raise $1000.00 to fight this case. Will you help us? Send in your contribution at once.

Mr. Hill, the County registrar is claiming that the Federal Court in Oklahoma, did not have jurisdiction.

The colored people of Okfuskee County and around Boley have raised more than $1500.00 and are still raising money.

We are going to thank you in advance for your support in this worthy cause. Any amount you give will be thankfully received by the Club and all contributions given will be properly receipted for by the Club and your names go on our record to help make the Negroes of Oklahoma free with their franchise so they can register and vote as the constitution provides, but which has been denied them in this state.

Your for the right,
D. D. Davis, President
F. R. Givens. Sec'y. Box 176

Political - 1925.

Tennessee.

Suffrage.

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL

APRIL 8, 1925

NEGROES FOR BOND ISSUE.

General Welfare Committee Favors All Mayor Proposes.

The city and county bond issues proposed by the city and county and which are to be voted on today, have the support of the city's leading negroes, a statement issued yesterday by the general welfare committee and signed by the Rev. T. O. Fuller as chairman indicates.

The statement follows:

"Citizens of Memphis and Shelby County are called upon to ratify certain important bond issues at the polls today. These bonds will make possible some needed additions and improvements in our city school buildings and grounds.

"Additions and equipment at the General Hospital, which is crowded at present for lack of space.

"Sewer and drainage improvements to safeguard the health of the city.

"Extension and enlarging the waterworks system.

"Completion of the Auditorium.

"Improving the county school system.

"Some essential additions and improvements at the county institutions for the unfortunate.

"Mayor Paine has appeared before our ministers and other leaders and given a complete outline of the work to be done and the benefits to be derived therefrom. These improvements, it was explained, are for the benefit of all the people and therefore demand the support of all our citizens.

"In view of this fact, as chairman of the general welfare committee which includes all classes of our colored citizens, I am expressing the hope that every colored citizen qualified to vote will exercise his privilege today and vote "yes" on all of these bond propositions.

"T. O. FULLER,
"Chairman General Welfare Committee."

Political—1925.

Suffrage.

Texas.

SOUTHERN LAWS TO BE ATTACKED

Leaders for Negroes Allege Discrimination

NEW YORK, April 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people today issued a statement announcing its intention to fight in Texas courts what it calls "the white primary law, which specifically debars negroes from voting in democratic primaries."

The statement declared that this fight "will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the south."

The legal test, the announcement said, will be made in a case stlyed Nixon versus Herndon, wherein according to the statement, Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, was refused permission to vote in a primary election there under a Texas law quoted in the statement as specifying that "in no event shall a negro be eligible to participate in a democratic primary election held in the state of Texas." The federal district court at El Paso has rendered a decision against Dr. Nixon, and an appeal has been taken, the statement said.

The suit involves the question of the constitutionality of the Texas law and similar laws in other southern states, according to the association's announcement.

EL PASO, Texas, April 3. — A statute, passed by the Texas legislature in 1923 on the qualifications of the voters has resisted three attacks in Texas courts by negroes barred from voting in a primary election by the new law. The law specicially bars negroes from voting and it is not held to be a violation of the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution which provides that a negro can not be barred from exercise of the ballot because the courts have heid that the democratic primary is not an election.

N. A. A. C. P. BEGINS FIGHT ON TEXAS PRIMARY LAW WHICH DISFRANCHISES NEGRO

Plans Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court in Case Begun in Elpaso—All "White Primary" Laws of South Involved in this Case

New York, April 7.—An attack in the courts on the Texas "White Primary" law, which specifically debars Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, and which will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the South, is planned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York. Messrs. F. C. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell, of El Paso have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them, in the event of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, will associated Moorfield Storey, of Boston, former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The present case arises out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, qualified voter, of the right to participate in the primary election at El Paso. The refusal to permit Dr. Nixon to vote in the primaries is based upon an act passed in May, 1923, by the Texas legislature, reading as follows:

"All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas who is a bona fide member of the Democratci party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all laws and rules governing party primary elections; however in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballo shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

It is contended by the Advance Association that under the system of one-party dominance in Southern States where candidates for office are virtually elected in the primaries, to debar any class of voters from the primaries is in effect to disfranchise them. The consittutionality of the Texas statute and of other similar statutes throughout the South is involved in the case. Decision has already been rendered against Dr. Nixon and the El Paso Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Federal District Court and the case is now being appealed.

A statement issued on the case by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says: "It is clearly evident that decision in this case will profoundly affect the Negro in America. So long as Negroes can be deprived of free access to the ballot because of their color just so long can their economic, legal, politica and other rights be disregarded with impunity. Since the Democratic primary constitutes the entire machinery of election to office in most of the Southern States, this case involves the only effecive way of striking a blow for the Negro's rights to vote. In undertaking vigorous prosecution for the case known as Nixon vs. Herndon, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels it is performing a service not only to the Negro but to all America: inasmach as the rotten borough system of the South afflicts the entire nation wih shameless violation of the 13th, 14th and 15 Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

"As the case will be an expensive one, the N. A. A. C. P. asks those who are interested to help by forwarding contributions, large or small to J. E. Spingarn, Treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEGROES WILL FIGHT TEXAS PRIMARY LAW

New York, April 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today issued a statement announcing its intention to fight in Texas courts what it calls "the white primary law, which specifically debars negroes from voting in democratic primaries.

The statement declared that this fight "will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the south."

The legal test, the announcement said, will be made in a case styled Nixon versus Herndon, wherein, according to the statement, Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Jaso was refused permission to vote in a primary election there under a Texas law quoted in the statement as specifying that "in no event shall a negro be eligible to participate in a democratic primary election held in the state of Texas."

The federal district court at El Paso has rendered a decision against Dr. Nixon and an appeal has been taken, the statement said.

The suit involves the question of the constitutionality of the Texas law and similar laws in other southern states, according to the association's announcement.

TO TEST THE LAW

The constitutionality of the white democratic primary law of Texas will be contested. This announcement is hailed with delight by race adherents in all parts of the country, but more especially by those of us in the southland where this nefarious law is operated under this sored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the specific case of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, who was refused permission to vote in one of these primaries will be pressed. The unjust law is operated under this the section declaring that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election held in the state of Texas."

Other southern states have similar laws and all of them will be affected by this contest. Every aid possible should be given to successfully carry on this issue, and there should be no necessary urging in this direction.

Discriminatory laws of this kind should never be allowed. Just such laws as these are retarding the progress of this section of the country. Instead of the statesmen planning for great economic and more beneficial measures, their one idea is to discriminate against that large class of citizens that has done so much for the growth and progress of the southland, and many of whom if treated properly, would be inclined to vote with them for local betterment. The far-seeing white man of the South should learn that such narrowness does not tend toward progress and as long will the South remain behind long will the South lay behind other sections. Let them abolish the white primary, and have at least two strong parties, then the southland will bloom as never before and greatly surpass every other section of this great country.

Texas Bars Polls to Negroes

No problem is ever settled until it is settled right. This old truism is labor's best guide in surveying the negro electoral tangle in Texas. Incredible as it may sound, the Texas legislature has actually debarred negroes from participation in Democratic party primary elections by instructing election officers to throw out their ballots, if they dare approach the polls. Since over 90 per cent of the colored citizens are workers, this violation of the right of suffrage directly curtails the political power of organized labor in Texas.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has entered a vigorous fight on this statute through a test case in the El Paso federal court, but suffered an adverse ruling on the ground that the state has a right to regulate its own primary elections and that the Fourteenh and Fifteenth Amendments do not apply to any save final elections. Inasmuch as the primary election decides the final election in Texas and other Southern states through the dominance of the Democratic party, negroes are thus effectively barred from their rights as citizens.

Forward-looking labor leaders openly express their opposition to this attempt to deprive a large group of workers of the ballot. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court if necessary, with a former president of the American Bar Association as counsel.

NEGROES TO FIGHT TEXAS PRIMARY LAW

National Secretary Declares It Violates Constitution— Federal Court Says No.

HAS WITHSTOOD 3 ATTACKS

Association Engages Counsel to Carry Case to U. S. Supreme Court If Necessary.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it had engaged counsel to attack the Texas "white primary" law in the courts and would begin a general attack upon disfranchisement of negroes in the South. F. C. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell of El Paso have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them, in the event of appeal to the United States Supreme Court, will be associated Moorfield Storey of Boston, former President of the American Bar Association, and James A. Cobb of Washington, former special assistant to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The Texas case arose out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, a qualified negro voter, of the right to vote in a Democratic primary in El Paso on the basis of an act, passed by the Texas Legislature in 1923, specifically declaring that no negro should be eligible to vote in a Democratic primary. Decision has already been rendered against Dr. Nixon and the El Paso branch of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Federal District Court. "A Supreme Court decision on the Texas statute will have an effect on similar laws in other States in the South.

"It is clearly evident that the decision in this case will profoundly affect the negro in America," said James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association. "So long as negroes can be deprived of free access to the ballot because of their color, just so long can their economic, legal, political and other rights be disregarded with impunity. Since the Democratic party constitutes the entire machinery of election to office in most of the Southern States, this case involves the only effective way of striking a blow for the negro's right to vote.

"In undertaking a vigorous prosecution of this case, known as Nixon vs. Herndon, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels it is performing a service not alone to the negro but to all America, inasmuch as the rotten borough system of the South afflicts the entire nation with shameless violation of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution."

EL PASO, Texas, April 3.—A statute, passed by the Texas Legislature in 1923 on the qualifications of voters, has resisted three attacks in Texas courts by negroes barred by the law from voting in a primary election. The latest decision was handed down here six months ago when the Federal District Court ruled against Dr. L. A. Nixon, who asked damages of $5,000 from officials of the Democratic Party because his ballot was refused.

Action of the officials was upheld as being in accordance with the law, which has been held valid by the State Supreme Court.

The law specifically bars negroes from voting and it is not held to be a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, which provides that a negro cannot be barred from exercise of the ballot because the courts have held that the Democratic primary is not an election.

Lawyer Preparing For Texas Primary Case

New York, Dec. 2.—Fred C. Knollenberg, Texas attorney retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the case challenging disfranchisement of colored voters thorugh the "white primary" system of Southern States, writes from El Paso that he has begun work on the brief of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case and that it will be ready to submit to the N. A. A. C. P. Legal committee within 30 days.

The case, which is docketed on the calender of the U. S. Supreme Court, arose out of the Texas "white primary" law passed in 1923 prohibiting any colored person to vote in the Democratic primaries. It is contended the law disfranchises colored voters since the Democratic party primaries in Texas constitutes the only machinery for election to office. The law was challenged by Dr. A. L. Nixon who sough to vote and was prevented, his case being now appealed from the U. S. District Court in Texas.

TEACHERS AND POLITICS

It has been generally thought by members of the teaching profession among Negroes that there was not only no use for their engaging in the discussion of politics, but that there was danger of their giving offense to some one in power by their frequent discussion of it. And yet a few days ago, a superintendent urges all of his teachers to study the platforms of the various candidates for the Legislature in the coming elections in order to determine their attitude toward the reforms in school procedure which are sure to be proposed as the result of the recent educational survey of the state.

Such a statement by a superintendent indicated that there is a real desire on the part of white edocators to see the educational system of Texas made better. They realize that this cannot be done except as all schools, both white and Negro share in the benefits. They realize further that without the interest of Negro teachers in the movement, there will be danger of having these beneficial measures defeated by the election of those not interested in the welfare of the schools.

Here is a challenge to the common sense of Negro educators in Texas and an opportunity for them to make contacts in the matter of cooperation in things educational with the other educators of the state. There can be no doubt of their need of these contacts any more than that there can be any doubt of the need in which Negro schools stand of improvement. It is to be hoped that they will rise to the occasion and, in the knowledge of the fact that every man, regardless of his work, has the right and should feel it his duty, to be intensely interested in every form of politics which has to do with the choice of those who serve him.

Supreme Court to Hear Argument on Negro Disfranchisement

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today announced receipt of a telegram from Fred C. Knollenberg, attorney of El Paso, Texas, stating that the United States Supreme Court had docketed the case of Nixon vs. Herndon, which will be made the entering wedge of an attack upon the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South.

The case arises out of a Texas law passed in 1923, prohibiting Negroes from voting in the Democratic Party primaries. It is contended that this effectually disfranchises colored voters in contravention of the 15th Amendment, since the Democratic party primaries constitute virtually the only machinery for election to office in the State.

The case goes to the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal from the U. S. District Court which upheld the barring of a Negro, Dr. A. L. Nixon, from the Democratic primaries in accordance with the Texas statute.

Political—1925. Texas.

Suffrage.

Another Attempt to be Made to Knock Out Democratic Primary With El Paso Case as Basis of Suit. Will Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court. All "White Primary" Laws of Southern States Involved

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 11—An attack in the courts on the Texas "White Primary" law, which specifically debars Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, and which will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of Colored people in the South, is announced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Messrs. F. C. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell, of El Paso, have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them, in the event of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, will be associated Moorfield Storey of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association and James A. Cobb, of Washington, former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

4-11-25

The present case arises out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, qualified voter, of the right to participate in the primary election in El Paso. The refusal to permit Dr. Nixon to vote in the primaries is based upon an act passed in May, 1923 by the Texas legislature, reading as follows:

"All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas ,who is a bona fide member of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all laws and rules governing party primary elections! however in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary held in the State of Texas and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

It is contended by the Advancement Association that under the system of one-party dominance in Southern States, where candidates for office are virtually elected in the primaries, to debar any class of voters from the primaries is in effect to disfranchise them. The constitutionality of the Texas statute and of other similar statutes thruout the South is involved in the case.

Decision has aldeady been rendered against Dr. Nixon and the El Paso Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Federal District Court and tre case is now being appealed.

A statement on the case issued by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says:

"It is clearly evident that decision in this case will profoundly affect the Negro in America. So long as Negroes can be deprived of free access to the ballot because of their color, just so long can their economic, legal, political and other rights be disregarded with impunity. Since the Democratic primary constitutes the entire machinery of election to office in most of the Southern States, his case involves the only effective way of striking a blow for the Negro's right to vote. In undertaking a vigorous prosecution of the case known as Nixon vs. Herndon, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels it is performing a service not alone to the Negro but to all America; inasmuch as the rotten borough system of the South afflicts 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

"As the case will be an expensive one, the N. A. A. C. P. asks those who are interested to help by forwarding contributions, large or small, to J. E. Spingarn, Treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P., 69th Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RE-OPENING THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY CASE

Another attempt, based on a refusal to allow a Negro who was a Democrat to participate in an election in El Paso will be made to break the "white primary" laws of Texas and the whole South. It is to be backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which plans to make this the opening of a general attack on the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South. This attempt will be the second made by Negroes in Texas to break this infamous law by which, in many cities and in the majority of states Negroes are effectually disfranchised. The first attempt led by citizens of Houston and argued by Lawyer R. D. Evans of Waco, resulted in a nolle prosequi decision by the Supreme Court of the United States to which it was finally carried.

Dallas Express, 4-18-25

This new attempt should cause the immediate rallying of Negroes all over the state to the assistance of this organization which has so effectually fought other racial battles to the gats of success, and which, more than any other of its kind, has the reputation of never quitting until the last opportunity of winning success has been taken advantage of. It is true that in our state, there has been a sad lack of interest in it for the past few years and an accompanying lack of financial support of it. Branches which were in flourishing condition in many cities were allowed to die and now, in only two cities, Houston and El Paso, are there thriving branches alive. And, strange to say, out of these two cities have come the attempts to remove this decidedly unjust suffrage condition. There is no doubt but that this lack of support has come from the unfortunate conditions in the cities where these branches have been established and in many cases the disbanding of them has come only as the result of threats of physical violence to their officials and members.

But in the re-opening of this case, there is an appeal that is more fundamental than any other in the knowledge of mankind; it has to do with self defense and with making a provision for the more complete citizenship of those, not only of future generations but of those who are living today. It strikes at the very root of the infamous system of disfranchisement in the South where because the Negro does not enjoy the full benefit of the right to vote for those by whom he is to be governed, he enjoys few other rights to the full. The appeal of this organization for funds is a challenge to the belief of all Texans in their inalienable rights. It gives opportunity for them to show to what extent they are interested in their own welfare. This is an occasion to which they should rise to a man and indicate, not by much argument but by the contribution of their funds that they, as others, are unwilling to be longer denied the right of unlimited suffrage which, after all, is the main spring of all civic opportunities.

THE disfranchisement of the southern Negro has become such a matter of course that few any longer pause to consider that it is probably maintained by legal and judicial chicanery against the clear provision of the federal Constitution. The Texas primary law, which is now sustaining an attack from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a particularly bold assertion of the southern view of these matters. It frankly and explicitly excludes Negroes from voting in the party primaries, where alone any real choice is registered among the candidates for office. A case brought before the Federal District Court by Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, a qualified voter, and the Association has been decided against the colored plaintiffs. It is to be appealed and if possible brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. In the past this has always proved a very difficult undertaking. Where the fundamental law and the universal sentiment of the ruling race are in complete contradiction means can always be found to prevent the twain from meeting. It is probably too much to hope that this case will provide a clear ruling on disfranchisement when the loop-hole of state jurisdiction over state primaries is so conveniently obvious—the very loop-hole through which ex-Senator Newberry crawled. The Association will have done enough if it keeps public opinion informed of the disposition of the case.

NEGROES TO FIGHT WHITE PRIMARY

National Association For Advancement of Colored People Takes Lead in Attack on Election Law.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today issued a statement announcing its intention to fight in Texas courts what it calls "the white primary law, which specifically debars negroes from voting in democratic primaries."

The statement declared that this fight "will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the south.

The legal test, the announcement said, will be made in a case styled Nixon versus Herndon, wherein, according to the statement, Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, was refused permission to vote in a primary there under a Texas law quoted in the statement as specifying that "in no event shall a negro be eligible to participate in a democratic primary election held in the state of Texas."

The federal district court at El Paso has rendered a decision against Dr. Nixon and an appeal has been taken, the statement said.

The suit involves the question of the constitutionality of the Texas law and similar laws in other southern states, according to the association's announcement.

COURT RULINGS.

EL PASO, Texas, April 3.—A statute, passed by the Texas legislature in 1923 on the qualification of the voters has resisted three attacks in Texas courts by negroes barred from voting in a primary election by the new law. The law specifically bars negroes from voting and it is not held to be a violation of the fifteenth amendments to the national constitution which provides that a negro cannot be barred from exercise of the ballot because the courts have held that the democratic primary is not an election.

WHITE PRIMARY LAW IS UNDER ATTACK

N. A. A. C. P. Appeals Case Closing Polls To Negroes In Texas

LAW IS SPECIFIC

Negroes In Plain Language Barred From Democratic Primary

New York.—An attack in the courts on the Texas "White Primary" law, which specifically debars Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, and which will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the South, is announced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

C. F. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell, of El Paso, have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them in the event of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, will be associated Moorfield Storey, of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association and James A. Cobb, of Washington, former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Denied Ballot

The present case arises out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, qualified voter, of the right to participate in the primary election at El Paso. The refusal to permit Dr. Nixon in voting in the primaries based upon an act passed in May, 1923 by the Texas legislature, reading as follows:

SIX POINT INdent. G.L

Disfranchisement

It is contended by the Advancement association that under the system of one-party dominance in Southern States, where candidates for office are virtually elected in the primaries, to debar any class of voters from the primaries is in effect to disfranchise them. The constitutionality of the Texas statue and of other similar statues throughout the South is involved in the case.

Lower Court Decision

Decision has already been rendered against Dr. Nixon and the El Paso Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Federal District Court and the case is now being appealed.

A statement on the case issued by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says:

All Negroes Barred

"All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas, who is a bona fide member of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter compiles with all laws and rules foverning party primary elections; however, in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State fo Texas and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

Case To Set Precedent

"It is clearly evident that decision in this case will profoundly affect the Negro in America. So long as Negroes can be deprived of free access to the ballot because of their color, just so long can their economic, legal, political and other rights be disregarded with impunity.

"Since the Democratic primary constitutes the entire machinery of election to office in most of the Southern States, this case involves the only effective way of striking a blow for the Negro's right to vote.

"In undertaking a vigorous prosecution of the case known as Nixon vs. Herndon, the National Assoored People feels it is performing a ciation for the Advancement of Colservice not alone to the Negro but to all America; inasmuch as the rotten borough system of the South afflicts the entire Nation with shameless violation of the 13th, 14th nad 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

"As the case will be an expensive one, the N. A. A. C. P. asks those who are interested ot help by forwarding contributions, large o small, to J. E. Spingarn, treasure of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth tvenue New York City."

LEAGUE ORGANIZED IN TEXAS TO ANNUL 14TH AMENDMENT

Jurist Who Was Active Against Walter Cohen Finds Time To Inaugurate More Friction Between The Races

New York, Feb. 12.—"Judge" H. Edwin Bolte, the "eminent jurist", who sought to oust Walter Cohen from the port of collectorship of New Orleans and who would disfranchise all the Negroes of the United States, has recently been active among the white people of Texas.

Bolte was recently scheduled to deliver an address in Beaumont, Texas, on "The Fraud of the Fourteenth Amendment, or Why the Negro Should Not Vote."

The Beaumont Enterprise reports:

"In his address tonight Judge Bolte said, he will explain the work through out the United States by the Negroes under the guidance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He says he will present facts and figures acquired through six years research work in the Congressional Records and of the 37 States comprising the Union at that time, and will show why it is necessary for the white citizens of Caucasion descent to give the racial problem serious thought."

Another report states that Bolte's accomplice, Browne MacKenzie, has been organizing in Texas an Anti-Negro League," called the "League to Annul the Fourteenth Amendment." According to report more than 700 citizents of Beaumont had joined, during the end of January.

N.A.A.C.P. OPENS GUNS ON WHITE TEXAS PRIMARY

Will Contest the Claim that a Primary Is Not an Election

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 10.—The N. A. A. C. P. has decided once and for all time to definitely settle the question of whether a black man can or cannot vote legally in a Texas primary election.

In an opening statement issued today the association announced its intention to fight in Texas courts what it calls "the white primary law, which specifically debars Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries."

The statement declared that this fight "will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the South."

The legal test, the announcement said will be made in a case styled Nixon vs Herndon, wherein, according to the statement, Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso was refused permission to vote in a primary election there under a Texas law quoted in the statement as specifying that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democartic primary election held in the state of Texas." The federal district court at El Paso has rendered a decision against Dr. Nixon and an appeal has been taken, the statement said.

The suit involves the question of the constitutionality of the Texas law and similar laws in other Southern states, according to the association's announcement.

A statute, passed by the Texas legislature in 1923 on the qualifications of the voters, has resisted three attacks in Texas courts by Negroes barred from voting in a primary by the new law. The law specifically bars Negroes from voting and it is not held to be a violation of the 15th amendment to the national constitution, which says that a Negro cannot be barred from exercise of the ballot because the courts have held that the Democratic primary is not an election.

A LEGAL FIGHT ON TEXAS' PRIMARY LAW IS LAUNCHED

All Similar Laws That Disfranchise Afro-Americans Involved In Case; Plans Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court

HARD FOUGHT BATTLE IS LOOKED FORWARD TO

NEW YORK, April 9—An attack in the courts on the Texas "White Primary" law which specifically debars Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, and which will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the South, is announced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Messrs. F. C. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell of El Paso have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them, in the event of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, will be associated Moorfield Storey of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association and James A. Cobb, of Washington, former special assist

Origin Of Case

The present case arises out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, qualified voter, of the right to participate in the primary election at El Paso. The refusal to permit

"As the case will be an expensive one, those who are interested to help by forwarding contributions, large or small to J. E. Spingarn, treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York iCty.

is based upon an act passed in May,

Political–1925.
Suffrage.

THE "WHITE PRIMARY"

"The Negro citizens of Texas aided by the N. A. A. C. P. are undertaking to render the race a signal service by destroying the abominable white primary laws of that state and thus destroying the white primary machinery of the entire disfranchising group of southern states.

Because officials are not actually elected in primary elections but only designated by the respective political parties southern disfranchisers are fixed in the belief and rejoice in it that their act in expressly excluding the Negro from voting in their primaries is not violative of the 15th Amendment.

Baltimore Herald

We have always believed that p[illegible] Negroes from [illegible] the 15th [illegible] chosen for office under the state and federal [illegible] Under the American system and custom, which is rarely broken, the candidates offered by one of the parties is absolutely sure to be elected In some states, particularly the disfranchising states, the primary nomination by the Democratic party is practical election, the so-called "general election" being merely a ratification because required by law. It therefore, follows that depriving the Negro of a vote in such primaries deprives him of the right to vote in the intent of the Amendment.

4-8-22

SAN FRANCISCO CAL CAL
APRIL 27, 1923

Our Compulsory Citizens

IN Texas obliging courts have decided that the "primaries" are not public elections at all, but private invitational affairs. So they have declared constitutional a law passed in 1923 that forbids any negro to vote in a Democratic primary—which means that the negro in Texas is refused a share in the Texan government or the federal government as it is expressed in Texas elections. State courts decided that, the federal district court agreed, but the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

After all, you know, this IS also the negro's country—BY COMPULSION. Brought here by compulsion, freed by compulsion, by compulsion made citizens of the United States.

Texas.

FIGHT ON TEXAS WHITE PRIMARY TO BE TAKEN TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

An attack in the courts on the Texas "White Primary" law, which specifically debars Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, and which will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the South, is announced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Messrs. F. C. Knollenberg and R. H. Channell, of El Paso have been retained to conduct the case in the Texas courts and with them, in the event of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will be associated Moorefield Storey of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association and Jas. A. Cobb, of Washington, former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Baltimore Herald

The presn case arises out of the denial to Dr. L. A. Nixon, qualified voter, of the right to participate in the primary election at El Paso. The refusal to permit Dr. Nixon to vote in the primaries is based upon an act passed in May, 1923 by the Texas legislature, reading as follows:

4-8-23

"All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas, who is a bona fide member of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate election, provided such voter complies with all laws and rules governing party primary elections; however in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

It is contended by the Advancement Association that under the system of one-party dominance in Southern States where candidates for office are virtually elected in the primaries, to debar any class of voters from thep rimaries is in effect to disfranchise them. The constitutionality of the Texas statute of other similar statutes throughout the South is involved in the case.

Decision has already been rendered against Dr. Nixon and the El Paso Branch of the National Association for theAdvancement of Colored People, by the Federal District Curt and the case i snow being appealed.

Political - 1925.

Suffrage.

Virginia.

Spirit of the Press

The Decline In The South's Vote

From the Virginian-Pilot.

This general decline is in large part due to the operation of the one-party system in the South. It would also seem to be explainable in some degree on the ground that Southern women are not inclined to exercise their new rights of suffrage, and also on the ground that the ballot is so hedged about by restrictions in the South as to dampen the ardor of all voters. The conservative attitude of Southern women with respect to the ballot is well known. In some of the States in the black belt, notably in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, there was scarcely any increase in the vote between 1916 and 1920, despite the fact that the suffrage was awarded to women between the two elections. The effect of voting restrictions on the number of participants in elections in the South is also frequently remarked. The manner in which the vote in Virginia has declined since the Constitution of 1902 was adopted was recently brought out in emphatic manner in a series of editorials in the Richmond *News-Leader*. The fact that the vote of many Southern States has remained stationary over a long period, despite increases in population, tends to support the contention that restrictions have the same effect elsewhere.

SUFFRAGE CLUB IS OUT TO SWELL LIST OF COLORED VOTES

Non-partisan Organiz a t i o n Will Instruct Citizens How to Qualify to Vote And On Current Issues.

The Norfolk Non Partisan Suffrage Club has begun actively to arouse interest among colored citizens of this city of the importance and necessity of exercising their right of suffrage.

The club is composed of a group of citizens who for purely civic interests of the race have formed it and are giving to it their services. The organization has for its purpose the stimulating of interest in colored people to vote, for providing them with the necessary information to become quallfied voters and the instructing of them intelligently on the public issues in order that they may vote intelligently.

Men and women of Norfolk are invited and urged to ally themselves with the club and assist in making its purposes realized to the benefit of the community, state the officers.

The last regular meeting of the organization was held at the Community Center, Thursday, February 26, at which time a good representation was present.

NEGROES OF VIRGINIA PLAN TO VOTE

RICHMOND, Va., June 6—(A. N. P.)—The Negroes of this city are carefully planning to burst the bonds of disfranchisement as it pertains to primary elections and voting in this State. According to attorney J. R. Pollard, leading Negro politician of this city who ran for attorney general of this state while John Mitchell, Jr., ran for Governor on the Republican ticket in Virginia a few years ago. These men poled a tremendous vote on this occasion; so much so, in fact, that it aroused a degree of fear among the people who knew of the rottenness of the democratic party in Virginia. Definite results of the voting was never made known to the pubic; according to lawyer Pollard it is their aim to enter Negro candidates, if they can be nominated, in the race, for the positions of Magistrates in the next primary.

It has been nearly twenty-five years since a Negro held any ublic office in thns city.

POLITICS, WOMEN IN

Politics-1925

Women in

D.C.

National Leauge Of Republican Colored Extends Invitation

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National League of Republican colored Women, extends an invitation to colored women of the country to a conference, symposium and platform meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, M. street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, N. W., Thursday, March fifth, beginning at 10 A. m. The Rev. Chas. Stewart is pastor.

The slogan of the leaue is "We are in politics to stay and we shall be a stay in politics." The National league is composed of women in all states, capable, clear-visioner, conscientious, constructive leaders, sufficiently unselfish to work not for themselves, and their friends, but for the advancement of the millions that are looking to them to use their new political power wisely, rightly and righteously.

The united effort of the women will make this organization function for the benefit of all. A definite program including an educational campaign to reach the least woman and the last woman in our group is on! Citizenship classes must be organized in every village and town with competent leadership.

The National headquarters, 1115 Rhode island avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., welcome the women who are contemplating coming to the inauguration.

Mrs. George S. Williams—Georgia.

Mrs. Mary Booze—Mississippi, honorary presidents.

Mrs. S. Joe Brown—Iowa, vice-president.

Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor—Georgia, secretary.

Mrs. Blanche Beatty— Florida, first assistant secretary.

Mrs. Ida P. Liston—Indiana, second assistant secretary.

Mrs. Victoria Clay Rowland—Illinois, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell—District of Columbia, treasurer.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin—Pennsyvlania, chairman of executive board.

Mrs. Mattie Dodge—California, auditor.

Mrs. E. C. Adams—Texas, chaplain.

Washington, D. C. Women Endorse National Program

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—(P. N. S.)—In a meeting which sparkled with enthusiasm the Women's National Republican Political Study Club, on Monday night, went on record as endorsing the national program recently formulated by Miss Hallie Q. Brown and the associates of the National Campaign Committee. Miss Jeannette Carter, president, presided and entertained the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions

Whereas, Certain loyal Republican colored women of the country, headed by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of the National Republican Campaign Committee, have recently conferred with the President of the United States, concerning how the welfare of the colored women's group of Americe could be more advantageously prompted and conserved through a greater participation on their part in the activities of the Federal Government, and, particularly, through the appointment of qualified colored women to positions of recognition and significance in various bureaus and divisions of the Executive Departments; and—

Whereas, it appears from notes of the Associated Press, that surveys are being made of the Federal Departments to determine the status of the personnel and organization, and—

Whereas, the Women's Political Study Club has been and now is an ally of the regular campaign organization of colored women, and has for many years been active locally and nationally in the affairs of organization, government, and political advancement of the colored women of America; and—

Whereas, We wish particularly to pledge our support at this time to any national program of worth and welfare which may be proposed to the Chief Executive and subordinate executives of the United States Government;

Now Therefore Be It Hereby Resolved, That the Woman's National Republican Political Study Club of Washington, D. C., an organization composed of voting women from the states, hereby goes on record as endorsing the program submitted by Miss Hallie Q. Brown; and that, further, the Women's Political Study Club desires specifically to call the attention of the President, the executives of the United States Government, and the colored women of America to certain additional avenues of governmental participation, which might be helpfully included in any national program for the greater recogniton of the colored women of America, to wit:

1. Public Health Service, and Negro Health activities.

2. The U. S. Bureau of Education and Negro schools.

3. The Internal Revenue Service—including the Prohibition and Narcotic bureaus.

4. Immigration Bureau and Field Service.

5. U. S. Employment Service.

6. Vocational Development.

7. U. S. Civil Service.

We respectfully mention these branches of the Service as being of particular importance to the colored women of America, who respectfully ask for full participation in and recognition of the affairs of Government.

(Signed): Jeannette Carter, (Pa.) president; Virginia McClain, (Mo.) M. M. Kimball, (Texas); Jacquelin A. Cuney, (Mass); Katie C. Goodloe, (Ill); Emma Merck Holcomb, (Ga).

This action presages a strong coalition working in behalf of the political welfare of Negro women, inasmuch as the Women's National Republican Study Club is composed of active voters.

Women Republicans Indorse Hallie Q. Brown Program

Preston News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 10.—In a meeting which sparkled with enthusiasm the Women's National Republican Study Club, went on record as endorsing the national program recently formulated by Miss Hallie Q. Brown and the associates of the National Campaign Committee. Miss Jeanette Carter, President, presided and entertained the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions

WHEREAS, Certain loyal Republican colored women of the country, headed by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of the National Republican Campaign Committee, have recently conferred with the President of the United States, concerning how the welfare of the colored women's group of America could be more advantageously promoted and conserved through a greater participation on their part in the acivtities of the Federal Government, and, particularly, through the appointment of qualified colored women to positions of recognition and significance in the various bureaus and divisions of the Executive Departments and—

Whereas, It appears from notes of the Associated Press that surveys are being made of the Federal Departments to determine the status of their personnel and organization,—and

Whereas, The Women's Political Study Club has been and now is an ally of the regular campaign organization of colored women, and has for many years been active locally and nationally in the affairs of organization, government, and poitical advancement of the colored women of America; and—

Whereas, We wish particularly to pledge our support at this time to any national program of worth and welfare which may be proposed to the Chief Executive and subordinate executives of the United States Government:

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, That the Women's National Republican Political Study Club of Washington D. C., an organization composed of voting women from the states, hereby goes on record as endorsing the program submitted by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, and that, further, the Women's Political Study Club desires specifically to call the attention of the President, the executives of the United States Government, and the colored women of America to certain additional avenues of governmental participation, which might be helpfully included in any national program for the greater recognition of the colored women of America, to wit:

1. Public Health Service, and Negro health activities;

2 The U. S. Bureau of Education and Negro schools;

3. The Internal Revenue Srevice—including the Prohibition and Narcotic bureaus.

4. Immigration Bureau and Fiell Service.

5. U. S. Employment Service.

6. Vocational Development.

7. U. S. Civil Service.

We respectfully mention these branches of the Service as being of particular importance to the colored women of America, who respectfully ask for full participation in and recognition of the affairs of Government.

(Signed) Jeanette Carter, (Penna.) President; Virginia McClain, (Mo.) M. M. Kimball, (Tex.) Jacqueline A. Cuney, (Mass.) Katie C. Goodloe, (Ill.) Emma Merck Holcomb (Ga.)

This action presages a strong coalition working in behalf of the political welfare of Negro women, inasmuch as the Women's Nationa Republican Study Club is composed of active voters.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN WANT RECOGNITION IN THE GOVERNMENT

Political Study Club Adopts Resolutions Endorsing National Program Formulated By Miss Hallie Q. Brown.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Washington, D. C., June 12—In a meeting which sparkled with enthusiasm the Women's National Republican Political Study Club, on Monday night, went on record as endorsing the national program recently formulated by Miss Hallie Q Brown and the associates of the National Campaign Committee. The club adopted a resolution "specifically to call the attention of the President, the executives of the United States Government, and the colored women of America to certain additional avenues of governmental participation, which might be helpfully included in any national program for the greater recognition of the colored women of America."

Avenues Named

These additional avenues were specified as: Public Health Service, and Negro Health activities; U. S. Bureau of Education and Negro Schools; Internal Revenue Service —including Prohibition and Narcotic Bureaus; Immigration Bureau and Field Service; U. S. Employment Service; Vocational Development and United States Civil Service.

The resolution mentioned these branches as being of particular importance to the colored women of America, "who respectfully ask for full participation in and recognition of the affairs of Government."

The Women's National Political Study Club is composed of active voters, and it is believed their recent action presages a strong coalition working in behalf of the political welfare of Negro women.

Politics - 1925
Women in.

Georgia.

Dr. Dwelle Tells Why Women Should Vote

By GEORGIA R. DWELLE

Throughout the centuries people have been struggling for religious and political liberty; for the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and to determine for themselves the kind of laws that shall bind them.

Atlanta Independent
10-8-25
Atlanta, Ga.

As culture has progressed the desire for self-government has increased, and the status of woman has climbed to higher and higher levels. Today we are blessed with the rights and privileges for which mankind has so long and ardently striven; yet through our failure to exercise those rights we are permitting indifference to rob us of the benefits to which we are entitled.

Women should inform themselves on the questions at issue, and as such we should be able to express our will in the ballot, at the polls; for if we remain silent on subjects so vital to every loyal citizen we would be as remiss in our duties as if we failed to perform any other task imposed upon us. That it is our duty to exercise this inalienable right is beyond question when we realize that we are building foundations for posterity when we present ourselves at the polls and express our will that the common good might be served to the community and the state.

In order that you might the more tangibly feel what I have attempted to express I shall set forth a few specific reasons why the American woman should vote:

Firstly, let me say that woman should vote because the ballot is the safeguard of every American home. If there were no other justification for suffrage this, indeed, would prove sufficiently powerful for the vote to become an indispensable part of our community and national life. True enough, the history of our disfranchisement, as a people, has deadened our civic impulses, yet the growth of "better times" along with the freedom of the American woman, rekindles our public interests, puts into our hands a tool of justice and elevates woman to the rank of "CITIZEN." Speaking of the ballot as the safeguard of the home, it is logical to think of the home as the unit of American civilization and to think of woman as the true center of the home, and the center of the home as the moulder of our civic life, and the moulding to be determined by the ballot. In every home in all our land there are morals, and codes, and principles and ideals which must be protected against the ravaging influences of social, industrial and political wrong. The insurance of this protection under this democratic scheme of government will be found in the ballot.

Secondly, woman should vote because voting offers the only means of protection for the children of the nation against the iniquitous laws which permit children to be employed in industries. AMERICA among all nations—greatest—foremost in industry, foremost in wealth, foremost in commerce, victor in war, victorious in peace—and yet, in many of the states our children are permitted to be lured away from the home and school life of their communities by greedy captains of industry, because children work for less. Woman's sympathy for youth can here be expressed at the polls.

Thirdly, women should use the ballot because it offers an opportunity to suppress the vices that might infest any community. Under exclusive man-suffrage vice was glaringly prevalent in all of our great American cities. What has been tolerated under man-made laws under the name of 'necessary evil," will and should find itself passing before the discriminating eye of the woman voter.

Fourthly, women should use the ballot because it offers an opportunity to place in responsible positions women who will have the courage to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot at the polls. If women are to share in public control, if they are to eliminate vice, crime, and sin in any large measure, they must hold public office, and inasmuch as holding office depends upon the ballot then there is no escape from the exercise of this civic duty, this inalienable right, this commonwealth obligation, this national responsibility.

Mrs. Georgia Williams Becomes First National G.O.P. Committee Member

(Preston News Service.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—For the first time in history of American politics a colored woman has gained the distinction of membership on the Republican National Committee. The lady to be thus distinguished as the first race woman to hold this position is Mrs. Georgia S. Williams of Savannah, Ga., who succeeds, temporarily, to the seat made vacant by the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson. Mrs. Williams will hold the post until the State Republican Executive Committee names Johnson's successor, who will serve until the State Republican Convention next April.

It is said that Johnson's death has created a complicated situation in Republican affairs in Georgia. The party is said to be badly split into factions, whose alignments are constantly changing, and a heated scramble is said to be in prospect for the seat made vacant by Johnson's death.

Politics - 1925

Women in.

Kentuck

COLORED WOMEN ORGANIZE

HAVE HIGH AIMS FOR BUSINESS, CIVIC AND POLITICAL SERVICE

OFFICERS ELECTED--COMMITTEES APPOINTED

In the neighborhood of one hundred women were present at the Booker T. Washington Community Center Saturday afternoon and gave their support in the organization of a "Women's Business Civic. and Political Club" which is one of the greatest forward movements ever made by Colored Women in Kentucky. The club hopes to extend its territory into other states.

Louisville Herald Feb 14-1925

Preamble

The preamble of the Constitution includes the following:

"In order that we may achieve a greater knowledge of the ideals that tend toward higher civilization; that our activities may expand with the evolution of time; that the Colored Women of Louisville and Everywhere may form a more perfect union for purpose, wherein we may conform to the laws which control our material, moral, and intellectual approximations in business, civic, and political economics, which shall insure domestic tranquility, and provide for the common defense, and promote the welfare of all people; that the great Race Problem may be dissolved, which shall result from earnest work, and obedience to the laws of co-operation which shall secure freedom to our group, and strengthen us in the common Ideals of Independence, and prove a Worthy ...bute to Civilization; in order that Child, Woman and Man may ...l with an increased reverence for the Sabbath—the Church, and for God, who shall deliver us in the time of conflict and oppression, do we ordain and establish this the Woman's Business, Civic and Political Club in the City of Louisville, County of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, in the United States of America, this the Seventh Day of February in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

Indorsers

The signers of the Constitution and By-laws are as follows:

Dr. M. Etta Potter, founder; Mesdames, F. R. Givens, Vienna Parker, G. W. Jackson, L. P. Gordon, M. V. Parrish, Luvinia Love, E. C. Malone, Lucinda Beecham, Mary Bennett, Mary E. Porter, Malinda Johnson, Anna Bell Williams, Bertha Jacobs, Bessie L. Allen, Jennie B. Ware M. L. Simpson, Nettie Dodd, M. E. Steward, Bettie Morton, Bessie Struther, Ruth M. Rogers, Sarah Gilliam, Essie Dortch Mack, Sallie Gray, Mollie Nugent Williams, A. J. Duncan, F. C. Allen, G. C. Brown. Misses, A. M. Peyton, Eugenia Duncan, Mattie Stanley, Genevieve M. Ruben, Mamie Hannah, Lucy Du Valle, Margureite Parks, Minnie May Potter, Mary E. Merritt, Maggie Todd Rodgers, Bertha Thomas, Rosa Gilbert, and others who wish to sign at the next meeting.

According to the resolutions adopted ,at the meeting the Club will be incorporated; will publish its own official Journal and ultimately erect its own building a strictly modern Club office building to be known as the Women's Business, Civic Political Building.

Offivers Elected

President, M. EttaP otter: Vice President, Bessie L. Allen, Second Vice President, L. B. Sneed; Third Vice President, Lizzie L. Lawson; Fourth Vice President, Carrye Anderson Taylor; Financial Secretary, Sallie Gray, Recording Secretary, Joanna Evans; Messenger, Mattie Hicks, Jr. Madam Foster.

Reporters

C. V. Harris, Carrie Oliver, Susie Ellis, Bessie Willis, Genevieve Ruben, Aline M. Frank, L. L. Brown.

Pianist and Soloists

Mesdames—L. P. Gordan, Emma Lee Claybrook, M. E. Steward, Miss N. L. Frye. Soloists—Mesdames Anna Mahan, J. H. Walls, Maggie Feaster, G. C. Clemment, Lizzie Evans Pierce, I. Garland Penn, Ocola Lewis, Addie Duff, Aline M. Frank, Musical Directresses—Mrs. G. C. Clemment, Mrs. Lizzie Rasdell. Misses Goldie Hammonds, and N. L. Frye.

Business Committee.

Mesdames L. B. Speed, Barbara Lonas, T. C. Brock, Misses S. C. Worthington, Georgia Nugent.

Civic Committee.

Mesdames Lizzie Lawson, E. D. Whedbee, A. E. Meyzeek, Jr., Misses G. Lattimore, L. Du Valle.

Political Committee.

Mesdames F. R. Givens, P. Ballard M. E. Steward, Eliza Kellar, Miss Mattie Stanley.

The Business, Civic, and Political Committees are the foundations upon which the Club will function.

Ways and Means Committee.

Mesdames Essie Dortsch Mack, Eva Christman, E. C. Lively, Oceola Lewis.

The Ways and Means Committee, the Executive Committee and the Councilwomen will work together in caring for the property and all sources of revenue, egressing, or ingressing in the interest of the Club.

Councilwomen.

A unique and novel feature of the organization is the "Council Chamber," composed of successful "Leading Women" heads of organizations and activities, together with "Leading Men" also of Louisville, who have been invited to lend assistance from time to time in matters of importance. This incorporation is practical in every way, though new to our group, comparatively, the Council is in vogue with other groups, and should prove successful in solving "emergencies, or important issues."

The Councilwomen appointed are Mesdames C. H. Parrish, E. D. Whedbee, L. B. Sneed, B. L. Allen, M. E. Steward, M. E. Taylor, M. Meyzeek, Sr., M. E. Meyzeek, Jr., Annora Martin, G. C. Clemment, E. G. Harris, Alice Crutcher, Mollie Nugent Williams, R. W. Oliver, R. L. Oliver, J. B. Cooper, L. P. Gordon, O. Singleton, Wm. H. Perry, Sr., W. H. Craighead, R. B. Scott, A. C. McIntyre, F. R. Givens, Catherine Andrews, W. B. Matthews, P. Ballard, P. M. Flack, E. C. Malone, T. C. Brock, S. O. Johnson, Daisy Lawson, W. S. Adams, W. H. Shepherd, W. W. Spradling, Lucy Porter, Jessie Simpson ,J. P. Hughes, Ruth Mason, J. L. V. Washington, D. B. Bishop; Misses N. L. Frye, Lucy and Helen Duvalle ,Ida Curtis, A. M. Peyton, S. C. Worthington, Georgia Lattimore, Mrs. Spencer Taylor, Mrs. O. P. Mack, Eliza Kellar, Mrs. S. McDonald, W. H. Pickett, Jas. Black, Miss Anna Johnson, Miss M. E. Merritt, and others to be appointed.

Councilmen.

Messrs. T. F. Parks, C. H. Parrish, Henry Allen, W. W. Spradling, J. V. Potter, Spencer Tyalor, I. Willis Cole William Warley, Jas. Gray, E. S. Stout, Lee L. Brown, P. R. Peters, E. C. Malone, Jas. Harris, J. W. Brown, A. B. Ridley, A. D. Porter, Jas. Black, W. L. Ganaway, Matthew Glover, J. B. Cooper, W. H. Craighead, S., D. D. ,Dr. John Frank, Rev. Wm. H. Steward, E. C. Malone, R. T. Berry, W. Lonas ,Junius Perkins, T. H. Hankins, W. H. Shepherd, I. Garland Penn, D. D., Bishop G. C. Clemment, H. B. Beck, A. C. McIntyre, J. A. C. Lattimore, S. O. Johnson, G. H. Reed, J. H. Walls, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. H. Perry, Sr., A. E. Meyzeek, G. W. Jackson, John R. Smith, W. H. Wright, H. E. Hall, C. W. King, J. F. Drake, W. E. Johnson, T. H. Bradford, P. M. Flack, W. S .Adams, N. A. Fuller, R. W. Oliver, H. S. Brannon, Wm. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Purdue, G. W. Taylor, J. L. V. Washington, B. O. Wilkerson, W. F. Turner, S .E. Smith, M. A. Blackburn, Rev. L. Dodd, W. H. Vallard, D. Lawson, D. B. Bishop, Wm. H. Andrews, A. Withers, R. L. Silver, W. M. Witherspoon, and others to be appointed.

Membership Committee.

Believing tha tevery member should be active an despecially interested in the upbuilding of the organization, a special "Membership Committee" has been appointed, besides every other member acting as a committee, to enlarge the membership of the Club. It is the purpose of the Club to try to place 2,000 on the membership rolls. The joining fee at present is 25 cents only, and the monthly membership fee 10 cents

The Membership Committee ap-

pointed are Mesdames Dr. A. E. Vaughn, Nettie Dodd, Wm. Warley, Clara Frank Atchison, G. L. Bullock, I. Willis Cole, Eugenia Pierce Brown, Sallie Bishop, Jenny Berry, Jas. Black, Geraldine Bowman, Clever Jones, Georgia Bradshaw, Parthenia Bell, Melinee Erby, M. A. Blackburn, Minnie McAfee, Helen Boon, Mary Finley, Statford Ash, Millie Brown, M. B. Armstrong, T. H. Mason, A. J. Duncan, Bennie Smith Duncan, Ed. Drain, G. C. Brown, Mattie Dennis, Edwina Andrews Douglass, Julia Elmore, Susie Forbes, N. S. Fuller, Sarah Gilliam, Addie Duff, Mary Gilliard, Lillie Graves, Julia Turner, Luvenia Love, M. G. Duff, Elnora Skiles, Garrett, Laura Ganaway, A. D. Porter, Katie Ramsey, John Street, Mary E. Porter, Linda Johnson, Lulu Woods, Bettie Morton, Susie Kennerly, Annie Bell Williams, Bertha Jacobs, Emma Dorsey, Robt. Willis, Mary E. Taylor, Lula B. Lecian, Ruth Rogers, G. W. Jackson, Clara Randolph, C. F. Page, Bettie White, Bessie Strother, P. King, Laura Ganaway, Emma Dickerson Wallace, Zephyr Johnson, Aljulia Smith, Fannie Tyler, J. E. Hall ,Decorah Yancy, Louise Martin, Mattie Long, J. H. Hammond, W. H. Jackson, Lucinda Beechamp, I. Garland Penn, P. R. Peters, Fannie Norris, N. W. Walker, Julia Moore, Geo. W. Robinson, Lizzie Russell, Mary Price, Alice Hawkins, Hattie Witherspoon ;Misses Jessie Carter, Carrie Pate, Abbie Clement, Anna Cheatham, Eugenia Duncan, Nettie Graves Thomas, Mary E. Merritt, Anna Johnson, Minnie May Potter, Alzadia Singleton, Marguerite M. Parks, Francis Wilson, Ida Taylor, May Etta Hughes, Bertha Thomas, Ida M. Curtis, Mrs. Birdie Robinson, Mrs. Henry Brown, Mrs. William D. Wood, Mrs. H. B. Bullitt, Miiss Bessie Bullitt, Mrs. Martha Rodgers, Mrs. R. G. May, Mrs. R. S. Stout, Mrs. Lelia M. Thornton, Mrs. Bessie Hutchinson, Mrs. E. Hunter, Catherine Bridges, and others.

The next meeting of the Club will be Saturday, March 14, 1925, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Booker T. Washington Community Center, Ninth and Magazine Streets.

Politics-1925
Women in.

New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 4, 1925

Negroes Ask an Anti-Mob Law.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3 (AP).—Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh was elected President of the National Colored Republican Conference at the closing session here tonight. She succeeds the late Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City. The conference adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass an anti-mob law.

Nat'l Colored Republican Conference Holds Annual Session in Atlantic City

Mrs. Daisy Lampkins of Pittsburgh Elected President—Resolutions Are Passed.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 4.—The third annual meeting of the National Colored Republican Conference was held in the Jethro Presbyterian Church of Atlantic City on Friday, July 3.

The session was called to order by Mrs. Daisy Lampkins of Pittsburgh, Pa., acting president.

Rev. Silas W. Brister offered prayer, after which the president, Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, made her opening address, in which she called attention to the death of the president and founder of the conference, Dr. George E. Cannon.

The recording secretary, Mr. James E. Kefford, of Waterbury, Conn., presented his annual report in which he told of the activities of the conference since the last annual meeting, of the condition of the finances and of the action of the committee meeting held in Newark, N. J., in the month of May. He read a copy of the resolutions of condolence adopted at the committee meeting.

Dr. W. A. Byrd, of Jersey City, N. J., and chairman of the Steering Committee, presented his report, saying that through the efforts of the Steering Committee the Republican National Committee had selected Hon. Clarence Matthews to head up the colored bureau in the last Presidential campaign and that the committee had had several conferences with President Coolidge on the subject of equal patronage for colored people and on the subject of departmental separation and segregation.

The following resolutions presented by the Steering Committee were adopted:

"Your committee feels the great task for this year is to get Congress sympathetic with our aims. What are these aims?" (a) Restoration of the ballot. This is difficult because so many who are deprived do not realize the value of the ballot, hence are unconcerned about it. The fact remains that because of this "Rape of the Negro franchise" by the South, a ballot cast by a white voter South is equal to ten votes by whites elsewhere in the country. Our fathers in forming the Constitution recognized this probable evil, and made it mandatory upon Congress to penalize by reducing the representation from such states both in the electoral college and in the House of Representatives. We should ask for the application of the constitutional safeguard to balance the franchise. Therefore,

We recommend that this conference approve of the reduction of Southern representation, and instruct its committee to fight for it before the present Congress. It is our opinion that the moment this is done, that moment the South will restore the ballot to all. Since the members of Congress are chosen under Federal supervision, we also recommend that this conference instruct its committee to take up the enforcement of this statute with Attorney General Sargeant and secure his active support in this matter.

We question if one-third of the members of Congress from what is called "The Solid South" are fairly and honestly elected. The one great evil standing in the way of an honest and pure franchise in the South is the mob spirit. We recommend that conference appeal to the present Congress to pass an "Anti-Mob Law" so to safeguard liberty and life in this nation.

We recommend that the Steering Committee be empowered to get in touch with Chairman Butler of the National Republican Committee and with the chairman of the Congressional Committee and ask that a colored man be put in charge of a bureau for the purpose of assisting in the election of Congressmen in the same manner as Mr. Clarence Matthews and his bureau co-operated in the Presidential election.

The roll of members was called and there were responses from 17 States.

The president appointed the following Committee on Nomination of Officers: James E. Kefford, Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Rev. H. B. Taylor and Judge W. R. Page.

Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman from Georgia, was introduced and made a short address.

Dr. John W. Robinson, pastor, St. Mark's M. E. Church, New York City, was introduced and spoke encouragingly of the work of the conference.

The officers nominated and elected were as follows:

President. Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-president, Rev. W. H. Jernigan, D. D., Washington, D. C.; recording secretary, J. E. Kefford, Waterburg, Conn.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Newark, N. J.; executive secretary, Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Orange, N. J.; assistant field secretary, Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Atlantic City, N. J.; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Graves, Jamaica, N. Y.; state vice-president, Dr. Audrey McGill, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. R. F. Tanner, Stamford, Conn.; Attorney William M. Randolph, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Maude M. Morissette, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. B. James, Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. Bessie Waites, Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev. John W. Robinson, New York City; Mrs. M. E. Graves, Jamaica, N. Y.; Mrs. George S. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; W. H. Jackson, Newport, R. I.

Executive Committee—Rev. H. B. Taylor, chairman, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Junius Grey, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. C. A. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Newark, N. J.; L. C. Newby, Hartford, Conn.; George P. Taylor, Boston, Mass.; J. F. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. E. Graves, Jamaica, N. Y.

Steering Committee—Rev. W. A. Byrd, chairman, Jersey City, N. J.; W. H. Jackson, Rhode Island; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Ohio; Mrs. C. R. Richardson, Indiana; Judge W. R. Page, New Jersey; R. M. Stevens, Massachusetts; Dr. C. A. Lewis, Pennsylvania; Dr. W. H. Jernigan, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kefford, Connecticut; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, Pennsylvania.

Publicity Committee—W. P. Burrell, chairman, Newark, N. J.; Rev. H. B. Taylor, Washington, D. C.;

Brown drew a bye in the first round and then defeated S. Williams, Burrell and Lawton in the succeeding rounds. Clinton Henry, a 19-year-old Brown University freshman, was in the opposite half of the draw and upset the dope in the first round when he eliminated Mifflin Gibbs, the Trenton star, at 6—2 6—0. Henry won from Bingham by default and disposed of Dancy in straight sets. In the semi-finals he had a narrow escape when Dr. E. A. Robinson took the first set and made a strong fight in the deciding set but Henry's speedy drives were too much for the Jersey doctor and the youngster took the third set at 6—3.

edge. May your vacation be safe and helpful. Our new president, Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, is worthy of the honor bestowed upon her, and for your administration she will tirelessly labor."

JAMES E. KEFFORD,
Secretary.
DR. WM. A. BYRD,
Chairman Steering Committee.

To carry out the program of the conference the state vice-presidents will be given credentials authorizing them to raise $100 each in their various States to be reported in the next 60 days.

Politics - 1926

Women in,

New York.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
MARCH 30, 1926

COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN MEET TO-MORROW

"Our Government" will be the subject of addresses at the first of a series of meetings to be held by the colored Republican women's organization of Kings County at party headquarters, 157 Remsen street, to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Speakers will be Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson, Dr. Adele Cuinet, Miss M. R. Lyons, Mrs. Alice C. Huchins and others.

Mrs. Louise M. Fayweather, the chairman, in making the announcement to-day, declared any women interested in the discussion are invited and will be given an audience following the addresses.